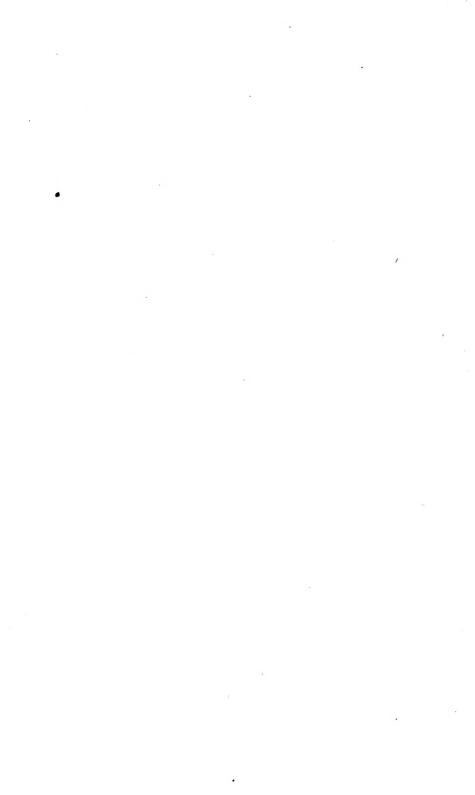


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CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YEAR-BOOK

OF THE

American Congregational Union,

FOR THE YEAR

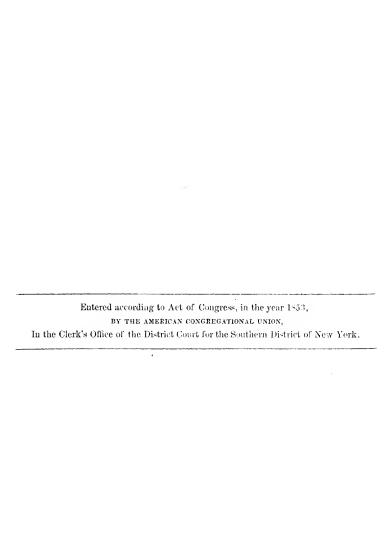
1854.

NEW YORK:

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1854.



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PREFACE.

To those who in any way have been made acquainted with the difficulty of securing accurate statistics, it will not be thought strange that the First Annual Register of the American Congregational Union should make its appearance in an imperfect form:—especially when it is known that it was found to be impracticable fully to organize the Society by the choice of officers, until the summer was past; and consequently that this work could not be entered upon until the autumn had far advanced: leaving but little time for the collection and arrangement of the minutes of the State Associations; and rendering it altogether impracticable to secure that information respecting the literary and benevolent institutions of our own land, and the kindred churches and institutions of other countries, which it is designed to furnish in subsequent volumes of the Year-Book.

The partial want of order in the arrangement of the volume must be attributed to the same cause; some of the Reports of State Associations not reaching us until the work had advanced far beyond the place in which they ought to have appeared. In subsequent volumes of the Year-Book we shall endeavor to present a larger number of engravings—and a complete list of our Literary as well as Theological institutions.

To all the ministers of our denomination,—especially to the Scribes or Registrars of the State and District Associations,—we would most affectionately and earnestly appeal;—since the completeness of our statistics can only be in proportion to the promptness and carefulness of their co-operation. We would suggest the very great desirableness of a uniform system. And for

4 PREFACE.

general usefulness that which is adopted by the General Association of Massachusetts is to be commended;—in which the statistics of the churches are "arranged in the Alphabetical order of the several District Associations;"—and the churches placed in Alphabetical order in each Association. Care should be taken to give the address of those members of association who are without pa toral charge.—which in many Associations is systematically omitted. It will also aid us materially, if two copies of the Minutes are sent to the Secretary of the Union,—one for use in compiling the Year-Book, and the other for preservation in the library.

If, in addition to these carefully corrected Minutes, the Scribe of each District Association would send to the Secretary of the Union by the 1st of Oct. in each year, an account of the changes which have occurred since the printing of the Minutes, we should be able to issue tables so accurate and complete, that it would no longer be impossible to "walk about Zion—to tell the towers thereof—to mark well her bulwarks—to consider her palaces—and to tell to the generation following."

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CONGREGATIONAL

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1854,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4rm, THE 78rm YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNIMED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON,

AND

THREE PARALLELS OF LATTITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY GENERALLY

WITH

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS IN EQUAL, OR CLOCK TIME.

BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT,

DUNDEE, YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21' N; Long, 71° 4' W, NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42' 40° N; Lon, 74° 1' W, WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 73' N.; Long, 778 W,

Astronomical Calculations for the Year of our Lord, 1854.

Being the 78th year of the Independence of the United States, and the second after Leap Year, by Samuel H. Wright, Dundee, Yates County, New York.

Eclipses in the Year 1854.

This year there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two Eclipses of the Moon.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 12, in the morning. Magnitude, 2.87 digits on the southern Finb. Invisible on this continent.

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Friday, May 26, in the afternoon. Visible principally as a very large partial Eclipse on the Sun's northern limb, throughout North America, except along the 1sthmus of Darien, as in the following table:

PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Begin ning.	Greatest Eclipse.	End.	Duration	Magni- tude.	PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Begin ning,	Greatest Eclipse.	End,	Duratiou	Magni- tude.
Montreal	ning. 4 10 4 43 3 53 3 2 3 47 4 13 2 48 3 26 4 27 3 30 2 40 4 15 3 45 4 1 4 95	5 26 5 56 5 10 4 26 5 5 29 4 47 5 41 4 47 5 30 5 30 5 17 5 25	H M 6 33 6 59 6 20 5 41 6 16 6 26 9 6 46 5 41 5 24 6 27 6 33	H M 2 23 2 16 2 27 2 39 2 29 2 23 2 41 2 19 2 19 2 29 2 24 2 29 2 24 2 29 2 29 2 24 2 29 2 29	Digits. 11.10 10.75 11.07 10.25 10.86 11.23 9.81 10.27 11.36 9.85 9.54 10.70 10.02 10.21	Morning.*	H M 11 24 11 27 4 2 3 16 3 58 2 48 3 45 3 14 3 58 3 3 52 2 58 3 17	1 5 1 12 5 18 4 36 5 13 4 10 4 37 5 2 4 33 4 55 5 12 4 22 5 6 4 16 4 33	H M 2 41 2 50 6 26 5 49 6 23 5 25 6 10 5 45 6 19 5 35 6 14 5 30 5 43	им 3 17 3 23 2 24 2 33 2 25 2 37 2 31 2 25 2 31 2 32 2	Digits. 10.08 7.92 9.30 8.04 8.77 7.22 7.60 7.73 6.63 7.49 6.24
Springfield Columbus Baltimore Cincinnati Washington	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 54 \\ 3 & 30 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 4 & 19 \\ 4 & 50 \\ 5 & 19 \\ 4 & 44 \\ 5 & 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5 35 6 3 6 28 5 57 6 27	$egin{array}{cccc} 2 & 41 \\ 2 & 33 \\ 2 & 25 \\ 2 & 34 \\ 2 & 25 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9.14 \\ 9.59 \\ 9.98 \\ 9.28 \\ 9.79 \end{array}$	Austin New Orleans St. Augustine Mexico	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 47 5 35 6 13 6 6 4 31	2 35 2 25 2 19 2 1 1 38	5.39 5.88 6.66 4.37 1.53

Note. As a solar Eclipse of the magnitude of this rarely occurs, it may be interesting to give it a particular notice. During this Eclipse the apparent diameter of the Moon will be a little less than that of the Sun, and therefore the Sun cannot in any place be entirely be a little less than that of the Sun, and therefore the Sun cannot in any place be entirely or totally eclipsed. This circumstance also will cause a bright ring of light to be formed around the darkened parts of the Sun. This ring will be only about one-third of a digit wide, and will be visible only in the vicinity where the line of central eclipse passes. The eclipse is central in longitude 73° 53' west of Greenwich, latitude 44° 14' north; and in longitude 64° 35' west, latitude 41° 10' north. By finding these positions upon a map, and drawing a line from one to the other, the towns and countries through which the central eclipse passes will be readily discovered. The path of the annular eclipse will be about 100 miles wide, and extend about 50 miles each side the line we have described. The annular eclipse will move about 100 miles per minute, and will pass through the eastern part of Upper Canada, through the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex, and through the northern part of Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Hamilton, Wayne, and Washington, in New York. It will be seen in nearly all of Vermont and New Hamp-

and Washington, in New York. It will be seen in nearly all of Vermont and New Hampshire; in the north-east corner of Massachusetts, and south-western part of Maine. It will be annular at Kingston, U. C., at Whitehall, Plattsburg, Portland, and within ten or twelve miles north-east of Boston.

The line of central and annular eclipse begins at sunrise in the Pacific Ocean near the Caroline Islands, long. 162° 51' east, lat. 6° 43' north, and passes north-easterly near the ALMANAC. 11

Sandwich I-lands, then enters the United States a little north of Astoria in Oregon, and then travelling nearly easterly, passes through Lake Superier: now traing south-easterly, passes south of Bytown in Canada, and thence through the counties we have named, to the Atlantic Ocean in York county, Mc., 51 miles north of Portsmouth, N. H. It ends at sunset, in long, 51° 53′ west, lat, 36° 18′ north. The partial eclipse first touches the earth at sunrise in long, 73° 41′ west, lat, 22° 23′ north.

The first time this celipse ever occurred was in 1313, July 2d; since then it has returned 31 times, including its return this year. It occurred in April, 1800, in May, 1818, and in May, 1836. It will return again in June, 1872. Its last return will be in the year 2593, August 17th. The rext solar eclipse that will attract much attention in this country, will

be in 1858, March 15th.

III. There will be a very small partial Eclipse of the Moon, Saturday, Nov. 4, in the evening. Visible partly in the castern section of the New England states. Greatest magnitude 0.61 of a digit. The moon will rise eclipsed at the following places:

Cities.	Moon Eclipse Rises, Ends.	Dura- tion.	Cities,	Moon Rises.	Ective Ends,	Dura- tion,	Cities.	Moon Rises,	Eclipse Ends.	Dura- tion,
Eastport Augusta	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 28 0 15	Portland Boston	4 40	4 58 4 55	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	Quebec Montreal	4 40	4 54 4 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

At Eastport, the Moon will rise at the time of greatest eclipse. At New York, the eclipse will end 9 minutes before the moon rises. This eclipse may be seen when the Moon rises in all that part of New England east of the Meridian of Lowell, Massachusetts,

IV. There will be a total Eclipse of the Sun on the 20th of November, invisible in North America. This eclipse is confined mostly to the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. At the Cape of Good Hope it will be 6.97 digits in size.

Rising and Setting of the Planets.

It should be observed that these are not sensibly affected by the *longitude* of a place. When the hour is less than 6, it is in the evening; when greater than 6, it is in the morning.

DATE.	PLANET.	Boston,	Wash- ington,	Charles- ton.	DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	Wash- ington.	Charles ton.
6 11	Venus sets	- 8 33 - 8 34	H M 8 33 8 37 8 38	п м 8 41 8 44 8 43	Jane 1	Mars sets Jupiter rises - Venus rises -	11 23 2 32	H M 1 52 11 16 2 35	11 M 1 44 11 1 2 41
Feb. 1	Venus sets	- 8 43 - 8 43 - 8 21 - 8 15 - 7 41	8 38 8 47 8 25 8 16 7 40	8 42 8 52 8 30 8 16 7 40	July 13 101y 13 101y 20 101y 20	Mars sets Jupiter rises - Mercury sets Mars sets Mercury rises	9 18 8 31 10 22 4 10	0 16 9 8 5 25 10 23 4 17	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 8 & 52 \\ 8 & 15 \\ 10 & 24 \\ 4 & 28 \end{bmatrix}$
25 Mar. 6	Saturn sets Jupiter rise Saturn sets Mercury set	s - 4 19 - 11 48	6 46 0 27 1 19 11 48 7 19	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 15 \\ 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 53 \\ 11 & 28 \\ 7 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$	Sept. 1 20 Oct. 1	Saturn rises - Mars sets Venus rises - Saturn rises - Jupiter sets -	8 32 9 59 8 55	$\begin{array}{c} 11 & 44 \\ 8 & 38 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 10 & 12 \end{array}$	11 59 8 46 4 10 9 20 10 28
., 27 April 8 ., 17	Jupiter rise Mercury rise Saturn sets Jupiter rise	s - 2 49 2s 4 47 - 9 23	2 49 4 47 9 23 0 54	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 2 & 24 \\ 4 & 45 \\ 9 & 1 \\ 0 & 29 \\ \end{array}$	Nov. 11 27 Dec. 7	Mercury sets Mercury rises Impiter sets - Mars sets -	ev5 17 5 42 7 49	ev5 28	

Star Table.

To ascertain when any Star found in this table will be on the meridian, add the numbers opposite in the left hand column of figures to the preceding meridian transit of the Pole Star found in the Calendar pages. For the Kising of a Star, subtract the mainber opposite in the right hand column of figures from its meridian passage, found as directed above. For the Setting of a Star, add the same number to its meridian passage. Those marked) revolve in a circle of perpetual apparition, and do not rise or set north of the latitude of New York City, for which the semi-diurnal arcs are calculated. It must be remembered that the civil day begins at the preceding midnight, and consequently 24 hours

after midnight, or 12 hours from noon is *morning* of the succeeding day; and 24 hours to 36 hours from noon is *evening* of the next day. This table is arranged in the order of culmination.

Nore. The column of "Pole Star in Meridian" is designed to be of material service to Surveyors, who by this can refer a Theodolite or Compass to the true meridian, provided they have correct time pieces, and those may be regulated by using a noon-mark or meridian line in connection with the column marked "Shadow at the Noon-Mark." When the Pole Star passes the upper meridian in the daytime, its lower passage can be found by adding 11 hours 58 minutes, and 2.045 seconds to the time of its preceding upper passage.

Stars.	Constellation.	In Merid.	Rises or Sets.	Sturs.	Constellation.	In Merid.	Rises Or Sets.
Almaach, Alpha,	The Whale, Perseus, Perseus, 7 Stars, Taurus,	11 M 0 48 0 55 1 0 1 4 1 55 2 32 21 3 58 4 1 1 4 10 4 10 5 33 6 18 6 2 8 6 2 8	H M M 9 18 7 22 8 6 5 8 7 28 6 22 5 00 8 8 8 3 37 7 508 8 8 8 3 37 7 508 8 8 8 3 37 6 5 8 8 8 8 3 37 6 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Arcturus, Mirae, Beta, Zubenely, Alphacca, Antares,	The Crow, Big Dipper, Virgo, Big Dipper, Big Dipper, Big Dipper, Bootes, Bootes, Ursa Minor, Libra, N. Crown, Scorpio, Hercules, Ophiacus, Lyra, Lyra, Lyra, Aquila, Cygmus, Soathern Fish, Pegasus,	H M 10 38 11 14 11 39 12 19 12 10 12 34 13 1 13 30 14 1 14 20 15 12 15 59 16 19 17 23 17 36 18 34 19 27	H M 4 36 5 23 7 13 7 46 5 24 4 19 6 52 6 44 8 16 6 30 9 34 4 00 7 44
Merak, }* Dubhe, }*	Leo, Big Dipper, - Big Dipper, - Leo,	$\begin{array}{ccc} 9 & 43 \\ 9 & 43 \end{array}$	i	Vr. Equinox, Algeneb, Schedir,	Pegasus,	22 - 56	6 49

Chronological Cycles, &c. 1854.

Dominical Letter,	Α.	The Year 5615 of the Jewish Esa com.	
Lumar Cycle or Golden Number, -	12	Sept. 23,	1854
Jewish Lumar Cycle,	9	The Year 1271 of the Moham. Era com.	
Epact, (Moon's Age, January 1st.) -	1	Sept. 24,	1854
Solar Cycle,	15	Year of the World, (Usher.) -	5858
Roman Indiction,	12	Year of the World, (Jews)	5614
Dionesion Period,	183	Year of the World, (Septungint.) -	7362
Julian Period	6567	Year A. U. C., (Building of Rome.)	2607
		Year of the Olympiads	2630

Movable Festivals, &c. 1854.

Year of the Era of Nabonassor, - 260:	1 Low Sanday, April 23
Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 1:	Rogation Sunday, May 21
Quinquagesima Sunday, - Feb. 28	Ascension day—Holy Thursday, May 25
Ash Wednesday, or First of Lent, March	Whit S inday—Pentecost, - June 4
Quadra. First Sunday in Lent. March	7 Trinity Sunday, June 11
Mid Lent Sunday March 2	; Corpus Christi, June 15
Palm Sunday, April:) Middle day of the Year July 2
Good Friday, April 1	1 Advent Sunday, Dec. 3
EASTER SUNDAY April 1	3

Morning Stars, 1854.

Mercury (\$\Omega\$) until Feb. 8, from March 28 to May 28; from July 30 to Sept. 12; and from Nov-19 to Jan. 20, 1855.

Venus (\$\Omega\$) from Feb. 28 to Dec. 13.

Mars (\$\Omega\$) until Feb. 26.

Jupiter (\$\Omega\$) until July 15.

Saturn (\$\Omega\$) from May 26 to Dec. 4.

Evening Stars, 1854.

Mercury (Q) from Feb. 8 to March 26; from Mars (B) from Feb. 26 to April 9, 1855.

May 28 to July 30; and from Sept. 12th to Jupiter (L) from July 15 to Jan. 20, 1855.

Saturn (L) until May 26, and from Dec. to Jupiter (L) from July 15 to Jun. 10, 1853.

Characters.

© ⑤ Sun: ⑥ Moon: ऎ Mercury: ② Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; Ղ Jupiter; ₧ Saturn; ℍ Uranus; ♂ same longitude, or near each other; □ 90° apart; ♂ opposition, or 180° apart.

Signs of the Zediac.

 $\begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \text{ Aries; $\forall \text{Taurus; } \sqsubseteq \text{Gemini; } \circlearrowleft \text{Cancer; } \Omega \text{ Leo; } \text{M} \text{ Virgo; } \underrightarrow{\Delta} \text{ Libra; } \text{M} \text{ Scorpio; } \\ \varUpsilon \text{ Sagittarius; } \text{V3 Capricorn; } \swarrow \swarrow \Lambda \text{ Aquarius; } \nrightarrow \text{ Pisces.} \end{array}$

Aspects and Nodes.

d Conjunction; \divideontimes Sextile 60 degrees; ☐ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees Vc. Quincunx, 150 degrees; \uptheta Opposition, 180 degrees; $\uphat{\uphat{Q}}$ Ascending Node; $\uphat{\uphat{\uphat{Q}}}$ Descending Node.

N. B.—Persons who work out the Problems in this Almanae, and who send Solutions, post-paid, to the Cale plator, will have the same duly acknowledged in the Almanae for 1855.

Notes to the Reader.

The Calendar page in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the United States, north of the latitude of Washington. It is based on the fact, that in the same Latitude, that is, on a line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at the same moment by the clock or almanac, not only throughout the United States, but around the world—the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the sun rises at Boston at 5 minutes past 6, it rises at 5 minutes past 6 on the same line of latitude westward throughout the states of Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Iowa, and the territory of Oregon.

Michigan, lowa, and the territory of Oregon.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rising and setting of the San and Moon, for use in Northern New York and Michigan; a Calendar for New York city is adapted for use in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and a Calendar for Washington city is adapted for Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.

The changes, falls, and quarters of the Moon, however, are governed by another principle, and are essentially the same for all places on the same Longitude; that is, on any line extending due north and south. Thus, the Moon's phases for Charleston, suit Pittsburgh, etc. Any phasis takes place at the same instant of absolute time; but the local time is earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of four minutes for each degree of Longitude; or at the rate of one minute for every 12 miles 273 rods in the latitude of Bo-ton, 13 miles 60 rods in the latitude of New York City, 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Baltimore, and 14 miles 199 rods in the latitude of Charleston.

True Time.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanaes; clock or mean-time, in some, and apparent or sun-time in others. Clock-time is always right, while sun-time varies every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian at twelve o'clock; indeed this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 21. In this Almanae, as in the Nautical and other best Almanaes,

the time used is *clock-time*. The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noonmark, is also given to the nearest second, for every day of each month. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use apparent time, give the rising and setting of the sun's centre, and make no allowance for the effect of refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use clock-time, give the rising and setting of the sun's upper limb, and duly allows for refraction.

Chronological View of the Year 1854.

The year of the Vulgar or Christian era, 1854, corresponds with the 1858th from the Birth of Christ; with the latter part of the 78th, and beginning of 79th of the Independence of the United States of America, which was declared Tharsday, July 4, 1776; with the close of the 1223d of the Persian Era, which began Tuc-day, June 19, N. 8, 632 A. D., (the years of this era begin now on the 29th of August;) with the latter part of the 1270th of the Hegira, or Mohammedan Era; with the 1302d of the Armenian Ecclesia-stical year; with the 1570th of the Era of Diocletion, or Era of Martyrs; with the 182d of the Era of the Casars, or Spanish Era; with the 1890th of the Julian Era, or since the reformation of the calendar of Numa Pompilius, by Julius Casar; with the 2166th of the Grecian Era of the Selencidae; with the 2603d of the Babylonish Era of Nabonassar, used by Hipparchus and Ptolemy, [this Era dates from Wedner-day, February 18th, N. S., 747, B. C., according to Chronologers, or 749, B. C., according to Astronomers. The year contained 365 days only, and have, consequently, now advanced upon the Gregorian year 625 days. The 2603d year begins May 30, 1854;] with the 2607th (according to Varro) of the old Roman Era, A. U. C.; 2630th of the Olympiads, or the Latter part of the 1st year, and beginning of the 2d of the 658th Olympiad of 4 years; with the 3869th of the Era of Abraham, used by Ensebius; with the 4202d from the Debuge, according to Varro) of the English Bible; with the 4251st of the Chince, or the 21st of the 71st cycle; with the 6614th of the Casarton of the World, according to the Minor Era of the Jews, or the 6213th, according to the Greater Rabliniad Era of the Jews; with the 6952d, according to Eusebius; with the 5798th, according to the Minor Era of the Jews, or the 6213th, according to the Greater Rablinial Era of the Jews; with the 7362d, according to the Era of Consantinople, used by the Byzantiae historians. The oge of the World is involved in great obscurity. There is about one landred and forty

Duration of the Seasons, etc.

		D.	н.	Μ.		D.	Η.	м.
Sun in Winter Signs -		89	1	8	Tropical Year	365		
Sun in Spring Signs -	-	92	20	4.	Sun North of the Equator	- 136	10	53
San in Summer Signs -	-	93	14	5	San South of the Equator	178	18	55
Sun in Antumnal Signs -	-	89	17	47	Difference,	- 7	15	58

To ascertain the length of the Day and Night.

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the San's setting, and from the sums subtract the time of riving, for the length of the day.

Substact the time of setting for m 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the length of the night.

These rules are equally true for apparent time.

Leap Year.

Leap-years are those that are exactly divisible by 4, and also by 400, and not by 109. The year 1900 therefore will not be a leap-year.

The Moon.

Every object on the surface of the moon of the height of one hundred feet, is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as oars, no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the Moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems de olate.

Table of the Solar System.

NAMES.	Mean Diameter in English Miles.	Mean Distance from the Sun in miles.	Mean Distance from the sun, the distance of the earth boing unit.	Period of revo- lution round the	When discovered.	By whom discovered,	Where discovered.
The Sun	\$83,240						
Mercury	3,224	37,000,000		87			
Venus	7,687	68 000 000		224			
The Earth	7.911	95,000 000		367			
Mars	4.18	142.000.000		68t			
Flora)		209,160.265	2.201687	1.19		7 Hind	
Clio		221,813 220		1.30:	Sept. 13, 183		
		224.302.695		1.32		7 Olbers	
Iris		226.159,280				7 Hind	
Metis		226,632,665		1.347	April 26, 18,	8 Graham.,	
Eunomia		227,946,800		1.557	July 29, 185	1 Gasparis	Naples.
Psyche					March 17, 185	2 Gasparis	Naples.
Thetis						2 Luther	
Melpomene E						Ilind	Loudon.
						2 Hind	
Massilia >						2 Charconae	
Lutetia } 😤						2 Goldschmit	
Calliope 3			· · · · · ·		Nov. 16, 18	2 Hind	
Thalia				1 07/			
		230,449,670	2 425780	1.379	July 1, 18-	Tilencke	
Parthen'pe		232,829,135	2,45083;	1.40:	May 13, 18	Hasparis	
Irene		242,468,785		1.01		Hind	
Egeria		243,206 650	2.560070	1.492		O lasparis	
Astræa		244 818.565	2.577047		0, 10.	Hencke	
Juno	t	253,728,615	2.670837			Harling	Lilienthal.
Ceres	l .	262,961.845	2.768051	1.6St	Jan. 1. 180	Piazzi	Palermo
Pallas		263.421.510		2.042		2 Obert	Bremen.
Hygeia	00.15	299,255,700		4.83:		asparis	
Jupiter	89.170	485.000.000		10.759	·····		
Saturn	79.041	\$90,000.000	9.533750	30 5™	V 10 176		
Uranus	35.11:	1.800.000.000	19.18239		March 13, 178	Herschel.	Slough.
Neptune	30 086	3,600.000 000	39-036Set	00.15,	Sept 23, 18,	(4aHe	Berlin

Equinoxes and Solstices for 1854.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.	i	London.			Boston.			Washington.			Cincinnati			San Francisco.		
Vernal Equinox March	D.	н. 10	м.	D.	н.	м.	D.	н.	M. 19 o	D.	н.	M. 19 o	b.	II.	M. 12 ov	
Summer Solstice June -	2I	7	8 e.	21	2	24 e	21	2	0 e.	21	1	30 e.	21	11	$0 \text{ m} \circ$.	
Autumnal Equinox Sept Winter Solstice Dec																

Visibility of Mercury.

The most favorable time for seeing Mercury this year, will be early in the evening near the 14th March, 13th July, and 11th November; and early in the morning near April 8th, August 8th, and November 27th.

Predictions of the Weather.

Influence of the Moon.—Dr. Olbers, the distinguished Astronomer of Germany, was led to the following conclusion by an examination founded on careful meteorological observations for fifty years in different countries: "I believe," he says, "that I have demonstrated, that the influence of the Moon upon the weather is so small that it is totally lost amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere;" and that "its pretended influence on men, animals, or plants, is all of ul due to illusion and prejudice." No Astronomer can by any means foretell what will be the state of the weather on any future day; and it is time that the community should be no longer imposed upon by pretences to predict the weather, or by the ridiculous superstition that there is any influence of the signs of the Zodiac upon the parts of the body of man or animals.

The Milky-Way.

The number of telescopic stars in the Milky-way is estimated at eighteen millions. In order, I will not say to realize the greatness of this number, but, at any rate, to compare it with something analogous, I will call attention to the fact, that there are not in the whole heavens more than about eight thousand stars visible to the naked eye.—Humboldt.

Saturn's Rings

Will be in a position favorable for visibility the whole of this year with a telescope of moderate power. A third ring has been discovered recently.

It is said that important discoveries, with reference to this planet, have lately been made by the new monster telescope of Rev. Mr. Craig, and that the rings are but arches of the most perfect geometrical formation.

Apogee and Perigee of the Sun.

When it is noon at London, it is 6h. 52m. in the morning at Washington, and when it is moon at Washington, it is 5h. 8m. in the evening at London.

1854.	JANUARY	, FIRST MONTH.
MOON/S PHASES.	Boston. New-York. Balt	timore. Pittsburg. Cincinnati. S.Francisco
© First Quarter	11 3 e 10 51 e 10 4 27 m 4 15 m 4 8 39 e 8 27 e 8	- 11 12 12 14 14 14
Pros. 1. Given the Sun's dist 95,000 000 miles, and its dian 883,000 miles and the diameter- earth, 7912 miles, to find how more than half the earth's si the sun can shine on at once.	neter. of the much DETROIT	NEW-YORK PHILADEL. PITTSBURG INDIANAP'S. St. LOUIS S. FRANCIS'O
	Moon's O O O Sign. EISES SETS. SETS.	RISES SETS. SETS. GISES SETS. SETS.
1 S 12 3 57 6 20 57 12 M 12 4 25 6 17 01 13 T 12 4 53 6 17 01 14 17 0 15 17 0 15 17 0 16 17 0 16 17 0 17 0	7 17 2 1 4 45 2 2 2 2 7 2 1 4 46 3 2 2 1 7 2 1 4 46 3 2 2 1 7 2 1 4 46 3 2 2 1 7 2 1 4 4 5 5 2 1 1 6 7 2 7 4 5 5 6 6 2 0 1 6 7 2 7 4 5 5 6 6 2 0 1 7 2 7 4 5 5 6 6 2 0 1 7 2 7 4 5 5 6 6 9 2 2 1 7 2 1 4 5 5 6 9 2 2 7 2 1 4 5 7 2 5 4 5 10 2 7 7 2 5 4 5 6 10 2 7 2 1 4 7 2 1 5 5 6 10 2 7 7 2 1 4 5 6 10 2 7 7 2 1 4 5 6 10 2 7 2 1 4 7 2 1 5 6 10 2 7 7 2 1 4 5 6 10 2 7 7 2 1 4 5 6 10 2 7 1 2 1 5 6 10 2 7 7 2 1 4 5 6 10 2 7 1 2 1 5 6 10 2 7 7 2 1 5 6 10 2 7 1 2 1 5 6 10 2 7 1 2 1 5 6 10 2 1 7 2 1 5 6 10 2 1 7 2 1 5 6 10 2 1 7 2 1 5 6 10 2 1 7 2 1 5 6 10 2 1 7 2 1 5 6 10 2 1 7 1 2 1 5 6 10 2 1 7 1 2 1 5 6 10 2 1 7 1 2 1 5 6 10 2 1 7 1 1 5 7 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
FHENOMENA, ETC. 1 list S. after Christ. 2 s South 4 27 mo. 3 Venus South 3 14 eve. 4 Venus in 5 Noon on equator. 6 Epiphany. 7 Venus bright. 6 s H 17 Saturn near moon. 10 Venus South 3 7 ev. 20	Moon Apogee, Moon farthest North, The Lexington, 1840, Hull Moon 14th, Mercury near Jupiter Uranus Stationary, Franklin born 1706, Mars near 6. 5 Stat Venus South 2 53 ey	26 Moon farthest s. & 3 24 27 Mercury near Moon.

1854. FE	BRUARY.	SECOND MONTI	'H.	
MOON'S PHASES. Bosto	n. New-York, Bultimo	ore. Pittsburg. Cincinnati. S.Francis	isco	
© FIRST QUARTER	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 е 7 е	
Prob. 2 How many globes, each two inches in diameter, can be placed upon a globe two feet in diameter?	ROCHESTER I DETROIT I	NEW-YORK PHILADEL. PITTSBURG NDIANAP'S. St. LOUIS	TI.	
D. of the coon Mark. In Meridian Sign.		O O O O O O SETS. SETS. SETS. SET	_	
1 W 12 13 56 4 18 38 5 5	H M H M H M H 7 14 5 14 10 0 7 7 13 5 15 11 5 7 7 12 5 17 morn 7 7 11 5 18 0 10 7 7 10 5 19 1 11 7 7 8 5 22 3 15 7 7 8 5 22 3 15 7 7 6 6 23 4 14 7 7 8 6 5 22 3 15 7 7 6 6 23 4 14 7 7 4 6 25 5 5 5 5 7 7 2 5 26 6 37 7 7 1 5 28 rises 6 7 0 5 24 6 8 1 3 5 5 30 7 13 3 5 5 7 5 30 7 13 3 5 7 5 30 8 20 6 5 6 6 3 33 9 27 3 6 5 4 5 35 10 36 3 5 5 5 36 37 11 47 3 5 5 3 5 10 36 3 5 5 5 3 6 3 7 3 5 5 5 3 8 morn 6 5 5 3 6 3 7 3 5 5 5 3 8 3 3 8 26 6 5 4 6 5 3 3 2 8 26 6 5 4 6 5 3 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 4 3 4 3	115 18 10 (7 7, 75 21 10 10 5 19 11 4 7 6 5 23 11 9 5 20 morm 7 5 21 0 7 6 5 22 17 7 6 5 22 17 7 3 5 25 0 1 5 5 23 1 2 5 6 6 5 22 1 7 7 3 5 2 6 1 7 3 5 2 6 1 7 3 5 2 6 1 7 3 5 2 6 1 7 1 5 25 3 3 1 7 9 5 2 6 3 1 7 1 5 2 5 3 3 1 7 9 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1	0 3 orm 5 4 5 4 1 5 8 4 2 6 8 5 1 4 1 7 2 2 2 2 6 3 2 1 3 1 3 1 8 1 4 1 1 ets 3 3	
VISHILITY OF MERCURY. The most favorable time for seeing Mercury this year will be early in evenings, near March 14th, July 15th, and November 11th. Also, early in mornings near April 8th, August 8th, and November 27th. S. H. WRIGHT.				
1 doon on Equator. 12 Feu 13 Day 14 S & 14 S & 15 Max 14 S & 15 Max 15 Max 15 Max 16 Moon Apogee 17 Max 18 Moon Apogee 18 decremy Sup. 3 Sun 18 Moon Apogee 19 Moon furthest North. 19 Non Extended 19 Non Moon furthest North. 19 Non Moon fu	THENOMENA, ETC. Sus South 1 28 ev. 1 Moon 12th. id Young d. 1852. 6. (13th) 5 n 0. 8 South 1 22 mo. on on Equator. cs in Leo. c caters xx uns near Mercury. urn South 5 23 ev.		_	

1854.		MA	RCH.		THERD	MONTH.
MOON/S PI	LASES.	B.ston. New	-York. Balti	more. Pitt-b	org. Civeinnati.	S.Franci-co
First Quarte Full Moon . Last Quarte New Moon .	14	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 e 0	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & e & 1 & 4 \\ 46 & e & 0 & 3 \\ 55 & e & 0 & 4 \end{array} $	1 31 e 3 e 0 15 e 2 e 0 24 e 1 m 1 13 m	11 M 10 59 m 9 43 m 9 52 m 8 41 m
Prob. 3. There 29 inches in dian gravity is 7-10ths part of its diame when floating in w Ques. What is the	of water. Ver will be unater?	What ROU	DSTON HESTER TROIT WAUKIE	NEW-YO PHILAD PITTSBU INDIAN	EL'A CINCI JRG ST. 1	IMORE NNATI LOUIS NCIS'O
D. Days Shadow at Coo Mark. Evening.		oon's O	O D ETS. SETS.	O O	SETS. RISES SET	
1 W 12 35 22 17 12 12 25 3	H M \$ 2 28 12 2 24 17 2 2 29 21 2 24 2 2 20 21 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	20 6 335 5 21 6 315 3 6 28 5 6 28 5 6 28 5 6 28 5 6 28 5 6 28 5 6 28 5 6 28 6 28	51 8 47 52 9 53	36 5 5 5 5 6 6 17 5 5 5 4 6 1 15 5 5 5 1 16 5 5 5 5 1 16 5 5 5 5	9 51 8 32 5 11 57 6 29 5 morm + 27 5 0 59 8 29 5 29 5 29 5 29 5 29 5 29 5 29 5	M II M 54 8 46 55 9 49 56 10 51 57 11 53 57 1007 58 0 54 59 10 51 57 1007 0 2 48 1 3 37 2 4 22 3 5 2 4 5 6 6 rises 6 rises 7 7 7 16 8 8 8 23 10 10 43 11 11 55 12 morn 13 1 6 14 2 11 14 2 11 14 5 11 19 5 48 17 4 38 18 5 11 19 5 48 20 7 53 20 7 53 20 8 85
PHENOMENA.	. 11	Venus So. 1			PHENOMENA,	[21-t.
Loon on Equate Leaves Invisible Leaves Invisi	. 13 loon, 14 ent. 15 longa. 16 orth. 18	Hercury St full Moon 1 of on on Ec Venus 3° in St. Patrick Venus Sout	ationary. 14th. quator. Aquarius. h 10 22 mo. ionary.	20 24 7 m 24 7 m 25 7 m 26 Mic 27 Mc 28 9 o 29 d c	on farthest So 1	mo.

1854.	APRIL.	FOURTH MONTH.
MOON/S PHASES.	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	M
velocity was it discharged, how did it go, and how far off strike? Days Shadow at Pole Star Double Noon Mark Ia Meridian Noon Mark Noon M	of and what what which did it MILWAUKIE Hoon's O O	NEW-YORK CINCINNATI PHILADEL'A CINCINNATI PITTSBURG ST. LOUIS INDIANAP'S. S. FRANCIS'O OOO OOO BISSES SETS. SETS. SETS. SETS.
1 S 12 3 56 0 26 11 2 5 12 3 3 8 0 22 15 3 3 M 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 20 0 18 13 5 12 3 12 3 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 15 12 14 14 12 14 14 12 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	N	H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H
1 Venus 4° in	PHENOMENA, ETC. Venus South 9 22 mc. Moon on Equator. Full Moon 13th. Good Friday. Sun and clock agree. Easter. 21 90° west (17 (16th) moon Perigee. Moon farthest south. J 19th Jupiter near C Sun enters F.	27 Moon 27th. IJI & Q. 28 Venus in &.

1854.	MAY.	F	IFTH MONTH.
FULL MOON 12 10 55 1 48	H M H 6 m 4 34 m 4 2 m 10 40 m 10 2 m 1 36 m 1 2	M H M H 33 m 4 10 m 3 9 m 10 16 m 5 5 m 1 12 m 6 0 6 3 27 e 3	58 m 12 7 26 m 54 m 15 10 22 e
Prob. 5. The intensity of two brilliants A and B are as 5 to 3. The distance between them is 6 feet. Required a point that will receive twice as much light from A as from B.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE	NEW-YORK PHILADEL'A PITTSBURG INDIANAP'S.	BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS 3. FRANCIS'O
Day Shadow at Pole Star Moon's Morning Morni	H M U M H M M 4 5677 0 111 36 4 547 7 1 morn 4 537 7 2 0 2 5 4 587 7 4 1 42 4 497 7 5 2 138 4 477 7 7 3 3 4 466 7 8 3 269 4 437 7 10 1 4 14 4 427 11 1 12 8 48 4 40 7 13 10 3 4 30 7 14 11 11 1 4 38 7 15 15 morn 4 377 16 0 7 4 367 7 17 0 50 4 357 7 18 1 25 4 347 19 1 54 4 337 7 22 3 2 4 317 22 3 3 24 4 307 24 3 48 4 29 7 25 8848 4 29 7 26 9 29 9	M M M M M M M M M 4 506 5 5611 30 4 5 56 5 7 morn 4 5 56 5 5 7 morn 4 5 5 6 5 9 1 1 2 4 5 4 7 7 0 1 3 7 4 5 7 7 7 7 8 8 4 4 5 7 7 7 7 8 8 4 4 4 7 7 6 4 1 7 7 1 1 1 2 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 1 2 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 1 2 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 1 2 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 1 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 1 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 1 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 1 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 5 4 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 5 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 5 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 1 5 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 1 5 4 5 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	© Sers. Ser
2 Apogee & Highest. 12 3 3 4 5 5 6 3 7 5 1 5 7 5 1 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 7	phenomena, etc. nus South 9.2 mo. Eclipsed 12th. urn dim now. Perigee. stat. O Lowest. near Jupiter. near Mercury. nus South 9.1 mo. 19th. nus 14° in Pisces.	21 Sun ente 22 9 near 9 23 Venus Sc 24 Uranus n 25 Ascen, I 26 See Ect 27 26th] §	oay. Page VISIBLE. Page O & O. Page Sun. Pand Highest.

1854.	JUNE. SIXTH MOD	NTH.
© FIRST QUARTER	Boston. New-York. Baltimore. Pittsburg. Cincinnati. S.Fra II M H M	M 30 e 20 e 4 m 51m
Pa. a. 6. A conical wine-glassinches deep and 5 inches wide 1.5 full of water. How large a can be dropped into it, so that wit lodges it will not run out at ton of the glass?	e, i. BOSTON bal. ROCHESTER PHILADFL. CINCINN. chei DETROIT PITTSEURG St. LOU	aiti. Is
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	© SETS. H M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M
2 Venus in Aph. 3-Mars 90° from Sun. 4 Whit Sunday. 5 2 on equator. 6 len Gaines died, 1849. 7 Venus south 9 2 no. 5 Lackson died, 1845. 18 upiter south 2 46 mo.	PHENOMENA, FTC.	

1854.	JULY.	SEV	ENTH MONTH.
FULL MOON 10 1 40 LAST QUARTER 16 7 41			S. Fran- S. Fran-
Pros. 7. In what time will the amount of \$1 at 6 per centum compound interest, equal that of \$2 at 6 per centum simple interest, both being reckoned from the 1st of January, 1854?	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE	NEW-YORK PHILADEL'A PITTSBURG INDIANAP'S.	BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCIS'O
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	C C C C C C C C C C	M M M M M M M M M M	© © © © EISES SETS. II Mil
1 Venus 29° in Aries. 11 Satu 12 24 Sc 13 S. aft. Trin. 12 24 Sc 15 Sc 16 Co 17 Co 17 Co 17 Co 17 Co 17 Co 18 Co 18 Co 18 Co 18 Co 19 Co 19	rn near Venus, outh © 21 mo near Venus, outh © 21 mo nery visible now, eth Revolution. © • • on equation & stationar, us opposite suu, n) 24 Bright, outh 9 25 mo, rn near moon.	21 Venus ne 22 Moon Hig 23 Sun Ent. 24 © 24th. Mercury y. 26 2t South 27 § Sonth	chest. O. Joen App. near moon. 11-14 mo. 9-59 mo Juritt. 1852. Begin.

1854. A	AUGUST.	Ele	GHTH MONTH.		
	Name Visite + District	none Dittahung C	in also at it. 18 Re		
Boston New York Baltimore Pitisburg Cincinnati Discrete Discrete Cincinnati Discrete D					
PROB. 8. How many globes, each two inches in diameter, can be	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT	NEW-YORK PHILADEL'A PITTSBURG	BALTIMORE		
placed upon a globe two feet in d'ameter?	MILWAUKIE	INDIANAP'S.	ST. LOUIS S. FRANCIS'O		
Days Shadow at Pole Star Moon's No Week Evening. Morning. Morning.	O O O	O O O	O O O		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	H MH M H M H M H M H 4 567 7 16 11 9 4 577 7 14 11 42 15 7 13 morn 4 587 7 12 0 22 5 07 7 11 1 12 19 5 27 9 3 29 36 5 47 6 8 18 7 7 7 19 5 25 6 7 10 1 1 5 25 6 3 0 58 11 3 6 54 0 12 5 146 6 53 0 58 15 6 5 1 1 5 14 6 53 0 58 15 16 6 1 1 5 14 6 5 3 0 58 15 16 6 1 1 5 14 6 5 3 0 58 15 16 6 1 1 5 14 6 5 3 0 58 15 16 6 1 1 5 14 6 5 3 0 58 15 16 6 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1	H M H M H M H M S		
2 \(\frac{n}{2} \) South 10 47 eve, 3 \(\text{Vesta near Juno.} \) 13 \(\text{Veres 8 Sun.} \) 14 \(\text{Veres 8 Sun.} \) 15 \(\text{Q} \) (15) \(\text{Upiter near moon.} \) 16 \(\text{P} \)	South 9 51 mo. South 9 51 mo. Son on Equator, cous in con near Uranus, 15th, South 10.3 mo.	21 Mereur 22 Uranus 23 • 23d. 24 st. Bar 25 • Sout 26 Moon o	h 10.13 mo. n Equator.		
5 Sth Mercury Vis 18 \$\phi \$\pm \text{HI Stat.} \ \phi Stat. 19 3	near Moon. Gr Eloug. W. Highest. Aphel. enus near Moou	28 Mars n 29 Mars in	and, after Trin. ear Moon.		

1854. SE	PTEMBER	. NINTH MO	ONTH.
NEW MOON	I II M H M l e 4 22 e 4 1 l m 1 34 m 1 23 l m 3 7 m 2 56	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Prob. 9. If 18 oxen eat 4 1-2 acres of grass in 2 weeks, and 24 oxen eat 14 2-5 acres in 5 weeks, how many will eat 48 acres in 8 weeks, the grass being at first equal in every acre and growing uniformly? Days Sindow at Pole Star Moon's	ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE	NEW-YORK PHILADEL'A CINCIN ST. LC S. FRAN	NATI DUIS
Norman N	RISES SETS. SETS. R	HSRS SITS. SETS. RISES SETS. R	H M M 1 morm 1 m
Venus 40° in ©.	ar O. p near Sun. \$\frac{1}{2}\forall \text{Stat.} \text{th.} \text{ighest.} \text{gee O.} S. after Trinity. \text{unth 7 27 eve.} \text{unth 10 36 mo.} \text{0.} \$\frac{5}{2}\text{ South 5.4.}	21 (224)	r. y. mo.

1854. O	CTOBER.	TENTII MONTII.
MOON/S PHASES. Boston	New-York, Baltimore. Pitt	sburg. Cincinnati. S. Fran.
	2m 2 40 m 2 29 m 2 0 e 8 47 e 8 36 e 8 0 e 4 28 e 4 17 e 4	16 m 1 58 m (11 26 e 23 e 8 5 e 1 5 33 e 4 e 3 46 ε 21 1 14 e
Prob. 10. A carriage whose bind wheels are 5 feet in diameter is drawn 952 rods. Through what distance will a stilke in the tire move?	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKII NEW- PHILM PHITS INDIA	ADEL. CINCINNATI. BURG St. LOUIS
D. Of the Noon Mark. In Meridian Moon's Sign.	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	0 1
4 W 11 48 43 0 16 36 20 26 5 T 11 48 25 0 12 40 \(\) 6 F 11 48 8 25 0 12 40 \(\) 6 F 14 8 8 25 0 12 40 \(\) 6 F 18 8 11 47 51 0 4 49 \(\) 28 5 11 47 51 0 0 4 49 \(\) 27 8 8 5 11 47 51 0 0 4 49 \(\) 27 9 M 14 7 17 12 9 9 \(\) 10 T 11 47 1 11 49 5 \(\) 20 11 14 7 1 11 49 5 \(\) 20 12 12 T 11 46 31 11 41 13 \(\) 4 13 F 14 6 3 11 13 3 22 \(\) 22 15 8 11 45 50 11 29 26 \(\) 10 16 M 11 45 57 11 29 26 \(\) 10 16 M 11 45 50 11 29 26 \(\) 10 16 M 14 5 51 11 13 42 \(\) 27 18 14 43 11 1 5 50 \(\) 20 F 14 44 52 11 13 42 \(\) 20 F 14 44 52 10 57 58 \(\) 23 M 14 42 510 57 58 \(\) 23 M 14 42 510 57 58 \(\) 23 M 14 44 11 10 54 0 6 \(\) 23 M 14 44 11 10 54 0 6 \(\) 23 M 14 44 55 10 46 10 f 5 5 6 7 58 \(\) 11 44 55 10 46 10 f 5 5 7 58 \(\) 11 43 55 10 33 18 \(\) 7 F 11 43 55 10 33 18 \(\) 7 4 14 35 51 10 33 18 \(\) 7 4 14 35 51 10 33 18 \(\) 7 4 14 35 51 10 33 18 \(\) 7 4 14 35 51 10 33 18 \(\) 7 4 14 35 51 10 34 22 \(\) 38 18 \(\) 18	5 57 5 42 morn 5 56 5 46	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1 löth S. after Trinity. 2 Perigee. 3 Juno near Venus. 4 South 10.46 mo. 5 South 4.9 mo. 6 on Equator. 7 Ofth. 8 Cranus near 6. 9 Mercury in Aph.	O. • Highest. 22 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	Perigee Lowest. upiter near 6. 0 28th. & Elong. oth S after Trinity.

1854.	NOVEMBER	. ELEVE	хти мохти.
MOON/S PHASES.	Boston. New-York, Baltin		nnati. S.Francisco
© FULL MOON 4 ② LAST QUARTER 12 ② NEW MOON	4 17 e 4 5 e 3 5 5 25 e 5 13 e 5 5 18 m 5 6 m 4 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M H M 23 e 0 51 e 31 e 1 59 e 24 m 1 52 m 2 e 6 30 e
Prob. 11. It is required press 1000 in a system of no naving 9 for its base instead the latter of which is the base system now in use.	mber of 10 COCHESTER DETROIT	PHILADEL. C	BALTIMORE INCINNATI. st. LOUIS FRANCIS'O
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AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

To unite in the closest alliance the churches of our country maintaining a common faith and order, must be regarded as exceedingly desirable by every thoughtful mind;—while it must be evident that such a union of Congregational Churches, must be founded upon the broadest recognition of their distinctive principle—The Scriptural right of every Church to maintain a perfect independence in the government and administration of its own affairs.

But it has long been deeply felt that there are important objects in which the Congregational Churches of America have a common interest; to the complete attainment of which harmonious and vigorous co-operation is essential:—and in the course of the meetings of the General Convention of Congregational Ministers and Delegates held at Albany in October last, it became evident, from the opinions and desires which were incidentally but strongly expressed, that the time had come for the formation of a Union which should express and increase the unity of the Congregational Churches of our land,—secure more general and accurate statistical information relative to the Congregational Churches throughout our country and the world at large,—provide a more efficient channel of communication with Churches of the same faith and order in other countries,—and in various ways promote the extension of the kingdom of Christ in connection with those principles of Church

government which we believe to be drawn from the sacred and pure fountain of revealed truth.

For this purpose a preliminary meeting was held in the city of New York, March 3rd, 1853, when a Committee was appointed to draft a Plan and Constitution, to be submitted to a general meeting, which was held, pursuant to public notice, in the lecture-room of the Broadway Tabernaele, May 11th, at which Rev. Wm. T. Dwight, D. D., of Portland, was called to preside. After a free and full discussion, the motion—"that it is expedient to form an Institution on the general basis of the plan now offered, to be called the American Congregational Union"—was unanimously adopted. At subsequent meetings of the Union, the following Constitution and Laws were adopted, and the following officers elected:

CONSTITUTION.

- I. This Association shall be known in law as the American Congregational Union.
- II. The particular business and objects of the Society shall be to collect, preserve, and publish authentic information concerning the history, condition, and continued progress, of the Congregational Churches in all parts of this country, with their affiliated institutions, and with their relations to kindred churches and institutions in other countries:—

To promote, by tracts and books, by devising and recommending to the public, plans of co-operation in building meeting-houses and parsonages, and in providing parochial and pastoral libraries, and in other methods, the progress and well working of the Congregational Church polity:—

To afford increased facilities for mutual acquaintance and friendly intercourse and helpfulness among ministers and churches of the Congregational order;—

And, in general, to do whatever a voluntary association of individuals may do, in christian discretion, and without invading the appropriate field of any existing institution,—for the

promotion of evangelical knowledge and piety in connection with Congregational principles of church government.

III. Its business shall be managed by a Board of not more than thirty, nor less than five Trustees.

MEMBERS.

Any person approving of the objects of this Society, and desirous of co-operating with it, may become a member for life, on the payment of twenty-five dollars or more, at any one time; or a member for the current year on the payment of any other sum not less than one dollar.

OFFICERS.

The Officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Board of Trustees, together with a Treasurer, Secretary, and such other executive officers as shall be needful for the transacting of its business.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Board of Trustees, shall be elected by the Union, at the annual meeting. The Secretary, Treasurer, and other agents, shall be appointed by the Trustees.

The Trustees shall have entire charge and oversight of the business of the Union, with power to fill vacancies in their number until the next annual election.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Union shall be held in New York or Brooklyn, on the second Thursday in May, when the report of the Board of Trustees shall be presented, the election of officers take place, and other appropriate business be transacted.

Special meetings may be called in New York, or elsewhere, either by vote of the Union, or at the request of a majority of the Trustees, of which extensive public notice shall be given.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT:

REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., OF NEW HAVEN.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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HON. EMORY WASHBURN, Worcester, Mass., REV. CHARLES WALKER, D. D., Pittsford,

Hon. Aristarchus Champion, Rochester,

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REV. THOMAS WICKES, Marietta, Ohio, EDWARD D. HOLTON, Esq., Milwaukie, Wis.,

REV. JULIUS A. REED, Davenport, Iowa, REV. CHARLES BEECHER, Newark, N. J.

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SECRETARY—REV. T. ATKINSON.
TREASURER—ISRAEL MINOR, Esq.

Standing between the East and the West—in the metropolis of America, the great heart of our energetic and growing nation,—the Union will so collect and combine the experience and conservatism of the former with the youth and vigor of the latter, as to manifest the scriptural unity of our churches, spreading from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to consolidate their sympathics and efforts for the advancement of the Gospel.

These objects will be accomplished directly, by furnishing a central home for fraternal intercourse; an office for informa-

tion on all subjects connected with the organization of churches, and the operations of the various religious institutions which draw from them their support, and which in return minister to their vigor and efficiency; and by publishing an annual volume embodying the statistics of all the District and State Associations, a report of the literary and benevolent Institutions of the land, and such other information as may constitute it a denominational treasury—which will be sent to every member of the Union; and indirectly by the various modes in which christian sympathy, and energy, and liberality, may be concentrated and augmented for the diffusion of truth and the more rapid subjugation and better cultivation of the wide field which is to become in part, we trust, by our efforts, the garden of the Lord.

The co-operation of all who approve of the objects of the American Congregational Union is most affectionately and earnestly solicited in the following ways:—

By the enrollment of their names as members.

By procuring and transmitting the names and subscriptions of such members of the church with which they are associated as may approve of the enterprise,—and

By collecting and depositing in the rooms of the Union, such books, pamphlets, manuscripts, or portraits, as may add to the efficiency or interest of the literary and historical department of the Institution, or to the attractiveness of this National Home of Congregationalists.

CONDENSED REPORT OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

MASSACHUSET,TS.

The General Association of Massachusetts met in the First Congregational Church in Yarmouth, June 28, 1853, at 5 P. M. Rev. J. S. Clark, D. D., was chosen Moderator; Rev. A. L. Stone, Seribe; and Rev. L. Whiting, Assistant Scribe.

A discourse was preached by Rev. S. R. Buckingham, from Phil. 4: 8.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the General Association, to investigate the subject of the frequent dissolution of the pastoral relation, reported in substance as follows:—

Our first inquiry was whether it be a fact that dismissions are more frequent now than formerly they were, and whether the length of the pastorate in the same place is shorter than it once was.

We found that in Essex County, in 1802, there were 47 settled pastors, the average length of whose pastorates, where then settled, was 19 1-4 years. In 1852, there were in the same County 45 Orthodox Congregational pastors, the average length of whose pastorates was 13 1-2 years.

In Norfolk County, in 1802, there were 28 pastors, the average length of whose pastorates was 16 3-4 years; but in 1852, the average length of its 28 pastorates was only 10 1-9 years.

In Berkshire County, in 1802, there were 16 pastors, the

average length of whose pastorates was 18 years. In 1852, the average length of 21 pastorates was only 5 2-5 years.

In the whole of the three Counties, Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin, there were, in 1802, 53 pastors, the average length of whose pastorates was 19 1-5 years. In 1852, there were 71, the average length of whose pastorates was 9 1-2 years.

Your Committee have made other examinations and comparisons, till they are satisfied that where pastors fifty years ago continued in the same place 9 years, they now continue not more than from 3 to 6 years.

The alarming consequences are that the harmony and peace of Churches and Parishes are greatly disturbed by the course they pursue to get rid of a Minister, and to procure a successor; strife and debate are produced, divisions are occasioned, feeble churches are multiplied, respect for the ministry is diminished the unconverted—especially the young—are seriously injured, the spiritual growth of the Churches is retarded, the streams of Christian benevolence are diminished or dried up, and missionary operations at home and abroad are made to suffer.

Among the causes of this great practical evil, is the fact that neither the people nor the pastor expect it to be for life. Once it was understood that the union between pastor and people was almost as sacred and indissoluble as that of husband and wife. He was, at his settlement, furnished with a house and a lot of land, or with the means of purchasing one, the giving and receiving of which was a sort of mutual pledge that the union should not be dissolved for any trivial reasons.

But the times have changed. No such pledge is given; there is no such honest purpose on the part of either minister or people to make the union permanent, but often an intention that it shall be severed, if anything should occur that shall seem to render it desirable.

Another cause of short pastorates is the haste with which the union is consummated. The minister preaches from one to three Sabbaths, and before a mutual acquaintance can be formed,

he receives and accepts a call. It soon appears that there are difficulties in the Church of long standing; those who did not vote for him are more numerous or more influential than he supposed; the Society is in debt; or brotherly love is at a low ebb; or it is found that the minister is not adapted to that particular place or people. Increased acquaintance produces coldness, and leads to a dismission, injurious alike to both parties. Hasty settlements are often the occasion of speedy removals.

Another cause of frequent changes in the ministry is the want of an adequate preparation for its duties. Associating during his collegiate and theological course with few except students, a young man enters upon the ministry with but a limited acquaintance with any other class. It can hardly be supposed that he will have that knowledge of the world as it is, which will enable him to adapt his discourses to all the varieties of character of which a congregation is composed.

Not a few are willing to be dismissed within three or four years of their settlement. They have gone over the topics they investigated, and used up the materials they collected, during their preparatory course, and they lack the high and noble purposes, the indomitable energy and relish for hard study essential to meet this crisis, andto insure freshness and continual growth. They are willing to remove to another field, where they may repeat what has been written, and secure sometime for reading and pastoral labor.

And the temptation is strong in proportion to the amount of labor required of ministers, and never was that pressure so great as now. There are few, however, who secure any permanent advantage by fleeing from such enemies to repose or advancement. To meet them as they arise, and vanquish them on the spot, will be far more likely to give courage to the heart, nerve to the arm, and honorable success to the conflict.

Another cause of short pastorates, is inadequate support. We do not think that ministers ought to be rich and increasing in goods, but they ought to live as comfortably as the average

of their parishioners, and to have their salary promptly paid in cash, so as to enable them to deal honestly and honorably with their fellow men. If the pastor is obliged to be in debt, if he cannot afford to have ministerial intercourse, if he cannot replenish his library occasionally by adding to it a few new books, the people must suffer, though they may not feel it as he does.

It is gratifying to know that the people are turning their attention to this subject, and that the salaries of many ministers have already been increased. It is admitted that the support is inadequate; let them go on to rectify the evil.

The causes of short pastorates having been made apparent, the *remedies* will readily suggest themselves to every reflecting mind.

- 1. Let the people be instructed more fully in regard to the sacredness of the pastoral relations: that it is a tie which cannot be sundered for trifling reasons, without great moral injury to the party that does it: that a man of moderate ability will accomplish more in the same place in twenty years, than can be accomplished by four men of much greater ability by laboring five years each: and that a good man, who is devoted to his work, by remaining long in the same place, acquires an influence that one who changes often can never gain.
 - 2. Let ministers and people avoid hasty settlements.
- 3. Let young ministers be careful to gain a practical knowledge of men, and of the duties of the pastoral office. Let them anticipate the crisis which can hardly fail to come, and by prayerfulness and hard study acquire the strength to meet it honorably, and to bear them ever onward.
- 4. Let parishes be instructed in regard to the provision they should make for the support of their ministers. Pastors who are called to address the people at ordinations and installations, may advantageously make this the prominent topic in the address, especially in places where the salary is very small. If small parishes would make a special effort to provide a comfortable parsonage, and give their minister the use of it, in addition to the

usual salary, it would prevent many dismissions. But if the pastor is to be charged a high rent to be deducted from a small salary, the fewer parsonages there are, the better it will be for both parties.

The report closes with an extract from a tract recently published by the Congregational Union of England and Wales, on the same subject:—

"Deacons should feel the obligation laid upon them by their office, to set an example of concern for their minister's relief from excessive worldly care. If there be straightness, it is theirs to reduce it, if possible. If they cannot increase his permanent income, they may effect something, perhaps, for the family, by insurance in the event of his death; or it may be, something for himself, in the shape of annuity in old age. They do not use their office well, if, through their want of diligence and system, the pastor suffers want. Apart from personal friendship that might be supposed to move them, they are bound, as selected by the Church to watch over its general interests, to give heed to this very thing."

Resolved, That it be recommended to each pastor within the bounds of the Association, to communicate this report in some suitable manner to his congregation.

Congregational Library Association.

Whereas a Congregational Library Association has been recently formed at Boston, designed to cement the bonds of fellowship in our denomination, and also to collect and preserve historical memorials, therefore

Resolved, That this body earnestly commends this Association to the attention of ministers and laymen, as suited to meet a social and religious necessity in our connection, which the spirit of Christianity, our form of Church government, and the value of our historical reminiscences, loudly call on us to supply.

Place of next Meeting.

Voted, That the next meeting of this body be held in the meeting house of the Central Church in Fall River, Rev. Eli Thurston, Pastor. Harmony Association to appoint the Associational Preacher.

Delegates to Foreign Bodies.

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S., next meeting in Buffalo, third Tuesday of May, 1854:—

Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.,
Rev. J. Emery,
Rev. A. Eldridge,
Rev. Lewis Sabin,

Primaries.

Substitutes

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (N. S.,) next meeting at Philadelphia, third Tuesday of May, 1854:—

Rev. E. Hitchcock, D. D.,
Rev. C. I. Hinsdale,
Rev. A. L. Stone,
Rev. Samuel Harris,

Primaries.
Substitutes.

To the General Conference of Maine, next meeting in Bangor, third Tuesday of June, 1854:—

Rev. B. Emerson, D. D.,
Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D.,
Rev. Elias Wells,
Rev. B. F. Hosford,

Primaries.

Substitutes.

To the General Association of New Hampshire, next meeting at Littleton, fourth Tuesday of August, 1854:—

Rev. Jonathan Edwards,
Rev. T. Packard, Jr.,
Rev. Lyman Cutler.
Rev. David Eastman,

Primaries.
Substitutes

To the General Convention of Vermont:—

Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D.,
Rev. J. B. Baldwin,
Rev. A. M. Colton,
Rev. J. M. Prince,

Substitutes

To the Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island, next meeting in Providence, second Tuesday of June, 1854:—

Rev. J. M. Hoppin,
Rev. E. Thurston,
Rev. Jacob White,
Rev. Osborn Myrick,

Substitutes.

To the General Association of Connecticut, next meeting at third Tuesday of June, 1854:—

Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D.,
Rev. H. M. Field,
Rev. Lyman Whiting,
Rev. John Todd,

Substitutes.

To the General Association of New York, next meeting at Owego, August 24, 1853:—

Rev. E. Maltby,
Rev.J. H. Bisbee,
Rev. C. Packard,
Rev. Samuel Howe,

Primaries.
Substitutes.

To the General Association of Michigan, next meeting at Detroit, fourth Tuesday of May, 1854:—

Rev. D. R. Cady,
Rev. J. J. Abbott,
Rev. M. R. Cross,
Rev. S. G. Buckingham,

Primaries.

Substitutes.

To the General Association of Wisconsin:

v . Horace James, Primary.

v . I. P. Langworthy, Substitute.

To the General Association of Illinois, next meeting at Chicago, third Tuesday of May, 1854:—

Rev. J. W. Ward, Primary.

Rev. J. C. Webster, Substitute.

To the General Associations of California and Oregon:-

Rev. E. Davis, D. D., Primary.

Rev. J. S. Clark, D. D., Substitute.

To the Congregational Union of Canada:—
Rev. Willard Child, D. D.,
Rev. G. W. Bourne,
Rev. B. Tappan, Jr.,

Substitutes

Rev. B. Tappan, Jr., Rev. A. E. P. Perkins, Substitutes

To the Congregational Union of England and Wales:—Rev. J. H. Towne.

Committee on Infant Baptism.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to ascertain the existing facts in reference to the baptism of infants in our Churches, inquire after causes of the neglect of infant baptism and present a report at the next meeting of this body.

Committee: Rev. Dr. N. Adams, George A. Oviatt and Samuel Harris.

Doctrinal Tract and Book Society.

Resolved, 1st, That this Association learn with pleasure that the Doctrinal Tract and Book Society are publishing valuable Theological books, including the works of the New England fathers and other distinguished writers, and that the Society design, as far as their means will permit, to furnish both our Foreign and Home Missionaries with their publications.

Resolved, 2d, That facts justify the conclusion that the want of books among some of this class of ministers is more afflictive to the Churches than the want of bread.

Resolved, 3d, That we commend this Society to the attention and contributions of benevolent individuals and of Churches in our connection.

Resolutions on Sabbath Desecration.

The Committee to which was referred the subject of action in relation to Sabbath Desecration, reported the following resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That as the sanctification of the Christian Sabbath is one of the firmest safeguards of society, as well as one of the highest requirements of religion, we, as Christians and citizens, express our strong disapproval of the transportation of the mail on the Lord's day.

Resolved, 2d, That we notice with great satisfaction the recent reported vote of the stockholders of the New Haven and New York Railroad Company, instructing the directors not to re-contract with the Post Office Department to carry the United States Mail on the Sabbath, and we would express the earnest hope that other railroad corporations would imitate this salutary example.

Resolution on Peace.

Resolved, That we cordially commend to the favor and cooperation of the Christian community, the special efforts now making by the friends of peace to secure permanent peace between this country and England, by a provision in the pending treaty between them, for the adjustment of all future misunderstandings by reference in the last resort to umpires instead of the sword.

Resolution on Slaveholding.

Resolved, That, in continuing our correspondence with Southern ecclesiastical bodies, this Association, so far from expressing any satisfaction with the practice of slaveholding, desire it to be understood, that in connection with other objects, it is for the purpose of bearing their continued and earnest testimony against the sin of slaveholding, and exerting their appropriate influence in favor of its speedy removal.

Resolution in Relation to Publishing Societies.

Resolved, That while the General Association of Massachusetts entertain a profound regard for our large publishing

Societies, and rejoice in the great good they are accomplishing, they would express an earnest desire that these societies would not make the subject of Slavery an exception in their efforts to rid the world of all iniquity by diffusing throughout it an evangelical literature, but would set forth in their publications the sentiments of our common Christianity on the enormous sin of slavery, with the same freedom and faithfulness with which they exhibit and rebuke all other sins.

ABSTRACT OF NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION.

There is gratifying evidence of vitality in the Churches, and of peaceful and healthful growth. The accessions to individual Churches have in few cases been large; but a larger number of Churches have been blest than in former years. The Colleges at Amherst and Williamstown, some of the academies, and the female schools at Mount Holyoke, Pittsfield, Great Barrington and Norton, have shared in these gentle effusions of the Spirit.

The ranks of the ministry have been repeatedly invaded by death,* but many of the fathers still continue to strengthen the

^{*} Rev. Oren Sykes, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Bedford, died Dec. 15, 1852, aged 47 years.

Rev. A. B. Waruer, Pastor of the Mystic Church in Medford, died May 26, 1853, aged 39 years.

Rev. O. G. Hubbard, Pastor of the Church in Leominster, died Aug. 15, 1852, aged 45 years.

Rev. Orin Fowler, of Fall River, died at Washington, while member of the House of Representatives, September 4, 1852, aged 61 years.

Rev. George P. Smith, Pastor of the Old South Church in Worcester, died Sept. 3, 1852 aged 38 years.

Rev. Micah Stone, of Brookfield, died Sept. 21, 1852, aged 82 years, wanting one day

ministry by their counsels, and to bless the Churches by their wise and faithful labors. There are some evidences of an increasing sense of the value of the pastoral relation. Many Churches are giving a more ample support to their pastors than in former years. Several vacant pulpits have been filled with able men, on whose labors the seal of God's blessing has already been set.

Sabbath schools are generally flourishing; and although the baptism of the children of the Church, and religious instruction in the family, are too often neglected, there are indications of increasing regard to these important duties.

There are evidences of progressive attachment to the great causes of Church benevolence, although the standard of liberality is still far below the point to which Christian love and devotedness are yet to raise it.

It is evident that much work remains to be done before the sale of liquors for intoxicating purposes will cease, and it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of ministers and others, that, let civil legislation be the most perfect possible, they must long persevere in well-doing in reference to this matter, laboring the more strenuously as legislation becomes more stringent, not forgeting that the Gospel in men's hearts can alone rid us completely and finally of the evil.

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES.

ARRANGED IN THE ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICT
ASSOCIATIONS.

N. B. The columns denoting Churches, Ministers and date of Settlement, correspond with the facts as they were supposed to exist when the last meeting of the General Association was held, June, 1853. The number of communicants is reported for 1st June preceding. In a few instances the number of church members has been supplied from the returns of the previous year,—though not till all reasonable efforts have failed to secure the present number.

1. Andover Association

Churches.	Organ-	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Andover, South,	1711	271	Charles Smith,		1852
" West,	1826	224	C. H. Pierce,		1852
" North,	1834	83	W. T. Briggs,		1846
" Theol. Sem.			R. Emerson, D. D.		
Chelmsford, North,	1824	88	B. F. Clark,		1839
Dracut, 1st Evan. ch.	1721		G. W. Thompson,		
" West,	1797	102	B. Emerson,		1850
" East,	1835		J. Merrill,		
Lawrence, 1st ch.	1847		H. M. Storrs,		1852
" Central ch.	1849	147	W. C. Foster,		1852
Lowell, 1st ch.	1826	734	W. Child, D. D.	1	1845
" Appleton-st. c.	1831	392	George Darling,		1852
" John-st. ch.	1839		E. B. Foster.		1853
" Kirk-st. ch.	1845	257	A. Blanchard, D. D.	İ	1845
" High-st. ch.	1846	151	J. H. Towne,		1847
Methuen,	1729	245	J. C. Phillips,		1839
Tombulan	1734		J. Coggin,		1806
Tewksbury,	1134	144	R. Tolman,	-	1852
Total, 17		4392	18	-	

2. Berkshire North Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Adams, North,	1827	208	R. Crawford,		1840
" South,	1840	94	J. Jay Dana,		1848
Becket, North,	1849	92	C. H. Norton,		1851
Dalton,	1785		O. M. Sears,		1847
Hinsdale,	1795	185	P. K. Clark,		1852
Lanesboro,'	1764	54	C. Eddy,		el'ct.
Peru,	1770	167	J. Knight,		1836
Pittsfield, 1st,	1764	627	J Todd, D. D.		1842
" (colored,)	1846	14	S. Harrison,		1850
" South,	1850	173	S. Harris,		1851
Richmond,	1765	70	A. A. Whitmore,	Ì	
Washington,	1760		E. L. Clark,		1853
Williamstown,	1765	290	A. Peters, D. D.		1841
" South,	1836		J. Bascom,		
" College,	1834	43	M. Hopkins, D. D.		1836
Windsor,	1772	45	C. Peabody,		
Canaan, 4 corn., N. Y.		88	J. Wickes.		1848
Total, 17		2304	17	- E350-C	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Heman Humphrey, D. D., Pittsfield; Ebenezer Jennings, Dalton; Wellington H. Tyler, Principal of Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield; Dwight W. Marsh, Missionary, Mosul, Turkey; Marshall D. Sanders, Missionary, Ceylon; U. A. Wilder, Missionary, S. Africa; Russel S. Cook, Sec. Am. Tract Soc., New York; Ebenezer B. Andrews, Prof. Marietta College, Ohio; John Tatlock, Professor Williams College; N. H. Griffin, Professor Williams College; Joseph Alden, D. D., Professor Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

3. Berkshire South Association.

Alford,	1846	28 T. Woodbridge, D. D.	IS. S.
Becket, 1st ch.	1759	80 Z. Whitmore,	1852
Egremont,	1816	76 E. Clark,	1851
Great Barrington,	1753	216 S. S. N. Greeley,	1852
Housatonic,	1841	Vaeant,	
Lee,	1780	367 Nahum Gale,	
Lenox,	1769	219 Harvey Neill,	1846
Monterey,	1750	94 Samuel Howe,	1844
New Marlboro', 1st ch	1744	126 Richard T. Searl,	1852
" Southfield,	1794	65 Otis Lombard,	1849
Otis,	1795	88 Henry A. Austin,	

3. Berkshire South Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Sandisfield,	1756	208	Aaron Pickett,		1851
Sheffield,	1735	223	Vacant,		
Stockbridge,	1734		A. H. Dashiell, Jr.		1850
" Curtisville,	1724	62	Winthrop II. Phelps,		1849
W. Stockbridge, Cen.	1789	85	Sidney Bryant,	İ	1842
" Village,	1832	120	Vacant,		
Austerlitz, N. Y.	1792	61	Samuel Utley,		1848
Total, 18		2445	15		

Without Pastoral Charge.—John C. Brigham, D. D., Sec. Am. Bible Soc., New York; Josiah W. Turner, Gen. Agent Tract Soc., Maine; James Bradford, Sheffield; Thomas A. Hall, Principal of the Academy, Lee; Platt T. Holly, Teacher, Winstead, Con.; David D. Field, D. D., Bancroft Fowler and Noah Sheldon, Stock-Bridge; Rufus Pomeroy and Hugh Gibson, Otis; John Hotchkin, Lenox.

4. Brewster Association.

i. Die Wibbel 12550elastell.							
Chatham,	1710	146	N. S. Dickinson,	1852			
Dennis, South,	1807	122	I. C. Thacher,	1852			
Eastham,	1676	48	E. Chace,				
Harwich,	1744		M. H. Wilder,	1851			
Orleans,	1719		J. White,	1841			
Provincetown,	1714	38	O. Myrick,	1846			
Sandwich, Puritan cong.	1847	39	Giles Pease.	1850			
Truro,	1711	103	E. W. Noble,	1849			
" North,	1842	22	S. J. M. Lord,				
Wellfleet.	1730	223	George Denham,	1853			
" South,	1833		E. Dow,				
Yarmouth,	1639	126	A. K. Packard,	1851			
" West,	1840	50	J. H. Wells.	1851			
Total, 13		1311	13				

Without Pastoral Charge.—Nathaniel Cogswell, Yarmouth; E. Pratt, Brewster.

5. Bridgewater Association.

Bridgewater—		1	
	1821 1836	96 D. Brigham, 32 J. D. Farnsworth,	1845

5. Bridgewater Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
E. Bridgewater— Trin. ch. Middleboro', 1st ch. "West, Total, 5	1849 1694 1725	184	B. Sanford, I. W. Putnam, D. D. C. Chapman,		1850 1835 1851

Without Pastoral Charge.—Otis Thompson, North Abington; Ebenezer Gay, and Stetson Raymond, Bridgewater; Enoch Sandford, Raynham.

	6. Bro	okfield	Association.	
Brimfield,	1725		Jason Morse,	1849
Brookfield,	1756	130	J. K. Bragg,	1852
Charlton,	1760		John Haven,	
Dana, Centre,	1852	21	John Keep,	
Dudley,	1732		Joshua Bates, D. D.	1843
Hardwick,	1736	91	Martyn Tupper,	1852
Holland,	1765	47	Alvah C. Paige,	1851
New Braintree,	1754	114	John Fiske, D. D.	1796
North Brookfield,	1752	301	Thomas Snell, D. D., C. Cushing,	1798 1851
Oakham,	1767	230	James Kimball,	1832
Southbridge,	1801	204	Eber Carpenter,	1835
Spencer,	1744	108	Vacant,	
Sturbridge,	1736		M. Beebee,	1852
Ware,	1751	134	David N. Coburn,	1842
" Village,	1826		T. G. Colton,	1852
Warren,	1743		I. H. Northrup,	1853
West Brookfield,	1717	222	G. Byington.	
Total, 17		2571	18	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Moses Miller and W. A. Nichols, Brookfield.

7. Essex North Association.

Amesbury, Mills,	1831	209 Vacant,	
" West,	1726	186 A. Paine,	1848
" and Salisbury	1835	72 J. M. Bacon,	1851
Boxford, West,	1732	75 C. E. Park,	1846
Bradford, 1st ch.	1682	191 Vacant,	
Georgetown,	1732	158 S Isaac Braman, J. M Prince,	1797 1847
Groveland,	1728	G. B. Perry, D. D.	1814

7. Essex North Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Haverhill, Centre,	1833	172	B. F. Hosford,		1845
" North,	1730		C. Tenney,		
" East,	1743	29	Wales Lewis,		1849
" West,	1735	111	A. Farwell,		1853
" Winter-st. ch.	1839	72	L. S. Parkes,		1853
			D. T. Kimball,		1806
Ipswich, 1st ch.	1634		R. Southgate.		1851
" Linebrook,	1849	77	W. Holbrook,		
Newbury, 1st ch.	1635		L. Withington, D. D.		1816
	1706		F. V. Tenney,		1850
Newburyp't, Belleville,			D. T. Fiske,		1847
" North ch.	1768		L. F. Dimmick, D. D.		1819
" Temple st. ch			R. Campbell,		
" Whitefield ch.			S. J. Spaulding.	i	1851
Rowley,	1639		John Pike,		1840
Salisbury, Hill,	1718	t .	B. Sawyer,		
W. Newbury, 1st ch.	1698	1	Vacant,		İ
" 2d ch.	1731		J. Q. A. Edgell,		1832
Total, 24		2311	24	-	

8. Essex South Association.

0.	O. 1255EA BUILDI 1255UCIARIOII.					
Beverly, Washington- st. ch.	1837	128 A. B. Rich,	1852			
Danvers, 2d ch.	1713	257 Vacant	,			
" ´3d ch.	1844	81 James Flete	cher, 1849			
Essex,	1681	150 R. Crowell,	D. D. 1814			
Gloucester, Harbor,	1829	129 Vacant	.,			
" North,	1830	42 Edwin Seal	oury.			
" West,	1829	40 Levi Wheat	ton, 1850			
Hamilton,	1714	156 J. H. Mord	ough. 1850			
Ipswich, South,	1747	207 Daniel Fitz.	1826			
Lynnfield,	1715	39 U. W. Cond	lit, 1850			
Manchester,	1716	265 Rufus Tayl	lor, 1852			
Middleton,	1729	181 J. A. Hood	, 1850			
Rockport,	1755	328 W. Gale,	1836			
Salem, Crombie-st.	1832	230 J. M. Hopp	oin. 1850			
" Howard-st.	1803	97 E. W. Alle				
" Third ch.	1 77 77 7	347 S. Emers	son, D. D., 1805			
тига сп.	1775	⁵⁴⁷ J. E. Dw	inell, 1849			
Total, 16		2689 15				

Without Pastoral Charge.— David Tilton, North Chelsea; Alexander J. Sessions, Boston.

9. Franklin Association.

· Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain.	Settled.
Ashfield,	1763	180	Wm. H. Gilbert,		1851
Bernardston,	1824		Charles Kendall,		1844
Buckland,	1785		Asa B. Smith,		1848
Charlemont, East,	1845		Aaron Foster,		1850
" West,	1788		Vacant,		
Colerain,	1750	42	Vacant,		
Conway,	1768	342	George M. Adams,		1851
Deerfield,	1835	85	Alfred E. Ives,		1849
" South,	1818	86	Moses K. Cross,		1350
" Monument ch.	1848	77	David A. Strong,		1849
≝rving,	1832				
Gill,	1500		Sosiah W. Canning,		1839
wш,	1793	40	Edward F. Brooks,		1851
Greenfield, 1st,	1754	50	À. Chandler, D. D.,		1832
" 2d,	1817	181	George C. Partridge,		1848
Hawley, East,	1793		Henry Seymour,		1849
" West,	1825		John Eastman,		1847
Heath,	1785	117	Alpheus Graves,		1851
Montague,	1752	134	James H. Merrill,		1839
Northfield,	1825				
Orange,	1846	50	David Peck,	l	1852
" North,	1843	28	Benjamin F. Clarke,		
Rowe,	1833	28	Jeremiah Pomroy,		
Shelburne,	1770		T. Packard, D. D.,		1799
" Falls,	1850	77	T. Packard, Jr., George F. Bronson,		1828
Shutesbury,	1740	48	James Tisdale,	1	1001
Sunderland,	1718		Sereno D. Clark,		1853
Warwick,	1829		Roger C. Hatch,		1833
Wendell,	174				1.000
Total, 28		2700		-	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Samuel Bradford, Montague; John Ferguson, Whately; Horatio Flagg, Colerain; Lot B. Sullivan, Wendell; John D. Smith, West Charlemont; Samuel Ware, Shelburne; Lorenzo L. Longstroth, Greenfield.

	10. Hampe	den East Association.	
Chicopee, 1st,	11752	87 E. B. Clark,	1839
" 2d,	1830	151 Wm. Wright,	1852
" 3d,	1834	225 G. A. Oviatt,	1850
Longmeadow,	1716	183 J. W. Harding,	1850
" Eas		105 Wm E Dixon	1852

10. Hampden East Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Settled.
Ludlow, 1st ch.	1789	158	J. W. Tuck,		4843
" 2d ch.	1847	14	E. B. Wright,		
Monson,	1,500		(A. Ely, D. D.	1	1806
Monson,	1762	333	C. B. Kittredge,		1846
Palmer, 1st ch.	1730	101	Sylvester Hine,		1851
" 2d ch.	1847	87	W. W. Belden,		
South Hadley, 2d ch.	1833	130	P. H. Snow,		1852
Springfield, 1st ch.	1645	412	S. Osgood, D. D.	1	1809
Hill,	1833	155	Vacant,		
" North ch.	1846	134	R. H. Seely,		1849
" South ch.	1842	267	S. G. Buckingham,		1847
Wilbraham, North,	1741		John Bowers,		1837
" South,	1785	76	E. S. Skinner.		1835
Total, 17		2820	16		

Without Pastoral Charge -- Rev. F. A. Barton.

	11.	Hampden	West	Association.	
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Blanford,	1735	120 C. J. Hinsdale,	1836
Chester,	1765	70 David Breed,	1753
" Factories,	1844	31 J. C. Strong,	
" Village,	1846	57 T. Walker,	
Granville, East,	1747	85 T. M. Cooley, D. D.,	1796
" West,	1786	74 F. Norwood,	
Holyoke, 1st,	1799	60 Simeon Miller,	1846
" ´2d, ´	1849	34 Richard Knight,	1853
Montgomery,	1797	24 J. C. Thompson,	
Southwick,	1773		
Tolland,	1797	99 F. D. Austin,	1853
Westfield,	1679	415 E. Davis, D. D.,	1836
West Springfield,	11698		1851
" Agawam,	1819	118 Ralph Perry.	1847
" Feeding Hills,	1762		1853
" Mettineague,	1850		1853
Total, 16		1059 15	

12. Hampshire Association.

Chesterfield,	1764	59 Samuel W. Barnum,	1853
Cummington, 1st.	1771	67 James D. Chapman,	1844
" Village,	1838	99 Theodore J. Clark,	
" West,	1840	87 Joseph B. Baldwin,	1841
East Hampton, 1st ch.	1787	230 S Payson Williston,	1789
zast zampton, 1st en.	1.01	A. M. Colton,	1853

12. Hampshire Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized	Members.	Ministers	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
East Hamp'n Payson ch.	1852	100	Rollin S. Stone,		1852
Goshen,	1788	140	Vacant,		
Hatfield,	1670	259	Jared O. Knapp.		1853
Middlefield,	1792	91	Henry Herrick,		
Northampton, 1st,	1661	567	J. P. Cleaveland, D. D.		1853
" Edwards ch.	1833	235	Gordon Hall,		1852
Norwich,	1781	151	John R. Miller,		1848
Plainfield,	1789	144	D. B. Bradford,		1852
Southampton,	1743		Vacant,		
West Hampton,	1779	163	Stephen C. Strong,		
Whately, 1st.	1771	132	C. N. Seymour,		1853
" 2d,	1842	87	Jonathan S. Judd,		1843
Williamsburg,	1773	252	Edward W. Root,		1850
" Haydenville,	1851		Edward Sweet,		1851
Worthington.	1771	216	John H. Bisbee,		1838
Total, 20	ļ	3580	19		

Without Pastoral Charge.—C. Knight, Hatfield; W. A. Hawley, Plainfield; E. B. Wright, Ludlow; M. E. White, Northampton; R. Crossett, Goshen; E. Clapp, S. Lyman, and O. Warner, Easthampton; W. A. Hallock, D. D., Sec. Am. Tract Soc., New York; H. J. Gaylord, Norwich, Ct.; J. C. Thompson, Holyoke; and J. H. Temple, Farmingham.

13.	Hamp	shire East Association.	
Amherst, West,	1739	350 Vacant,	
" North,	1826		1852
" East,	1782		1849
" South,	1824		1849
" College ch.	1826		1845
Belchertown,	1739		
Enfield,	1790		1842
Granby,	1762	295 Vacant,	1
Greenwich,	1749	153 E. P. Blodget,	1843
Hadley, 1st par.	+1659	166 R. Ayres,	1848
" 2d par.	1831	111 W. H. Beaman,	1841
" 3d par.	1841	101 J. Woodbridge, D. D.,	1842
Leverett,	1784	100 David Eastman,	1840
Pelham,	1837	38	
Prescott,	1823		1853
South Hadley, 1st par	1733	231 E. Y. Swift,	1852
Total, 16		3122 12	

Without Pastoral Charge.—J. W. Curtis, Hadley; G. H. Patrick, G. Sanford, G. Nash, Amherst; D. Goodsell, East Haven; L. B. Sullivan

14. Harmony Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ord	ain- Settled.
Blackstone,	1841	$\overline{68}$ J.	W. Backus,	1	1852
" Millville.	1836		Vacant.		;
Douglass,	1747	45 D	avid Holman.		
" East.	1834	126 J.	L. Maynard,		1852
Grafton,	1731		nomas Č. Biscoe,		1838
Millbury, 1st ch.	1747		. Beach,		1837
" 2d ch.	1827	259 L	everett Briggs,		1847
" Grass Hill,	,	55	Vacant,		
Northbridge,	1782	105 W	illiam Bates.		1845
" Whitinsville	. 1834	129 L	ewis F. Clark.		11842
Sutton,	1720		eorge Lyman,		1851
Upton,	1735	257 W	illiam Warren.		1849
Uxbridge,	1731		J. Abbott,		1850
Webster.	1838	141	Vacant.		
Total, 14		1988	11		

Without Pastoral Charge.—M. Burdett, Woodstock, Ct.; Daniel . Butler, Westboro'; Sidney Holman, West Millbury; L. Cary, Cincinnati. Ohio.

	15. Me	ndon Association.		
Dover.	1839	42 J. Haskell,		1850
Foxboro.	1779	121 Vacant,		
Franklin,	1738	195 Samuel Hunt,		1950
Holliston,	1728	254 J. T. Tucker,		1849
Mansfield,	1838			1639
Medfield,	1828	91 T. T. Richmond,	1	1842
Medway, East,	1714		1	1851
" West,	1750	183 Jacob Ide, D. D.,	1	1814
" Village,	1838	176 David Sanford,		1838
Milford,	1741	127 J. T. Woodbury,		1852
Walpole.	1526			
Wrentham, 1st.	1692	252 William L. Ropes,	ļ	1853
" North.	1788		^	1853
Total, 13		1853 11		

Without Pastoral Charge.—Charles Simmons, North Wrentham; A. H. Reed, Webster; D. J. Poor, Hopkinton; S. Harding, Boston; Thomas Williams, Providence, R. I.

	16.	Middles	sex South Association.	
Ashland,		1835	135 Wm. M. Thayer,	1849
Concord,		1826	100 L. H. Angier,	
Framingham,		1771	215 J. C. Bodwell,	1852

16. Middlesex South Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Settled.
Hopkinton,	1724	167 J	C. Webster,		1838
Lincoln,	1747		V. C. Jackson,		1848
Marlboro',	1666	141	$\mathbf{Vacant},$		
Natick,	1802	157 I	Elias Nason,	1	1852
Needham, West,	1798	95	Vacant,	1	100%
Saxonville,	1834		B. G. Northrup.		1847
Sherburne,	1685		Edmund Dowse,	İ	1838
Southboro',	1731). M. Elwood,		
Stow,	1839		Vacant,		
Sudbury,	1640		harles V. Spear,		1852
" Assabet,	1852		Vacant,		
Wayland.	1828		Ienry Allen.		1852
Total, 15	-	1905	11		

Without Pastoral Charge.-I. N. Tarbox, Sec. Am. Ed., Society, Boston.

17. R	Iiddlesex	Union	Association.
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		OLL CLIZOL LESSOCIATION.	
Acton,	1832	312 Benjamin Dodge,	1852
Ashby,	1776	170 C. W. Wood.	1839
Boxboro',		Vacant,	
Dunstable,	1757	105 D. Adams,	1850
Fitchburg,	1768	117 G. B. Wilcox,	1853
Groton,	1664	183 E. A. Bulkley,	1850
Harvard,	1733	142 George Fisher,	1821
Lancaster,	1839	80 C. Packard,	1840
Leominster,	1822	205 J. S. Bingham,	1851
Littleton,	1840	38 Vacant,	1001
Lunenburg,	1835	96 E. R. Hodgman,	1852
Pepperell,	1747	292 L. Cutler,	1851
Shirley,	1828	29 Vacant,	1001
Townsend,	1734	282 L. H. Sheldon,	1844
Westford,	1828	152 Thomas Wilson.	1853
			1000
Total, 15		2403 13	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Leonard Luce, Westford.

18. Norfolk Association.

Abington, 1st,	[1712] - 129 J. W. Ward,	1834
" 2d,	1807 173 — Goldsmith,	1853
" 3d,	1813 127 H. D. Walker,	1844
" North,	1839 105 Isaac C. White,	1850
Berkley, Tr. cong. ch.	[1848] 29 L. R. Eastman,	

18. Norfolk Association. - Continued.

to. Horiota Association. Commune.							
Churches.	Organ- ized.	M∈mb≥rs.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Settled.		
Braintree, 1st,	1707	174	R. S. Storrs, D. D.		1811		
" South,	1829	82	WmB. Hammond,		1849		
" and Weymouth,	1811	170	Jonas Perkins,		1815		
Canton,	1828		S. Clark,	1	1851		
Cohasset, 2d ch.	1824	89	F. A. Reed,		1848		
Dedham South,	1736	79	M. M. Colburn,		1853		
Dorchester, 2d ch.	1828	302	James H. Means,		1848		
" Village,	1829	177	D. T. Noyes,		1853		
E. & W. Bridgewater,	1826		P. B. Wilcox,		1851		
Easton,	1711	118	L. Sheldon, D. D.		1810		
Hanover,	1728		A. G. Duncan,		1833		
Hanson,	1749	66	S. L. Rockwood,	1	1840		
Hingham, Evang. ch.	1847		E. Porter Dyer,	-	1849		
Milton, 1st ch.	1678		Albert K. Teele,		1850		
" Railway,	1843		E. Leonard,		1852		
North Bridgewater,	1736	138	Paul Couch,		1835		
" Porter Ev. ch.	1850	166	C. L. Mills,		1852		
" South ch.	1836						
Quincy,	1832	103	Nelson Clark,		1850		
Randolph,	1731		C. M. Cordley,		1852		
" [*] East	1821	129	E. Russell,		1850		
Scituate, North,	1634		Daniel Wight, Jr.		1842		
Sharon,	1741	102	L. R. Phillips,		1841		
Stoughton, 1st ch.	1844		Albert Perry,		1851		
Weymouth, North, 1st,	1615	202	Joshua Emery, Jr.		1838		
" South, 2d,	1723	89	James P. Terry,		1848		
" Unian ch.	1842	76	Willard M. Harding,	1	1847		
" North, Pilgrime.	1852		Calvin Terry,		1852		
Total, 33		3694		-			

Without Pastoral Charge.—C. Hitchcock, D. D., Wrentham; David Dyer, Albany, N. Y.; Willard Pierce, Abington; D. Powers, and D. Huntington.

19. Old Colony Association.						
Dartmouth, South,	1807	104 Wm. A. Mandell,	1846			
Edgartown,		William J. Breed,	S. S.			
Fairhaven,	1794	197 Jacob Roberts,	1839			
Marion,	1686	54 Leander Cobb,	1841			
Middleboro', Central,	1847	Vacant,				
Nantucket,	1767	354 B. Judkins,	1851			
New Bedford, 1st ch.	1696	60 D. C. Burt,	1835			
" North,	1807	287 A. Eldridge,	1847			
" Trinit.	1830	154 Wheelock Craig,	1850			

19. Old Colony Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers,	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
New Bedford, Pacific,	1844		Timothy Stowe,		
Rochester, Centre,	1686	100	E. W. Harrington,		1850
" Mattapoisett,	1740	146	Wm. L. Mather,		1851
" North,	1758	25	Isaac Briggs,		1836
Wareham,	1739	93	Homer Barrows,		1852
Total, 13		1747	12		

Without Pastoral Charge.—William Gould, Fairhaven; Samuel Nott, Jr., Wareham; James A. Roberts, Middleboro'; Samuel Beane, Little Compton, R. I.; Nathaniel Cobb, Chilmark.

20. Pilgrim Association.

		5	
Carver,	[1733]	89 Stillman Pratt,	1851
Halifax,	1734	46 Edward P. Kimball,	1852
Kingston,	1828	82 Joseph Peckham,	1842
Marshfield, North,	1835	36 Sumner Clark,	1851
" South,	1632	61 Ebenezer Alden, Jr.	1850
Plymouth, Manomet,	1738		1853
" Pilgrimage,	1801	137 Charles S. Porter,	1845
" Chiltonville,	1815	94 Alexander Duncanson,	
Plympton,	1698	87 Charles Livingston.	1851
Total, 9		755 8	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Timothy Davis, Kingston.

21. Salem Association.

everly, Dane st.	1802	Joseph Abbott,	1834
" 4th ch.	1834		
Boxford, 1st ch.	1702	82 Wm. S. Coggin,	1838
Danvers, 1st ch.	1689		1826
Lynn, 1st ch.	1632	214 Parsons Cook, D. D.	1836
" Central,	1850	73 A. R. Baker,	1851
Marblehead,	1684	333 E. A. Lawrence,	1845
Salem, Tabernacle ch.	1735	406 S. M. Worcester, D. D.	1834
Saugus,	1732	29 L. Brigham,	1851
Swampscott,	1846	32 J. B. Člark,	
Topsfield,	1663	150 A. McLoud,	1841
Wenham,	1644	127 J. Taylor,	1847
Total, 12		1608 11	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Allen Gannett and Joseph Tracy, Beverly.

22. Suffolk North Association.

Churches,	Organ- ized,	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled
Boston, Old South ch.	1669		G. W. Blagden, D. D.		1836
" Bowdoin st.	1825	443	J. B. Waterbury, D. D.		1846
" Central ch.	1841	456	George Richards,		1845
Cambridge, 1st ch.	1636	256	J. A. Albro, D. D.		1835
Cambridgeport, 1st ch.	1827	288	W. A. Stearns, D. D.		1831
Cambridge East,	1842	115	Joseph L. Bennett,		1852
Charlestown, 1st ch.	1632	271	W. I. Budington,		1840
" Winthrop ch.		342	Benjamin Tappan, Jr.		1848
Chelsea, Winnisimmet,	1841	213	I. P. Langworthy,		1841
" Broadway ch.	1851	140	J. A. Copp,		1852
Malden, 1st ch.	1649		A. C. Adams,		1852
	1848		F. G. Pratt,		1849
Medford, Mystic ch.	1847		A. B. Warner,		1847
Needham, Grantville,	1847		W. Barrows,		1850
Newton, 1st ch.	1664	108	D. L. Furber,		1847
" 2d ch.	1781	113	L. Gilbert, D. D.		1828
" Eliot ch.	1845	111	W. S. Leavitt,		1845
" Auburndale ch.	1850		Vacant,		
North Chelsea,	1828	16	Vacant,		
Waltham, Tr. cong. ch.	1820		John Whitney,		1837
Total, 20		3273	19		

Without Pastoral Charge.—E. A. Park, D. D. Andover; R. Auderson, D. D., G. C. Beckwith, D. D., S. Bliss, A. Bullard, D. Clark, W. M. Cornell, W. Jenks, D. D., S. L. Pomeroy, D. D., H. Winslow, Boston: W. Bushnell, Newton; J. Curtis, Charlestown.

23. Suffolk South Association.

Bosto	n, Park-st. ch.	1809	603 A. L. Stone,	1849
"	Essex-st.	1822	469 N. Adams, D. D.	1834
	Salem-st.	1827	508 E. Beecher, D. D.	1844
"	Pine-st.	1827	247 H. M. Dexter,	1849
"	Mariners' ch.	1830	57 G. W. Bourne,	1849
: 6	Mt. Vernon,	1842	603 E. N. Kirk,	1842
"	Shawmut,	1845	Vacant,	
4.	Edwards ch.	1849	110 Vacant,	
44	Phillips ch.	1823	251 John J. Miter,	1853
44	Maverick,	1836	265 R. W. Clark,	1851
Brigh		1827	132 A. Swazey,	1847
Brook		1844	87 M. M. Smith,	1851

23. Suffolk South Association Continued.	23	Suffolk	South	Association	Continued
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Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Settled.
Roxbury, Eliot ch.	1834		A. C. Thompson,		1842
" West,	1835	67	T. Laurie,		1851
Total, 14	-	3841	14		

Without Pastoral Charge.—Louis Dwight, Sec. Pris. Dis. Soc.; Selah B. Treat, Sec. A. B. C. F. M.; J. S. Clark, D. D., Sec. Mass. Home Miss. Soc.; S. H. Riddell, Editor, J. E. Woodbridge, Editor, and Lyman Beecher, D. D. Boston; C. Marsh, West Roxbury; Austin Phelps, Prof. Theol. Sem., Andover; G. H. Hastings, Missionary, Rome, Italy.

24. Taunton Association.						
Attleboro', 2d ch.	1748	241	Jonathan Crane,	1836		
" West,	1737	86	S. B. Morley,	1851		
Berkley, 1st ch.	1737		Vacant,			
Dighton,	1710		E. Newton, Jr.			
Fall River, Central ch.	1842	188	Eli Thurston,	1849		
Freetown,	1809	31	Vacant,			
Middleboro', North,	1748	114	T. E. Bliss,	1852		
Norton,	1832		Franklin Holmes,	1852		
Pawtucket,	1829		C. Blodgett,	1836		
Raynham,	1731		Robert Carver,	1847		
Rehoboth,	1721	89	C. P. Grosvenor,			
Seekonk,	1644	82	James O. Barney,	1824		
Taunton, East,	1653	13	N. Richardson,			
" Trin. cong. ch.	1821	364	E. Maltby,	1826		
" West, 1st ch.	1637	100	Alvan Cobb,	1815		
" Winslow ch.	1837	158	S. H. Emery,	1837		
Total, 16		2169	14			

Vineyard Sound Association. Barnstable, West, 163461 H. Carlton, Centreville 1825 83 E. Bacon, 1840 1715Chilmark, 21 N. Cobb, 236 H. B. Hooker, Falmouth, 1st ch. 1708 1837 1821 44 A. C. Childs, East. 44 98 Cyrus Mann, 49 S. F. Beard, North. 1833 East, 2d, 1849Cotuit & Herring Pond [1670] 25|P. Fish, 1811 105 E. Wells, 16381847 Sandwich, Monument, 1833 44 Vacant, Tisbury, Holmes Hole, 1844 20 W. H. Sturtevant, West. 1673 54 S. Cole. Total, 12 840

Without Pastoral Charge.—A. Cobb, Sandwich.

26. Woburn Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Settled.
$\overline{\mathrm{Bedford}}$.	1730		Vacant,		
Billerica,	1821	58	J. G. D. Stearns,		1843
Burlington,	1735		E. Moody,		
Carlisle,	1781		J. Lawrence,		1853
Medford, 2d ch.	1823	-145	E. P. Marvin,		1852
Reading, North,	1720		T. Newton,		1853
" Old South,	1771		L. Whiting,		1851
" Bethesda ch.	1849	148	W. H. Beecher,		1853
South Reading,	1645		Reuben Emerson,	İ	1804
Stoneham,	1729	128	W. C. Whitcomb,		1850
West Cambridge,	1842	96	Francis Horton,		1848
Wilmington,	1733	111	J. E Swallow,		1851
Winchester,	1840	197	R. I. Robinson,		1852
Woburn, 1st ch.	1642	445	Jonathan Edwards,		1848
" North.	1849	49	G. T. Dole.		1852
Total, 15		1972	11		

Without Pastoral Charge.—Samuel Sewall and H. G. Park, Burlington; Preserved Smith, Carlisle; George Gannett, West Cambridge.

28. Worcester Central Association.

Auburn,	1776	150 Charles Chamberlain,	1851
Barre,	1827	196 C. M. Nichols,	1851
Berlin,	1779	121 Vacant,	
Boylston,	1743	122 Wm. H. Sandford,	1832
Clinton,	1844	181 Vacant,	
Holden,	1742	341 Wm. P. Paine,	1833
Leiensten	1721	222 Solon Nelson, D. D. A. C. Denison,	1812
Leicester,	1721	A. C. Denison,	1851
Northboro',	1832	89 S. S. Ashley,	1852
Oxford,	1721	222 Horatio Bardwell,	1836
Paxton,	1767	108 Wm. Phipps,	1840
Princeton.	1764	126 H. Wickes,	1852
Rutland,	1727	185 Vacant.	
Shrewsbury,	1723	259 N. W. Williams,	1849
Sterling,	1852	37 W. B. Greene,	
Westboro',	1724	389 Daniel R. Cady.	1849
West Boylston,	1796	247 Joseph W. Cross.	1840
Worcester, 1st par.	1719	363 Horace James,	1853
" Calvinist,	[1820]	332 Seth Sweetser, D. D.	1838

27. Worcester Central Association.—Continued.

mally, D. D. Bushnell	1838 1848
	Bushnell.

Without Pastoral Charge.—Rodney A. Miller, Worcester; Henry B. Holmes, Agent of Am. Tract Society, Andover; Isaac R. Worcester; Dist. Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Boston; M. G. Pratt, Agent Am. Col. Soc., Andover; A. Houghton, Berlin; Preston Cummings, Leicester.

28. Worcester North Association.

Ashburnham,	1760	147 F. A. Fiske,	11831
" North,	1845	58 J. D. Wesly,	
Athol,	1750		1852
Gardner, 1st,	1786	62 J. C. Paine,	1848
" 2d,	1826		
Hubbardston,	1770	150 C. W. Allen,	1852
New Salem,	1845	24 W. H. Hayward,	1848
Petersham,	1830		1853
Phillipston,	1785	185 A. E. P. Perkins,	1844
Royalston, 1st ch.	1766		1852
" South,	1837	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1849
Templeton,	1832	128 Lewis Sabin,	1837
Westminster,	1744		1851
Winchendon, 1st ch.	1762		1849
" North,	1843	131 A. P. Marvin,	1844
Total, 15		1876 15	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Ebenezer Perkins, Royalston; S. S. Smith, Agent Amer. and For. Chris. Union, Northampton.

SUMMARY.

Associations.	Ch'rchs.	Pastors.	Stated supplies.	Vacant ch'enes.	Ministers without charge.	Membera.	Admissions in 1852.	Removals in 1852.
Andover,	17	16	2			4492	340	162
Berkshire North,	17	14	3		12	2304	123	116
Berkshire South,	18	13	2	3	11	2145	133	136
Brewster,	13	10	3		2	1311	41	45
Bridgewater,	5	4	1		4	492	:2	14
Brookfield,	17	15	2	2	2	2571	268	124
Essex North.	24	- 20		3		2391	108	78
Essex South,	16	14	1	2	- 3	2689	78	70
Franklin,	28	22	3	5	7	2606	176	161
Hampden East,	17	15	2	1	1	2820	179	99
Hampden West,	16	10	5	1		1659	70	56
Hampshire,	20	16	3	2	13	3580	88	211
Hampshire East,	16	12	1	3	6	3122	98	70
Harmony,	14	10	1	3	4	1988	63	62
Mendon,	13	11		2	5	1853	141	66
Middlesex South,	15	11		4	1	1805	123	54
Middlesex Union,	15	1:2	1	3	1	2403	134	78
Norfolk,	33	31	1	1	5	3694	138	169
Old Colony,	13	11	2	1	5	1747	75	81
Pilgrim,	9	8	1		1	755	21	31
Salem.	12	10	1	1	2	1608	33	44
Suffolk North.	20	18		2	12	3273	340	135
Suffolk South,	14	12	!	-3	9	3841	497	199
raunton,	16	11	3	2		2169	76	42
Vineyard Sound,	12	4	7	1	1	840	73	19
Woburn,	15	13	1	1	4	1972	137	75
Worcester Central.	22	19	1	2	6	4328	233	229
Worcester North.	15	15	2		2	1876	114	70
Total, 28	462	377	52	46	117	66614	3889	2706

SCRIBES AND REGISTRARS OF THE SEVERAL ASSOCIATIONS.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION,

Andover Association, Berkshire North, Berkshire South, Brewster, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Essex North, Essex South, Franklin, Hampden East, Hampden West, Hampshire, Hampshire East, Harmony, Mendon, Middlesex South, Middlesex Union, Norfolk, Old Colony, Pilgrim, Salem, Suffolk North, Suffolk South, Taunton, Vineyard Sound, Woburn,Worcester Central, Worcester North,

E. Davis, D. D., Westfield.

Benjamin F. Clark, Chelmsford.

Robert Crawford, North Adams. A. H. Dasheill, Stockbridge. A. K. Packard, Yarmouth. Baalis Sanford, East Bridgwater. J. C. Morse, Brimfield. D. K. Kimball, Ipswich. James Fletcher, North Danvers. Theophilus Packard, Jr., Shelburne. E. B. Clark, Chickopee. E. Davis, D. D., Westfield. J. S. Judd, Whately. Rowland Ayers, Hadley. Thomas C. Biscoe, Grafton. Thomas T. Richmond, Medfield. W. M. Thayer, Ashland. Lyman Cutler, Pepperell. Samuel L. Rockwood, Hanson, William A. Mandell, South Dartmouth. Ebenezer Alden, Jr., Marshfield. Allen Gannett, Beverly. F. G. Pratt, Mclrose. A. L. Stone, Boston. Franklin Holmes, Norton. A. Cobb, Sandwich. R. T. Robinson, Winchester. D. R. Cady, Westboro', John C. Paine Gardner.





THE OLD SOUTH,
BOSTON, MASS.

SKETCH OF THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON.

BY REV. L. WHITING,-READING.

The history of this Church, is the history in germ, of New England Congregationalism. Probably no church is in existence, having its origin in agitations so deep and so far-reaching in their consequences. The final struggle between Church and State in America gave it existence.

Sec. I.—Its Origin.—The Second General Court of Mass. Bay, 1631, made an order—that, "for the time to come, no one should be admitted to the freedom of the body politic, but such as were church members." Deep discontent met this order at the outset. Emigration increased the number of non-professors. After fifteen years endurance, a vigorous petition for its extinction was framed and numerously signed. The Court was incensed. Papers were seized, and the signers fined—"some in larger, some in lesser sums; two or three of the magistrates dissenting."

Relief from the oppression was next sought, in the opinion, now arising, that all baptized persons, not scandalous in life, should be recognized as church-members in all things but participation of the Lord's Supper. This roused a new contest in the Colonies, especially in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Under its pressure the Court of Massachusetts in 1657, advised a General Council, and sought the opinion of the other Courts. Connecticut acceded and chose four delegates. The Council met in Boston, June, 1657. Seventeen questions were proposed, mostly on baptism and the Lord's Supper. Their result

in substance, was the recognition of baptized persons as entitled to all privileges except the Lord's Supper. This decision inflamed instead of allaying the churches. Some ministers and "the churches generally" held the decision to be wholly false to orthodoxy and to Congregationalism.

Five years after, another effort was made. The General Court then summoned a Synod of all the ministers of that Colony to decide on two questions, the main one-" Who are the subjects of baptism?" This Synod met in Boston, Sept., Their answer was substantially the same with that given by the Council in '57. They were not unanimous, however, and a noble minority protested, and of them Pres. CHAUNCY and Mr. INCREASE MATHER published against it. Also, Rev. John Davenport, of New Haven, whom Mather styles—"the greatest of the Anti-Synodists." These decisions divided the churches. The first church in Boston formed into strong parties, the majority siding with the Synod. The Pastor. Rev. Mr. Wilson, one of the majority in Synod, prevented a division; but he died in 1667, and the question of a new Pas tor gave the church a field for action. No young man was thought fit to fill his place, and Rev. Mr. DAVENPORT, of New Haven, then 70 years old, was proposed. A struggle ensued. To settle him was to disown the decision of Synod; but in the strife majorities changed, and the great Anti-Synodist was elected. He accepted the call, and was installed. The minority, 28 in number, and one member from Charlestown-"some of them chief persons in the colony"—proposed a new church. They applied for dismission, and were refused. They then called "a council of other churches in the neighborhood," by whom, at two meetings held in Charlestown, May 12 and 16, 1669, they were constituted a church, naming themselves "the third church in Boston." At this juncture, seventeen ministers, friendly to this action, published a testimony against the conduct of the majority of the old church. The majority replied to the seventeen, and a flame was kindled through the Colony. It "rose so high that there was imprisoning of parties and great disturbances." "Two parties were produced, not in the churches

only, but in the State also," and, says another, "the whole people of God throughout the Colony were too much distinguished into such as favored the old church, and such as favored the new; whereof the former were against the Synod, and the latter were for it." The triumph of the New Church was the triumph of the Synod, and of the half-way Covenant :--that of the old church, of those opposed to it. The agitation continued, and the House of Deputies at the Session, May, 1670. espoused the cause of the first church, and chose "a committee to enquire into the prevailing evils which had been the cause of the displeasure of God against the land." This committee found the cause in substance to be the new Third Church. The House adopted the Report. This increased the agitation. The election for the next General Court turned, throughout the Colonies, mainly on the question of old church and new church; "and most of the delegates who had censured the brethren of the Third Church were left out and new members (favorable) chosen."*

The liberalists triumphed; membership of non-converts was established in the churches; a mournful result of legislating on religious subjects.

SEC. II.—Edifices.—In 1769, soon after the church was formed, they proposed the erection of a meeting-house. The Council of the Colony was called to stop them. They concluded not to interpose directly, but suggested to the brethren a very careful attention to the law in the matter.

The church then applied to the Selectmen of the town, who gave them leave to build.

The place chosen for the building was that on which the present "Old South" stands. This land was given by Madam Norton, widow of Rev. John Norton, one of the pastors of the First Church. It was voted to build of cedar, with steeple, galleries, and square pews. Its location early gave it the name of South Church, which was used until 1717, when a

^{*} Of 50 members,—House of Deputies this year—only twenty were of the House the year before.

church was located in Summer street, called the "New South Church," since which time this has borne the name—"Old South."

This first edifice remained 60 years. In Oct., 1727, a proposal was made for enlarging the house. Two plans arose from this—one to repair, another to re-build. A vote was gained the next Feb'y., 46 to 20, to re-build. A minority tried, but failed to rescind the vote. Friday, 28th Feb. was kept as a day of fasting and prayer, in reference to taking down the old and building a new house. March 2, Rev. Mr. Sewall preached the last sermons in the old building to "a very great assembly." The next day he prayed with the workmen, and they proceeded to demolish the building. Some of the beams were found so much decayed that it was "apprehended" that the assemblies the previous day "had a very gracious preservation."

The opposition gave way at sight of the rotten timbers. March 31, 1729, the foundation for the new, the present edifice. was begun; and May 7, N. S., 1730, the building was dedicated, or occupied, both pastors preaching with reference to it. The tradition is that the mortar was all made the autumn before it was used, and that the workmen were never delayed an hour by rain while erecting it; the season being no less rainy than usual, but it always rained in the night. In the spring of 1775, the British army closed the gates of the town, and in the winter of that year used this house as a riding school for a regiment of cavalry. The pulpit, pews and galleries—except the eastern.-were taken out and used as fuel; and many of Rev. Mr. Prince's books and MSS., left in his study in the tower of the church, were burnt as kindling. "Many hundred loads of gravel were carted in, and spread upon the floor." A bar for liquors was kept in the eastern gallery for general use.

In March, '76, the house was relieved of these profanations—more spiteful probably from its bearing the title of "The Sanctuary of Freedom," on account of meetings held there by the patriots. For five years the house remained as the spoilers left it; the congregation after their dispersion worshipping in

King's Chapel, until 1783, when it was repaired, and the congregation returned to it. It has been frequently repaired since, but not materially changed.

A CHAPEL of wood was first used in 1816, and in 1827 the present brick structure was set up in its place. On the land originally given by Mrs Norton, stood the mansion of Gov. Winthrop; this was used as a parsonage until demolished by the British in the winter of '76 and 7. They cut down also a fine row of trees on the lot, and all were used as fuel. In 1710 another parsonage house had been built on Milk street. This stood 100 years. In 1810 two new houses were built on its site, and occupied by the pastors until a few years ago.

SEC. III.—MINISTERS.—Rev. THOMAS THATCHER, first Pastor, was installed Feb. 16, 1639. He died Oct. 15, 1678, aged 58. He was son of a clergyman in Salisbury. England—chose to emigrate to America rather than join the English University at the age of fifteen.

He was distinguished in Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. For the first named he made a lexicon. He was also skilled in medicine, and published the first medical tract printed in Massachusetts.

REV. SAMUEL WILLARD was installed colleague April 10, 1678, six months before the death of Mr. T. He was chosen President of Harvard College 1707—was one of the most eminent ministers of N. E. His "Body of Divinity" was the first "body" and the first folio published in America.

He died Sept. 12, 1707.

Rev. EBENEZER PEMBERTON became Associate Pastor, Aug. 28, 1700. An octavo volume of his sermons was published. He died at the age of 45, in 1716.

Sept. 16, 1713, Mr. Joseph Sewall was settled as colleague with Rev. Mr. P. He survived three colleagues and died in his 81st year.

In 1724 he was chosen to the Presidency of Harvard, but declined on account of his love to the ministry.

Rev. Thos. Prince became his colleague, Oct., 1718. They were class-mates. Prince spent some years in Europe, and had

been earnestly solicited to settle in England. He began early to collect the historical materials of the country, and was engaged through his life in adding to them. Forty years Sewall and Prince toiled in their joint pastorate, and the picture of their colleagueship that survives, has no parallel in true, noble and beautiful fidelity. They were the pastors when the present meeting-house was built. In their day Whitfield came, and found a warm welcome from them, and, as one of them records—"he changed the town." Their names are a blessed fragrance to that church, and to all the churches in New England. Rev. Mr. Prince died Oct. 22, 1758, at the age of 72. Rev. Alexander Cumming was settled in his place. He was a native of New Jersey, and educated there. He died Aug. 25, 1763, aged 36, after a ministry of little more than two years.

Rev. Samuel Blair, of New Jersey, succeeded as colleague, Nov. 26, 1766. Ten months after his settlement he was elected President of Princeton College, but declined in favor of Rev. Dr. Witherspoon. He was reduced by severe sickness in the summer of 1769, and dismissed Oct. 10, of the same year. He never resumed preaching, though he lived until 1818.

The venerable Sewall entered his rest the summer of Mr. Blair's sickness, June 27. His old age was peculiarly beautiful.

Nearly two years of destitution followed, when, Sept. 25, 1771, two pastors were settled at the same time.

Rev. John Bacon, and Mr. John Hunt. They both were natives of N. E., but men of diverse tempers. Rev. Mr. Bacon failed to satisfy the people, and was dismissed, Feb. 1775. He afterwards became a distinguished civilian. Rev. Mr. Hunt being shut out of the city by the British, on returning from a visit retired to Northampton, where he died in Dec., 1775, aged 31. After the dispersion of the inhabitants by the British troops, worship was for a time suspended, but in 1779, Mr. Joseph Eckley was ordained. During his ministry the pangs preceding the great unitarian strife were endured. A friend of revivals of religion, he met open resistance to his pur-

poses for promoting them in his church. He was sole pastor until May 18, 1808, when Mr. Joshua Huntington was ordained a colleague. Dr. Eckley died April 30, 1811. Rev. Mr. Huntington continued pastor until his death, Sept. 11, 1819.

Feb. 21, 1821, B. B. Wisner was settled. After cleven years service as pastor, he was dismissed. Nov. 12, 1832, to engage as Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. He died in that service, Feb. 9, 1835. Samuel H. Stears was ordained, April 16, 1834, "but in two or three Sabbaths his strength wholly failed." He went abroad and died in Paris, May 15, 1838.

The present pastor, Rev. G. W. Blagden, was installed Sept. 28, 1836.

Thus, for a period of 184 years, this church has had a ministry of only 14 pastors, of whom 6 were ordained and 8 installed. Nine of these were colleagues. Three of them died under the age of 40 years, three of them were chosen to the headship of colleges, nearly all of them have been distinguished authors, and all the number are believed to have been evangelical in doctrine, some of them eminently so.

Thus this patriarch of Congregational churches stands, by its history, its great past character, its eminent ministry, its present wealth and influence, a worthy representative of that model of church organization, in which each member has free and equal rights, not to be invaded by foreign judicatures, misled by partial testimony, obscured by distance, and entangled by forms which the Holy Scriptures neither describe nor justify.

May generations to come enjoy and increase the honors of this ancestry.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

BY REV. J. L. TAYLOR,—Treasurer.

This Seminary was founded in 1808, in connection with Phillips' Academy, and under the supervision of the same Board of Trustees, together with a Board of Visitors, established by the Founders.

In connection with the endowment of its Professorships, the Institution has been furnished, by the great liberality of a few of its early benefactors, with dwelling houses for the Professors, Halls containing about 60 rooms for students, a Chapel, Library-room and Lecture-rooms, together with such other buildings as have been needed. The Library has been collected with great care, and enriched from year to year by the addition of valuable works, and there are funds to a considerable amount, the income of which must be appropriated to its further increase and only for this purpose. The present No. of vols. in the Library is about 19,000, and there are also Society Libraries of miscellanious works, containing about 4000 volumes more.

There are at present five acting Professors, the departments of Sacred Literature having recently been divided, and a new Professor inducted. The course of study prescribed is as follows:

JUNIOR CLASS.

Sacred Literature.—Stuart's Hebrew Grammar.—Hackett's Hebrew Exercises.—Stuart's Hebrew Chrestomathy.—Written

Exercises, including translations from English into Hebrew.—Study of the Hebrew Bible.—Principles of Hermeneutics.—Biblical Geography and Antiquities. New Testament Greek and Interpretation of the Four Gospels.—In the Summer Term, Interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures.—Greek Pauline Epistles.—Critical and Exegetical Compositions.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Lectures on *Christian Theology*.—Compositions on the principal topics in Theology, to be examined in private.

SENIOR CLASS.

Lecture on the Structure of Sermons: on English Style; on the General Qualifications of a Preacher.—Public and Private Criticism of Skeletons and of Sermons,—Critical Examination of English and American Preachers.—Recitations in Ecclesiastical History, text-book, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History.— Lectures on Ecclesiastical History.—Lectures on Pastoral Theology.

GENERAL EXERCISES OF THE CLASSES.

Public Declamation once a week.—Private Exercises in Elocution.

The number connected with the Seminary at the time of issuing its last Annual Catalogue was,

RESIDENT LICEN	TIAI	res,			19
SENIOR CLASS,					28
MIDDLE CLASS,			,	,	35
JUNIOR CLASS,					27
Total					100

For the purpose of aiding indigent students, there are funds appropriated, which enable the Trustees to grant about \$1 per week to applicants, and no charges are made to any of the students for instruction, or rent of rooms.

By a recent change, the Anniversary of the Seminary is hereafter to be on the first Wednesday in August. This is followed by a vacation of six weeks, when the first, or September term will commence, and continue until the spring vacation, six weeks before the first Wednesday in May, when the second term is to begin.

From the last Triennial Catalogue, printed in 1851, we transfer the following

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Whole number who have been educated in the Seminary	1111
Number that have deceased	204
Whole number now living	907
Number in the two classes remaining in the Institution	54
Number who were educated in the first ten years, (1809—1818)	179
Number of those who have deceased	70
Number educated in the second ten years, (1819—1828)	273
Number of those who have deceased	71
Number educated in the third ten years, (1829—1838)	312
Number of those who have deceased	32
Number educated in the fourth ten years, (1839—1848)	276
Number of those who have deceased	30
Number educated in the first three years of the fifth decade	71
Number who have been, or who are, Foreign Missionaries, (including	
Agents to Africa)	102
Number who are, or who have been Ministers and Missionaries in the	
United States west of the State of New York	148
Number who have been, or who are, connected with Theological Sem-	
inaries and Colleges as Presidents or Professors	69

MASSACHUSETTS.

Those who have been educated at the Seminary were graduated at the following Colleges:

Dartmouth College	209 Western Reserve College
Amherst College	186 Jefferson College
Yale College	158 Pennsylvania College
Middlebury College	129 Pennsylvania University
Williams College	83 University of the City N.Y
Bowdoin College	61 Centre College
Brown University	48 Columbia College
Harvard University	48 Dickinson College
Union College	32 Glasgow University
Hamilton College,	22 Kenyon College
University of Vermont	22 Trinity College
College of New Jersey	10 University of North Carolina
Illinois College	8 Wabash College 1
Oberlin College	8 Wesleyan University
Marietta College	5 Not graduated at College 59
Ohio University	1!

MAINE.

The General Conference of Maine, assembled at Saco, June 21, 1853, at 9 o'clock A. M. Moderator, Rev. D. Shepley; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. S. H. Hayes; Recording Secretary, Rev. S. C. Fessenden; Treasurer, Mr. E. F. Duren.

The first day was occupied with devotional exercises, reports of delegates to corresponding bodies, and the usual public services. Sermon by Rev. F. B. Wheeler, delegate from General Convention of Vermont, from 1 John, 5:19.

On the morning of the second day, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That another year's experience of the benefits accruing from the "Maine Liquor Law." and another year's observation of the hopes which depend on its enforcement, has served only to deepen the conviction in our minds that every interest of humanity demands that it be sustained."

MAINE CONGREGATIONAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Sermon by Rev. Prof. Shepherd from Luke 11:41, and 1 Tim. 6:9. Officers—Rev. Dr. Tappan, President; Deacon S. Adams, Vice President; Rev. J. R. Adams, Secretary; Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Treasurer.

Trustees, President and Secretary ex officio, Messrs. D. Thurston, E. Pond, D. D., E. Jones, D. Shepley, S. Tenney, I. Rogers, R. Woodhull.

First preacher for 1854, Rev. J. O. Fiske; Second, Rev. U. Balkum.

MAINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Annual sermon by Rev. S. H. Keeler, Calais, from Isaiah 54:2, "Enlarge the place of thy tent," &c.

Officers—Rev. W. T. Dwight, D. D., President; Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, D. D., Vice President; Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D., Corresponding and Recording Secretary; John How, Esq.. Treasurer: W. D. Little, and W. C. Mitchell, Esq., Auditors.

Trustees, President ex-officio—Rev. Messrs. D. Thurston, B. Tappan, J. W. Ellingwood, E. Pond, E. F. Cutter, J. W. Chickering, D. Shepley, S. Thurston, I. Rogers, and John Rowe, Esq. Receipts, \$14,000.

The next annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Central Church, Bangor, June 4, 1854.

First preacher, Rev. Edw. F. Cutter; Second, Rev. S. C.Fessenden.

MAINE BRANCH AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises. Addresses were made in earnest advocacy of the claims of the Society to the prayers and charities of the Churches.

Officers—Rev. D. Thurston, President; Rev. E. Pond, D. D., Vice President; Rev. Dr. Ellingwood, Secretary; Professor Smyth, Treasurer.

Directors, President and Secretary—Rev. Messrs, Shepley, Tappan and Cummings.

DELEGATES TO CORRESPONDING BODIES.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rev. E. Jones, Primary. Rev. P. F. Barnard, Substitute.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Rev. H. Ilsley, Primary. Rev. J. Freeman, Substitute.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF VERMONT.

Rev. B. C. Chase, Primary. Rev. G. F. Tewksbury, Substitute.

Rev. W. S. Sewall, Primary. Rev. John Orr, Substitute.

Rev. H. Merrill, Primary. Rev. J. R. Adams, Substitute.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

Rev. E. G. Carpenter, Primary. Rev. J. R. French, Substitute.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN.
GENERAL CONFERENCE OF WISCONSIN.
CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.
GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS.

Rev. Dr. Tappan,
Rev. G. B. Little,
Rev. G. W. Hathaway,

Rev. Dr. Adams,
E. Whittlesey,
Substitutes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (O. S.)

Rev. D. Shepley, Primary. Rev. John Wilde, Substitute.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (N. S.)

Rev. C. Hobart, Primary, Rev. W. T. Dwight, Substitute.

MAINE METHODIST CONFERENCE, EAST.

Rev. S. C. Fessenden, Primary.

MAINE METHODIST CONFERENCE, WEST.

Rev. J. L. Ashby.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rev. E. F. Cutter.

MAINE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Rev. U. Balkam.

FREEWILL BAPTIST YEARLY MEETING.

Rev. S. Thurston.

COMMITTEE ON SABBATH SCI OOLS.

Rev. S. Souther, Jr.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

Rev. S. C. Fessenden. Rev. S. H. Hayes. Dea. E. F. Duren. COMMITTEE ON THE STANDING OF MINISTERS.

Rev. Drs. Dwight, Pond, Tappan, Cummings, and B. R. Allen.

The session closed with devotional exercises. Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. Carruthers, from Rom. 14:7, and the administration of the Lord's Supper.

Next meeting of the General Conference on the Tuesday preceding the fourth Wednesday of June, 1854, at Bangor, in the Central Church, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Committee of Arrangements—Rev. Geo. Shepard, Rev. G. B. Little, Deacon E. Adams.

Preachers—Rev. Geo. Shepard, D. D.; Rev. E. Kellogg, Substitute.

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ABSTRACT OF NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION.

The period of twenty-five years, during which this General Conference has existed, cannot be reviewed without finding much cause for humility, and abundant reason for gratitude. Then there were reported 8 Conferences, now 14; then there were 130 churches, now there are 231; then there were but 72 ministers, now 163; then were reported 7,685 members—as near as can be gathered from present returns, there are now 17,278; showing an increase of 101 churches, 91 ministers, and about 9,600 members.

But no statistics can present the results of this quarter of a century; nor can they be known until the revelation of the last day. The increased number and strength of the Churches is not all. More than five thousand have been transferred, we humbly hope, "to the General Assembly and Church of the first born, which are written in heaven; they are our kindred still—a branch of this General Conference—the representatives of those churches before God and the Lamb. And, doubtless, a still larger number, framed and disciplined in this rugged climate and these missionary fields, are now scattered in all places where human foot has trod, exemplifying, we trust, in some good degree, the simple and unpretending piety which has hitherto characterized the churches of this State. We follow them with our affectionate wishes and prayers, and in their trials they turn to us for sympathy and aid.

It should be mentioned, to the praise of divine grace, that during the whole period of the existence of this Conference, no discordant word has disturbed its harmony and Christian fellowship, and no theological differences have chilled the warm fountains of mutual affection.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

S. S. SIGNIFIES STATED SUPPLY. *AS REPORTED LAST YEAR.

Aroostook Conference					
Churches	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain ed.	Settled.
Burlington,	1827	14	J. E. M. Wright, s. s.,		1852
Ft. Fairfield,	1844	10	E. S. Knight, s. s.,		
Hodgdon,			R. W. Emerson, s. s.,		1851
Houlton.	1833	22	, ,		
Letter F,	1846		E. S. Knight, s s.,		
Lincoln,	1831		Alvan J. Bates, s. s.,		1847
Monticello,	1833		R. W. Emerson, s. s.,		1851
Passadumkeag,	1845		Wm. A. Merrill, s. s.,		1851
Patten,	1840		E. Fobes, Jr., s. s.,		1853
Salmon Brook,	1845	8	E. S. Knight, s. s.,		1853
Springfield,	1842		N. W. Sheldon, s. s.,		1853
Total, 11		150	10		

Cumberland Conference.

Auburn,	1844	162 Thos. N. Lord, s. s.,	
Baldwin,	1821	*16 Cyril Pearl,	1850
Brunswick,	1747	202 Geo. E. Adams, D. D.,	1829
Cape Elizabeth,	1734	*36	
Cumberland,	1793	128 Joseph Blake,	1841
Durham,	1796	*44 Jonas Fisk, s. s.,	1840
Falmouth, 1st,	1754	134 Charles Dame,	1839
" 2d,	1830	*86 Isaac Carlton, s. s.,	1852
Freeport,	1789	190 L. Conklin,	1852
Gorham,	1750	180 John R. Adams,	1846
Gray,	1774	57 Allen Lincoln,	1845
Harpswell.	1753	61 Elijah Kellogg,	1843
Lewiston Falls,	1825	145 James Drummond,	1842
Mechanic Falls,		53 Enos Merrill,	1847
Minot,	1791	183 Elijah Jones,	1823
" West,		28	
New Gloucester,	1764	157 Horatio Merrill, s. s.,	1851
Poland,	1825	44 Stephen Gould,	1847
Portland, 2d ch.	1788	362 J. J. Carruthers, D. D.,	1846
" 3d ch.	1825	251 Wm. T. Dwight, D. D.,	1832

Cumberland Conference.—Continue	Cum	harlan	a Co	mference	-Con	tinued	1.
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Churches.	Organ-	Members. Ministers. Ordain ed.	Settled.
Portland, High-st.,	1831	343 John W. Chickering,	1835
" State-st.,	1852	68 Hugh S. Carpenter,	1853
" Abyssinian,	100%	*76	
" Bethel,	1840	27 J. R. French, s. s.,	1851
Pownal,	1811	1:20 Edwin Buck, s. s.,	1853
Raymond,	1813	10	
Scarborough,	1727	*98 J. B. Thornton,	1851
Standish,	1768	*58 J. B. Hadley,	1851
Westbrook. 1st,	1765	*47 C. E. Lord, s. s.,	1852
Westbrook, 2d, (Saca-	1832	120 John L. Ashby,	1851
rappa,)	1002		
Windham,	1743	59 John Perham.	1851
Yarmouth,	1730	251 Edmund K. Alden,	1850
" North,	1806	97 Caleb Hobart,	1823
Total. 33		3893 29	
	Fran	klin Conference.	
Chesterville,	1796	40	
Farmington,	1814	*125 Isaac Rogers,	1826
Fayette,		*21	
Industry,	1802	*71	
Kingfield,		*10 David Turner, s. s.,	1851
New Portland,		*15	ì
New Sharon,	1801	*100	
New Vineyard,	1828	*39 D. Turner. s. s.,	1828
Phillips,	1817		1852
Strong,	1810	*66 Wm. Davenport,	1853
Temple,	1806		1851
Weld,	1809		1850
Wilton,	1818		1852
Total, 13	1	*730 9	
	Han	cock Conference.	
Aurora and Amherst,	1830		1850
Bluehill,	1792		-1848
Bucksport.	1803		1847
Brooksville, West.	1826	*53	1850
Castine Trin. Church,	1820		
Deer Isle,	1773		1852
Ellsworth,	1812	107 Sewall Tenney,	1835
Orland,	1850	29 Hiram Houston,	1850
Sedgwick,	1793		1831
" Village,	1847	*27 —— Peabody, s. s.,	1852
Tremont & Mt. Desert	.1790		1851
Total, 11		959 9	1
	1		

Kennebec Conference.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Miuisters.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Albion,	1803	*21			
Augusta, North,		*30	Josiah G. Merrill, s. s.,		
" South,	1794	244	Edwin B. Webb,		1850
Benton,		*19			
Gardiner,	1835		Wm. L. Hyde,		1849
Hallowell,	1790		John P. Skeele,		1850
Litchfield,	1811	47	Benjamin Smith, s. s.,		1852
Monmouth,	1853	21	Joseph H. Conant, s. s.,		1852
Pittston, 1st,	1812		Joshua S. Gay,		1852
" 2d,	1850	15	Joshua S. Gay,		1852
Richmond,	1827		Pliny F. Barnard,		1847
Sidney.	1831		Josiah G. Merrill, s. s.,		
Vassalboro,	1818	31	David Thurston, s. s.,		1851
Waterville,	1828	72	Richard B. Thurston,		1846
Windsor,	1820				
Winslow,	1828	62	David Shepley, s. s.,		1851
Winthrop,	1776	160	Rufus M. Sawyer.		1851
Total, 17		1115	12		

Lincoln Conference.

Millouit Collicion.						
Alna,	1796	90 Samuel Talbot,	1843			
Bath, Winter-st.,	1795		1843			
" Central.	1835		1851			
Boothbay, 1st,	1767		1852			
" Harbor,	1849					
Bremen,		*17 D. Cushman, s. s.,	1850			
Bristol,	1767	*59 C. Morgridge, s. s.,	1850			
Edgeomb,	1783	96 Ivory Kimball, s. s.,	1851			
Jefferson,		*9				
Lisbon,		*23				
New Castle, 1st,	1797	46 D. Cushman, s. s.,	1845			
" 2d,	1843	*122 E. G. Carpenter,	1851			
Phipsburg,	1765	202 S. S. Drake,	1850			
Rockland,	1838		1838			
Thomaston,	1809	105 R. Woodhull,	1838			
Topsham,	1789		1852			
Union,	1803		1851			
Waldoboro;	1807		1842			
Warren,	1828		1852			
Wiscasset,	1828		1845			
Woolwich,	1765		1852			
Washington,	1812	37				
Total, 22		2050 17	-			

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Oxford Conference.

Churches.	Organ-	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Andover,	1800	42	Mark Gould,		1851
Bethel, 1st,	1799	113	,		
" 2d,	1849	45	David Garland,		1849
Dixfield,	1826	23			
Gilead,	1818	20			
Norway, 1st,	1802	53	H. W. Strong, s. s.,		1850
" ² d,	1853	- 50	A. T. Loring, s. s.,		1852
Oxford,	1826	45	G. F. Tewksbury, s. s.,		1853
Rumford,	1803				
S. Paris,	1812	125	Francis Dyer,		1852
Sumner,	1802	82	Benj. G. Willey, s. s.,		1851
Shelburne, N. H.,		7			
Turner.	1784	83	John Dodd, s. s.,		1848
Total, 13		739	8		

Penobscot Conference.

Bangor, 1st ch.	1811	326 Geo. B. Little,	1849
" Hammond-st.	1833	281 John Maltby,	1834
" Central,	1847	148 G. Shepard, D. D., s. s	1847
"North(nowVeazie	1838	*25	
Brewer, 1st ch.	[1800]	108	
" Village,	1827	35 Thomas Smith,	1846
Carmel,	1853	13	Ì
Corinna,	1841	*12	
Dedham,	1841	41 Lewis Goodrich,	1850
Dixmont,	1807	*20 Israel Hills, s. s.,	1846
Glenburn,	1839	*1.1	
Hampden,	1817	84 Javan K. Mason,	1849
Holden,	1828	83	
Kenduskeag,	1825	54 S. E. Bixby,	1853
Oldtown,	1834	35 Samuel H. Merrill,	1848
Orono,	1827	38 L. Ives Hoadley,	1851
Orrington,	1834	58 Franklin Davis, s. s.	1849
Total, 17		1375 11	

Piscataquis Conference.

Abbot,	1841	11	
Atkinson,	1842	30	
Blanchard,	1833	56 J. A. Perry, s. s.,	1850
Bradford,		26 Solomon Bixby, s. s.,	1852
Brownville,	1819	94 Wm. S. Sewall,	1839
Dexter,		54	
Exeter,	1835	14 Philip Titcomb,	1852

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Piscataquis Conference.—Continued.

Churches,	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Settled
Foxeroft and Dover,	1822	140	Wooster Parker,		1842
Garland,	1810	62	P. B. Thayer,		1846
Milo,		6	,		
Monson,	1821	83	Horatio Ilsley,		1841
Sangerville,	1828				
Sebec,		10			
Total, 13		611	7		

Somerset Conference.

Anson,		*42 Thos. G. Mitchell, s. s.,	1851
Athens,		3	*
Bingham,	1805	70 S. Turner, s. s.,	1847
Bloomfield,	1801	94 G. W. Hathaway,	1833
Cornville,		*8 G. W. Fargo, s. s.,	1847
Fairfield,	1815	*15 G. W. Fargo, s. s.,	1851
Flagstaff,		*37	
Madison,	1826	34 T. G. Mitchell, s. s.,	1851
Mercer,	1822	51	1
Norringewock,	1797	91 H. S. Downs,	1852
Skowhegan,	1841	24 A. Morton, s. s.,	1853
Solon Village,	1842		1847
" South,	1806	51 A. Morton,	1853
St. Albans,	1830	58 P. B. Thayer,† s. s.	1849
Total,	14	588 7	

†P. O. Address, Garland.

Union Conference.

Albany,	[1803]	73	
Bridgton,	1784	86 Josiah T. Hawes,	1850
"South,	1829	*49 J. P. Fessenden,	1830
" North,	1832	45 Horace Wellington, s.s.	, 1852
Brownfield,	1806	41 David Gerry,	1839
Denmark,	1829	30	
Fryeburg,	1775	190 Carlton Hurd,	1823
Hiram,	1826	15 David Gerry,	1839
Harrison,	1826	*14	
Lovell,	1798	68 Joseph Smith, s. s.,	1852
Otisfield,	1797	150 J. P. Richardson,	1833
Sweden,	1817	46 L. W. Harris, s. s.,	1852
Waterford,	1799	206 John A. Douglass,	1821
Total, 13	-	1013	

Waldo Conference.

Churches,	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-Settled
Belfast, 1st,	1796		Edward F. Cutter,	1840
" North,	1846	51	Joseph R. Munsell,	185
Camden,	1805		Benj. C. Chase,	1849
Frankfort, 1st,	1820	70	Stephen H. Hayes,	184
" ´ 2d,	1851	14	G. W. Field, s. s.,	1855
Jackson and Brooks,	1812	71	Luther Wiswell,	
Prospect,	1839	50	Joseph Freeman, Jr.,	1840
Searsport,	1815	257	Stephen Thurston,	1820
Swanville,	1826	20		
Thorndike,		28		
Unity,	1804			
Total, 11		84:2	8	

Washington Conference.

0.1.				C .1 II IZ . 1	1839
Calais,		1825		Samuel H. Keeler,	1839
Cherryfield,		1833	*23		
Cooper,			*18		
Dennysville,		1805	98	J. H. Stearns,	1844
Eastport,		1819	105	W. T. Dickson,	1853
Jonesboro,			*15	·	
Lubec,		1818	10	G. W. Finney, s. s.,	1852
Machias,		1782	152	S. L. Bowler,	1853
" East.		1826	115	John C. Adams, s. s.,	1849
" Port.		1830		G. Bachellor, s. s.,	1850
Northfield,			*56	,	
Pembroke,			*13	S. Wentworth, s. s.,	
Perry,		1822	*29	,	
Robbinston.		1811		D. B. Sewall,	1841
Whiting,		-	11	·	
Whitneyville,			*28		
St. Stevens.		1852	86		
Total,	17		1052	9	

York Conference.

Acton,	1781	65 Wm. Pierce, s. s.,	1851
Alfred,	1799	106 John Orr,	1846
Biddeford, 1st,	1730	82 Levi Loring, s. s.,	1851
" 2d,	1805		1853
Buxton,	1763	80 Joseph Bartlett,	1847
" North Cong.	1663	*73 G. W. Cressey, s. s.,	1852
Cornish,		*12	
Elliot,	1721	69 Jeffries Hall, s. s.,	1852

York Conference.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Settled.
Kennebunk, Union ch.	1826	82	Wm. H. Wilcox,		$\overline{1852}$
" Port, 1st,	1730	69	John Baker.		1849
" " South,	1838	76	Geo. A. Bowman,	1	1848
" " Union ch.		4	,		
Kittery,	1714		Albert W. Fisk,		1850
Lebanon,	1765	75	Joseph Loring,	1	1836
Limerick,	1795	86	Charles Freeman,		1820
Limington,	1789	94	John H. Garman,		1847
Lyman,	1801	127	Amasa Loring, s. s.,		1849
Newfield,	1801	68	Edmund Burt,		1849
Parsonsfield,	1795	*26			
Saco,	1762	*216	•		
Sanford,	1786	50			
Shapleigh,	1823	16			
South Berwick,	1701		Benj. R. Allen,		1842
Wells, 1st,	1701	164	James R. Cushing,		1844
" 2d,	1831	59	Jacob C. Goss,		1851
York, 1st,	1673		John Smith,		1850
" 2d,	1732	29	Morris Holman,†		1847
Total, 26		2161	21	-	

[†] P. O. Address, Scotland.

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SUMMARY.

General Conference of Maine, Organized in Portland, Jan. 10, 1826.

County Conferences.	Organ- ized.	Number of Churches-	Ministers.	Total of Members.	Total of Donations
Aroostook,	1844	11	7	150	79 75
Cumberland.	1822	33	29	3893	11309 83
Franklin,	1839	13	9	*730	288 53
Hancock,	1825	11	9	959	1859 44
Kennebec,	1833	17	12	1115	1963 42
Lincoln,	1825	22	17	20 0	4421 70
Oxford,	1824	13	8	739	422 02
Penobscot,	1825	17	11	1375	5612 24
Piscataquis.	1842	13	7	611	459 34
Somerset.	1823	14	7	588	235 60
Union,	1836	13	9	1013	571 22
Waldo,	1848	11	8	842	1088 69
Washington,	1829	17	9	1052	1423 62
York,	1823	26	21	2161	2639 22
Total, 14		231	163	17278	†32374 62

^{***} Each County Conference confinues its annual and semi-annual sessions two days. The General Conference, in its annual session, occupies three days.

[†] This sum does not include what is given to Bangor Seminary, Bowdoin College, and to such permanent uses; or to local, home charities. The Seminary has received about fifteen thousand dollars, though not all from this State.

ORDAINED MINISTERS WITHOUT PASTORAL CHARGE.

Silas Baker Kennebunk-Port.
Alden B. Boynton Wiscasset.
John Boynton
Caleb Bradley Westbrook.
James Carruthers Portland.
Elias Chapman
Albert ColeCornish.
Asa Cummings, D. D., Editor of Christian Mirror Portland.
J. W. Ellingwood, D. D. Bath.
Roswell D. Hitchcock, Collins Professor in Bowdoin
College Brunswick.
Marcus R. Keep, Missionary in Aroostook Co No.11 Aroestook.
Freeman Parker Wiscasset.
H. A. Merrill Windham.
Enoch Pond, D. D., Prof. in Theological Seminary. Bangor.
Lincoln Ripley Waterford.
John Sawyer
George Shepard, D. D., Prof. in Theo. Seminary Bangor.
D. Talcott Smith Bangor.
William Smyth, Prof. in Bowdoin College Brunswick.
Samuel Souther, Jr. Agent A. S. S. Union Fryeburg.
D. Turner, Agent Am. Tract Society Portland.
Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Prof. in Bowdoin College. Brunswick.
James Wells, City Missionary Bangor.
Isaac Weston
James Weston Standish:
Henry White Foxeroft.
Leonard Woods, Jr., D. D., Pres. Bowdoin College. Brunswick.

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Committee of Conference appointed to visit the Theological Seminary at Bangor, reported in substance as follows:

1. The Examination.—This was commenced by Prof. Smith in the department of Sacred Literature, in the Hebrew of the old Testament, and in the Greek of the New—in the forms and philosophy of language, and in the various principles of Interpretation in general. It showed that there had been faithful attention on the part of the Professor in his instructions, and on the part of the Students in their application, in all the several branches of study concerned.

In systematic Theology, the examination was conducted by Prof. Pond. The Committee were gratified with the evidence afforded, of the knowledge and tact and skill of many of the Students in disposing of difficulties, and in defending the truth. Professor Pond also conducted the examination in Ecclesiastical History, in which the Students showed that they had made respectable attainments.

In the department of Sacred Rhetoric and Homiletics, together with Pastoral Duties, the examination was by Prof. Shepard. It showed that there had been effectual teaching and successful learning, and gave pleasing promise of acceptableness and usefulness on the part of the young brethren in the opening labors of life.

In view of the examination as a whole, the Committee express their confidence in the good and sound condition of the Seminary.

2.7 THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—These were decidedly creditable, and some of them of a high order, evincing more than ordinary maturity, both as to knowledge and the power of thought and expression. What added to the interest of the occasion was the ordination of one of the graduating class, Mr. Wm. C. Pond, son of Prof. Pond, as a Missionary to California.

3.—The Graduating Class.—This consisted of 16. Of these, 3, it is understood, are settled Pastors in Maine; 2 have calls to settle in Maine, and will probably be ordained soon; 3 are laboring in Maine, as stated supplies; 1 has been settled in New Hampshire, one is expecting soon to be settled in Mass.; 1 is a Missionary in California; 1 a teacher in Jacksonville College, Ill.; 1 an assistant teacher in the Seminary at Bangor; and 3 are Resident Licentiates in the Seminary at Andover, Mass. The class seemed to embody much talent and piety; and it may be hoped that their influence for good in the world will be extensive and powerful.

4.—The General State of the Seminary.—The Faculty remains the same, though it is earnestly hoped that an additional Professor may be added in the department of Ecclesiastical History; and the funds for the endowment of such a Professorship, are among the urgent wants of the Seminary at present.

The number of Students the current year is 41; 8 in the Senior Class; 19 in the Middle; 13 in the Junior; and 1 Resident Licentiate.

The buildings of the Seminary underwent thorough repairs last summer, and are in good condition. More and more urgent need is felt of a Chapel—a building for purposes of devotion and recitations; and most of all as a place of deposit for the valuable Library of the Institution—a treasure which ought not by any means to be kept continuously in so exposed a condition as it must necessairly be, until such a building shall be provided.

Among the wants of the Seminary besides a Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and a Chapel building, there is the filling up of the Fund for the relief of Indigent Students. About three or four thousand dollars have been contributed for the object, by a liberal friend in Bangor, but under such conditions that as much more must be added before it can be available to the purposes designed.

Of the usefulness and importance of the Seminary, there is no occasion to speak. What would have become of Maine, as to a supply of ministers, had not God, in his Providence, raised up our beloved Seminary. Of the 268 Alumni, and of nearly half as many more who have shared in part the privileges of the Institution, how few would have had any special sympathy for Maine.

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Nor have the good influences of the Seminary been confined to Maine. Its Alumni are now lifting up their voices abroad in almost all the world—in California and Oregon—at the Sandwich Islands and in Micronesia—in India and in different parts of the Turkish Empire, as well as in our own Western States. The churches have the strongest reasons for making all they can of the Seminary for which they have already done so much, and from which they, and the churches nearly the world over, have received, and are receiving so much.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The General Association of New Hampshire assembled in the Congregational meeting-house at Littleton, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1853, at 10 A. M. The meeting was opened by a sermon, by Rev. Amos Blanchard, from 2 Kings, 4:13. After the sermon, a collection was taken up in aid of the Widows' Charitable Fund.

The Association was organized by the choice of

. Rev. Jacob Scales, Moderator,

Rev. Jesse Page, Scribe,

Rev. Rufus Case, Assistant Scribe.

Narratives of the state of religion within the bounds of the District Associations, and corresponding foreign bodies, were presented, with devotional exercises.

The following Delegates to foreign bodies were appointed:

To the General Conference of Maine, Rev. L. White, Primary, Rev. E. Adams, Substitute.

To the General Convention of Vermont, Rev. W. Wright, Primary, Rev. J. P. Humphrey, Substitute.

To the General Association of Massachusetts, Rev. N. Barbour, Primary, Rev. E. H. Greeley, Substitute.

To the General Association of Connecticut, Rev. Austin Richards, Primary, Rev. Wm. Clark, Substitute.

To the General Consociation of Rhode Island, Rev. G. Leach, Primary, Rev. A. Jenkins, Substitute.

To the General Association of New York, Rev. J. Richards, D. D., Primary, Rev. S. T. Abbott, Substitute.

To the General Convention of Wisconsin, Rev. H. Moody, Primary, Rev. J. Page, Substitute.

To the General Association of Illinois, Rev. E. Buxton, Primary, Rev. E. D. Eldridge, Substitute.

To the General Association of Iowa, Rev. B. P. Stone, Primary, Rev. E. A. Atwater, Substitute.

To the General Association of Michigan, Rev. W. P. Gale, Primary, Rev. E. G. Parsons, Substitute.

To the General Assembly of the Pres. Church, O. S., Rev. W. T. Savage, Primary, Rev. E. I. Carpenter, Substitute.

To the Gen. Assembly of the Pres. Church, N. S., Rev. M. H. Wells, Primary, Rev. H. E. Parker, Substitute.

To the Gen. Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. S. Lee, Primary, Rev. J. H. Merrill, Substitute.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas the progress of the cause of temperance is essential to the welfare of society, and the interests of morality and god-liness,—

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the principles embodied in what is called, "The Maine Law."

Resolved, That we earnestly desire, and will labor for the adoption of a similar law in this State.

Resolved, That until that desire is met, we recommend the strict enforcement of the present laws.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Congregational ministers of our State to present the subject in their pulpits and in the School districts, in their respective towns.

Resolved, That we approve of the effort of the friends of peace to produce a public sentiment that shall require of the governments of nations, that such differences between them, as cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be referred for final settlement to umpires to be chosen by the parties interested.

Resolved, That in corresponding with ecclesiastical bodies which have in their connection those who hold their fellow men in bondage, we wish to be distinctly understood, that we do not give our sanction to the system of slavery, or look with satisfaction upon the practice of slaveholding, but continue the cor-

respondence with the hope that our influence may hasten the removal of this glaring reproach upon our common Christianity, and incubus upon the progress of a pure gospel.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the resolutions pertaining to the subject of slavery, passed at the late Congregational Convention at Albany, and of the principles set forth in the number of the Home Missionary for March of the present year, as those by which the American Home Missionary Society is governed in affording aid to churches in slaveholding States.

The meeting closed with a sermon by Rev. Corban Curtice, from John 19:5, and the administration of the Lord's Supper.

The next meeting to be held in the First Church, Derry; the Union Association to furnish the preacher.

THE NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION

Records the death of venerated fathers and beloved brethren. Dr. Burnham, Rev. D. Fairbanks, S. M. Stone, and J. M. Stearns, known for faithful labor, and some of them called from the active duties of preaching as stated supplies.

The Delegates from Several District Associations report an increased attendance on public worship; but in some places there are local difficulties arising from a prevalent spirit of gain and worldliness, from intemperance and Sabbath-breaking, and from an unsettled population.

General harmony prevails within the churches; there is a slight increase in the permanence of the settled ministry, and more desire by the churches to retain their tried and experienced leaders.

One District Association reports 12 preparing for the ministry, and many others are known to be so in various parts of the State.

Several meeting-houses have been built or thoroughly repaired. There is an increasing feeling that the house of God should be rendered attractive, and in some measure correspond with the purity and simplicity of the gospel preached in it. And above all, there seems to be a desire and prayer, though far too little, that the Holy One would descend and fill the places of His worship with the cloud of his special, converting, and sanctifying grace.

Several places are mentioned in which revivals have been enjoyed, while in others considerable religious interest has been manifested, among which may be specified as peculiarly cheering, Dartmouth College, and the academies in New Ipswich, Meriden, and elsewhere.

There is gratifying evidence that God has been pleased to set his seal of approbation upon the consecration of infants, and has remembered his covenant in numerous instances to the children of the righteous, and even to their children's children.

There seems to be an increasing interest in the cause of education, indicated by numerous select schools and academies, and by attention to the more important district schools.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Belknap Association.

Churches,	Organ- ized,	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled
Meredith Bridge,		173	John K. Young,		1831
Gilmanton Iron Works,		114	Rufus Childs,		1844
Gilmanton East,		38	Vacant,		
Gilmanton Centre,	٠.		R. M. Sargent,		1853
Sanbornton,		147	James Boutwell,		1852
Centre Harbor,		44	Almon Benson,		1840
Meredith Village,		78	Giles Leach,		1843
Loudon, 1st ch.		80	Edward F, Abbott,		
Alton,		6		1	
Barnstead,		234	Enos George,		1804
Plymouth,		165	Wm. R. Jewett,		1845
Campton,		80	Charles Shedd,		1842
Thornton,		22	Vacant,		
Bridgewater,	į		Vacant,		
Hebron,		27	Liba Conant,		
Groton, §		32	moa Conant,		
Total, 16		1385	11		

Without Pastoral Charge.—Rev. Abraham Bodwell, Sanbornton. Licentiate—C. C. Durgin, Gilmanton.

Ca	ledonia Association.	
Bethlehem, { Franconia, { Littleton,	Daniel McClenning, 130 E. Irvin Carpenter,	1852 1842
Total, 3	176 2	

Without Pastoral Charge.—David Sutherland, Bath.

	Deerfield Association.	
Chichester, Deerfield, Epsom,	119 S. M. Blanchard, 112 Wm A. Forbes, 101 Vacant,	

Deerfield Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Northwood,		86	Otis Holmes,		1849
Nottingham,	1	ļ	Vacant,		
Pittsfield,	1	161	Moses H. Wells,		1845
Total, 6		478	4		

Derby Association.

Atkinson,	92 Jesse Page,	
Auburn,	51 James Holmes,	1849
Candia,	284 Wm. Murdock,	1841
Chester,	186 Lauren Armsby,	1846
Derry, 1st ch.	240 Joshua W. Wellman,	1851
" 1st cong. ch.	136 E. G. Parsons,	1851
Hampstead,	89 John M. C. Bartley,	1846
Pelham,	86 Vacant,	
Plaistow,	64 Charles Tenney,	
Salem,	53 William Page,	İ
Windham, Pres. eh.	150 Loren Thayer,	1845
Total, 11	1411 10	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Rev. Mr. Browne.

Harmony Association.

	<u>·</u>	
Conway,*	74 Vacant,]
Effingham,*	39 Vacant,	
Moultonborough,	§ Joshua Dodge,	1828
radulton borough,	77 Jonathan B. Cook,	1850
Ossipee,	72 Horace Wood,	
Sandwich Corner,*	55 Vacant,	
Sandwich, North ch.*	19 Vacant.	
Tamworth,	170 J. H. Merrill,	1853
Wakefield,	40 Nathaniel Barker,	
Wolfborough,	61 Nalson Barbour,	1852
North Wolfborough,	57 Stephen Merrill,	
Tuftonborough,	25 " quarter the time,	
Farmington.	24 Daniel D. Tappan,	
Total, 12	713 8	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Rev. Samuel Kingsbury.

^{*} From last year's report.

Hollis Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain ed.	Settled.
Amherst,		305	J. Gardner Davir,		1844
Brookline,		74	Daniel Goodwin,	1	1839
Hollis,*	ļ	171	P. B. Day,		1852
,			& Ebenezer Hill,		1790
Mason,	1	101	J. L. Armes,		1850
Mason Village,*	Ì		È. M. Kellogg,		1852
Merrimack South,			Daniel Sawyer,		
Milford,		305	E. N. Hidden,		1849
Nashua, 1st ch.			Daniel March,	ŀ	1849
" Olive-st.*		425	Austin Richards,		1836
" Pearl-st.*	-		Ezra E. Adams,	İ	1853
New Ipswich,			Samuel Lee,	i	1836
2d ch,			J. Ballard,	1	
Rindge,	ļ	255	Amos W. Burnham,		1821
Mount Vernon,*			Charles D. Herbert,	ŀ	1850
Temple,	-		Walter Follet,		1844
Wilton,			1		
Total, 16	-	2946	14	62399	

Without Pastoral Charge.—William Clark, Seneea White, Amherst; Humphrey Moore, D. D., Milford; Leonard Jewett, Hollis; John M. Ellis, J. W. Shepard, Nashua.

^{*} From last year's report.

Hop	kinton Association.	
Andover,	20 Nathan Howard,	1
Boscawen East,	150 Ambrose Smith,	1853
" West,	163 Edward Buxton,	1837
Bristol,	29 — Garland,	
Canterbury,	126 Howard Moody,	1843
Concord, East,	94 Henry A. Kendall,	1851
" 1st,	256 Nathan'l Bouton, D. D.	1825
" South,	238 Henry E. Parker,	1851
" West,	188 Asa P. Tenney,	1833
Fisherville,	73 Daniel Lancaster,	
Franklin,	101 Wm. T. Savage,	1849
Henniker,	176 J. M. R. Eaton,	1851
Hill,	42 Daniel Sawyer,	
Hopkinton,	173 M. B. Angier,	1853
Loudon,	30 — Willey,	
Northfield & Sanb. br'ge	113 Corban Curtice,	1843
Pembroke,	128 Robert Crossett,	
Salisbury,	93 E. D. Eldredge,	1849

Hopkinton Association .- Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Menibers.	Ministers,	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Warner, Wilmot,		121 37	Harrison O. Howland, Reuben Kimball,		
Total, 20		2351	19		

Without Pastoral Charge.—E. Price, William Patrick, B. P. Stone, Henry Wood.

	Lancaster	Association.	
Colebrook. Dalton, Lancaster, Stewartstown, Whitefield.		53 Joseph B Hill, 29 — Blake, 62 Destitute, 28 J. Woester, Destitute.	S. S.
Total,	5	172 3	

Without Pastoral Charge.—J. Morse, Stewartstown.

Manchester Association.

Bedford, Pres.	159 Thomas Savage,	1826
Dunbarton.	127 John M. Putnam,	1830
Goffstown,	110 Isaac Willey,	1837
Hudson,	71 D. L. French,	i
Litchfield, Pres.		1
Londonderry, Pres.	192 T. G. Brainerd,	İ
Manchester, 1st ch.	248 C. W. Wallace,	1840
" 2d ch.	224 Samuel C. Bartlett,	1852
" Chris. Miss.	34 T. P. Sawin,	1853
Merrimack,	170 E. G. Little,	1850
Total, 10	1235 9	

Monadnock Association.

Alstead, 1st ch	74 Samuel G. Tenney,	
Alstead, East,	125 Bezaleel Smith,	1852
" Paper Mill Village,	30 George S. Kemp,	
Chesterfield,	58 Ebenezer Newhall,	
Dublia,	48	
Fitzwilliam.	120 Abraham Jenkins, Jr.	1848
Gilsum,	45 Ezra Adams,	1851
Hinsdale.	79	
T. C.	Laban Ainsworth,	1782
Jaffrey,	140 Leonard Tenney,	1845
Keene,	307 Z. S. Barstow, D. D.	1818
Marlborough.	101 Giles Lyman,	

Monadnock Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized	Members.	Ministers	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Nelson,		103	C. N. Ransom,		
Harrisville,		65	Wm. G. Tuttle,		1851
Roxbury,		30	Samuel H. Tolman,		
Stoddard,		40	Isaac Robinson, D. D.		1803
Sullivan,			Thomas S. Norton,	1	1845
Surry,		14	,		
Swanzey,	1	58	Elisha Rockwood,	ĺ	1836
Troy,		68	Luther Townsend,	1	1845
Walpole,		98	,		
Westmoreland,	1	155	Stephen Rogers,	i	
Winchester,			J. P. Humphrey,		1847
Total, 22		2077	19		1

Without Pas'oral Charge.— Gad Newell, Nelson; Silas Wilder, Keene.

Orange Association.

	orango mssociation.	
Bath,	126 Thomas Boutelle,	1853
Canaan,	22 Moses Gerould,	
Haverhill,	155 E. H. Greeley,	1849
" North,	13 Vacant,	
Hanover, Centre,	A. H. Cutter,	1849
Lyme,	365 Erdix Tenny,	1831
Orford, East,	85 Jotham Sewall,	1853
" West,	72 Ira Case,	1852
Piermont,	101 J. S. Davis,	
Wentworth,	36 "	1822
Total, 10	975 8	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Nathan Lord, D. D., Roswell Shurtleff, D. D., Moses Searle.

A ISOSSUA LEGISTOTA I		
Barrington,	46 Theodore Wells,	1845
Brentwood,	74 Vacant,	
Dover,	373 B. F. Parsons,	1853
Durham,	59 Alvan Tobey,	1833
Epping,	51 Lyman White,	1
Exeter, 1st eh.	127 W. D. Hitchcock,	1853
" 2d eh.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1817
zu en.	96 Asa Mann,	1851
Greenland,	47 Edward Robie,	1852

Piscataqua Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	ed. Settled.
Hampton,		208	Solomon P. Fay,	1849
Kingston,		67		
Milton,		83	James Doldt,	
New Castle,		27	Lucius Alden,	
Newington,			Vacant,	
New Market,		41	Elliott C. Cogswell,	i
,			5 Jon'n French, D. D.,	1801
North Hampton,		183	¿ J. Dinsmore,	1852
Portsmouth,		291	Vacant,	1
Raymond,		137	David Burt.	1851
Rochester,		100	George Spaulding,	
Rye,			Israel T. Otis,	1847
Seabrook & Hamp. Falls		70	Sereno T. Abbott,	1837
Salmon Fa., Rollinsford.		96	Edward E. Atwater,	185:
Great Falls.		153	James T. M'Collom,	184
South New Market,			Winthrop Fifield,	
Stratham.		48	Vacant,	
Total, 24		2508	20	

C'ral	1570 53	Association

	Durity at 1 x135001a01011.	
Acworth,	1 110 Edwin S. Wright,	11846
Charlestown,	75 Worthington Wright,	1852
Claremont,	216 R F. Lawrence,	1839
Cornish,	79 Alvah Spaulding,	1835
Croydon,	66	
Dartmouth College,	234 John Richards, D. D.,	1842
Enfield,	17 Daniel Pulsifer,	
Goshen,	53 Henry Richardson,	
Langdon,	42 Edwin Jennison,	
Lebanon,	134 Chas. A. Downs,	1849
Lempster, 1st ch.	70 Robert Page,	
" 2d eh.	27	
Meriden,	102 Amos Blanchard,	1840
Newport,	264 Henry Cummings,	1851
Plainfield,	34 Jacob Seales,	
Unity,	9 No report,	
Washington,	44 John F. Griswold,	
West Lebanon,	61 Rufus Case,	1851
Total, 18	1737 15	

Without Pastoral Charge.—John Woods. Newport; Daniel J. Noyes, D. D., John M. Putnam. David Kimball, Hanover; E. T. Rowe, Meriden; C. B. Haddock, D. D., Portugal. Licentiate—C. S. Richards, Meriden.

Union Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Antrim,		*170			
Bennington,		*50	John M. Whiton,		
Bradford,		*52		1	
Decring,			Wm. P. Gale,		
Francestown,		303	L. Taylor,		1851
Greenfield, Evan.		124	Jonathan McGee,		1001
" Cong.		108	John LeBosquet,		
Hancock,			A. Bigelow,		1850
Hillsborough, Centre,			Samuel II. Partridge.	1	1853
" Bridge,		53	Jacob Cummings,		1843
Lyndeborough,			E. B. Claggett,		1846
New Boston,			A. Rawson,		1.010
Peterborough,		*140	Vacant,		
Total, 13		1587	10		

Without Pastoral Charge.-Daniel Goodhue, Shelburne.

CLERKS OF DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

Belknap	William R. Jewett.
Caledonia	E. Irvin Carpenter.
Deerfield	Otis Holmes.
Derry	
Harmony	
Hollis	Daniel Goodwin.
Hopkinton.	Henry A. Kendall.
Lancaster	-
Manchester	T. P. Sawin.
Monadnoek	
Orange	
Piscataqua	- Lyman White.
Sullivan	R. F. Lawrence.
Union	

^{*} From last year's report.

RECAP	ITU	JLAI	TON.
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Associations.	Churches.	Ministers	Communicants
Belknap,	16	12	1385
Caledonia,	3	2	179
Deerfield,	6	4	488
Derry,	11	10	1411
Harmony,	12	8	713
Hollis,	17	15	2946
Hopkinton,	20	19	2351
Lancaster,	5	3	172
Manchester,	10	9	1335
Monadnock,	22	19	2077
Orange,	10	8	975
Piscataqua,	24	20	2508
Sullivan,	18	15	1737
Union,	13	10	1587
Total, 14	187	154	19,864
From note below			303
			20.10
7			20,167

In the recapitulation we have included the return of last year from the second church of New Ipswich, 60 members; also Wilton from a former report, 107 members. Also Hooksett, 39 members; Shelburne, 7 members; Dorchester, 15 members. Hanover Centre belongs to Orange Association, but was not reported. We estimate its members 75. The Publishing Committee add these to the sum of the communicants.

The District Associations have all sent in their reports. The communicants in Manchester Association average 1335, not 1235, as in the schedule. Six Associations report a decrease of 53; one, no change; and seven report an increase of 396; net increase, 343.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island convened at Barrington, June 14, 1853.

Rev. Thomas Shepard was chosen Moderator; Rev. R. H. Conklin, Scribe; and Rev. J. C. Scagrave, Assistant Scribe.

Sermon by Rev. George Uhler, from Isaiah 52. 2.

On the morning of the second day, after devotional exercises and local business, Consociation resolved itself into the Rhode Island Branch of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The Annual Report was presented.

An address was delivered by Dis. Sec. of Parent Society, and a sermon preached by Rev. II. Bardwell, of Mass., from Eph. 5: 8.

In the afternoon, Consociation resolved itself into the R. I. Home Missionary Society.

The Annual Report was presented, and Rev. H. James, of Mass., preached from Mark 12: 37.

The following Delegates to Foreign Bodies were appointed:

D '... ...

	Primaries.	Alternates.
General Association of Con-	Rev. T. Shepard.	Rev. A. L. Whitman.
General Association of Mas- (sachusetts,	" T. A. Taylor,	" T. Thayer.
General Conference of Maine,	" L. Swain,	§ " S. Wolcott.
General Association of New York,	" S. Beane.	{
General Association of New (Haven,	" J. Leavitt,	{ "D. Andrews.]
General Convention of Ver-	" B. J. Relyea,	" O. F. Otis.
O. S. General Assembly,	" T. Taylor,	" C. Blodgett.
N. S. General Assembly, Western General Associations,	" Joel Mann, " R. H. Conklin.	" S. S. Hyde.

The following resolution on the subject of Peace was adopted:

"As the friends of Peace, united in, and acting with the American Peace Society, are now making a special effort to induce our National Government to embody in its future treaties with other Governments, a stipulation to substitute peaceable arbitration for all appeal to the sword; we therefore earnestly recommend prompt co-operation with the effort, in petitions from throughout our bounds, to the Government, in this behalf."

The following resolutions were also adopted:

- "Believing that the operations of the American Education Society, and those of the Society for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West may, with greater simplicity, economy, and success, be conducted by a single Association,
- "Therefore, Resolved, That this Consociation would recommend the union of these two organizations, as soon as the way may be prepared for such an event.
- "Resolved, That, should this be found necessary, we would favour a general meeting of the friends of Collegiate and Theological Education, with a view to the full discussion of this subject."

The receipt of \$1,465.87 was reported from the Churches of Rhode Island, contributed toward the \$50,000 fund to be raised for the building of Churches at the West.

The following resolution on the subject of Temperance, was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Consociation bear their continued and unequivocal testimony against the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks, and that, while we express our full confidence in moral suasion to do its own appropriate work, we do also declare our confidence in legal action, in the form of the Maine Law, and assure the friends of this glorious enterprise that our prayers and efforts shall not be wanting to earry on and consummate its triumphs."

The following resolutions were adopted in reference to the observance of the Sabbath:

- "1. Resolved, That the respective Churches connected with this Consociation be exhorted to use all proper Christian influence to prevent the incipient desceration of the Sabbath by the driving of milk carts and the opening of meat stalls and baker's shops on this day, customs deemed wholly unnecessary and of dangerous tendency.
- "2. Resolved, That each elergyman in our connection be requested to preach on the divine authority and sacred obligation of the Christian Sabbath, and the importance of consecrating all its hours to holy employments and none other,—on the second Lord's day in May annually, or some other Lord's day which may be more convenient, near the aforesaid time.
- "3. Resolved, That we exhort all our brethren in Christ to pray without ceasing that the Lord of the Sabbath would, by his Spirit lead the people, the descendants of Puritans, to reverence this day of God, as the palladium of our dearest civil rights, and of our most precious Christian institutions and hopes."

The celebration of the Lord's Supper concluded the meetings. Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Delegate from O. S. General Assembly, preached the sermon from Eph. 1: 3.

Consociation adjourned to meet in Providence on the 2d Tuesday in June, 1854, at 2 P.M.—Preacher, Rev. R. Torrey; Rev. T. A. Taylor, alternate.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Arranged according to the date of Organization, so far as reported.

Churches.	Members.	Mini ters.	Ordin-	Contributions to Ben'volent obj'ts.
Barrington,	107	Silas S. Hyde,		\$148.70
Bristol.	245	Thomas Shepard,		518 20
Little Compton,	197	Samuel Beane,		500 00
Beneficent Ch., Prov.	480	Vacant,		3898 16
Tiverton, Corner.	36	David Andrews, s. s.		70 00
Richmond-st. ch. Prov.	340	Jonathan Leavitt,	1	2014 00
Fall River, 1st ch.	206	B. J. Relyea,		$250\ 00$
Slatersville,	131	T. A. Taylor,	1838	$635\ 00$
Kingston,	41	Joel Mann, s. s.,	j	53 22
Pawtucket,	≈19	Constantine Blodgett,		780 00
Washington Village,		Vacant,	:	
North Scituate,	57	Chas. C. Beaman, s. s.		·
High-st. ch. Prov.	211	Samuel Wolcott,		
Westerly,	50	A. L. Whitman,	1934	100 00
Fourth ch. Prov.	210	R. H. Conklin,	1843	$175 \ 00$
Central Falls,	-103	Vacant,		140 00
Chepachet,	18	O. F. Otis.		30 00
Warwick,		George Uhler, s. s.,		25.00
Fifth ch. Prov.	24	James C. Seagrave,		15 00
Elm Wood ch. Cranston.		Reuben Torrey,	1852	10 00
Central ch. Prov.	130	Leonard Swain,		3300 00
Newport,		Thatcher Thayer,		700 00
Woonsocket,	43	E. H. Blanchard, s. s.,		100 00
Globe Works, Tiverton,		Vacant,		
	2711			\$13462.28

CONNECTICUT.

The one hundred and forty-fourth meeting of the General Association of Connecticut, convened at Waterbury, on the 3d Tuesday of June, 1853.

Rev. G. J. Tillotson was chosen Moderator.

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, Scribe; and Rev. W. H. Moore, Assistant Scribe.

The annual discourse before the Association was preached by Rev. S. B. S. Bissel, Greenwich, from John xv. 4: 5.

The following resolutions on the subject of Temperance were unanimously adopted:

- "Whereas, Prohibitory legislation in respect to the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is proving itself, more and more decisively, to be a most efficient means of suppressing intemperance and its attendant evils; and,
- "Whereas, The expectation has been strongly expressed in influential quarters, that the friends of such legislation in the State would soon relax their efforts in its behalf; and
- "Whereas, An attempt may be made to meet the demands of public sentiment by the substitution of a less effective enactment than that which has been adopted in other States; therefore,
- "Resolved, That the members of this General Association pledge themselves to each other, and to the community, never

to abandon their efforts in this cause, until the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is effectually suppressed.

- "Resolved, That we shall not be satisfied, and we think the friends of Temperance ought not to be satisfied with any legislation which shall fall short of an entire and effectual prohibition of the traffic.
- "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Moderator and Scribe of the General Association, be transmitted at once to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for presentation to the bodies over which they preside, as expressions of the earnest petition of this General Association, that the law we desire may be enacted at the present session of the General Assembly."

Reports and Addresses were made by agents and others in behalf of the Peace Society, the American Education Society, the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, the Connecticut Branch of the Bible Society, the Am. Board of Com. for Foreign Missions, the Colonization Society, and the American Missionary Society.

The Association united with the Churches in Waterbury in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. The Narrative of the State of Religion was read in opening the exercises.

The Trustees of the Conn. Home Missionary Society presented the following report:

The receipts of the Society for the year ending June 1, 1853, were \$2,396.70.—The expenditures for the same period were \$2,277.18. No additions were made to the Permanent Fund of \$30,000.

Ten missionaries were in the service of the Society last year on the Western Reserve, two in Illinois—one of whom had a general mission among the feeble Congregational Churches in that State—one in Michigan, two in Wisconsin, one in Western New York, and one among the Germans in the coal region of Pennsylvania.

The missionary operations of the Board on the Reserve, were closed on the first day of May last. The congregations

aided there, that have not reached the point of self-support, can receive assistance from the Agency of the A. H. M. S. The churches on the Western Reserve will remain an enduring monument of the benevolence and wise foresight of the founders of this Society. Their missionaries entered this field, then called New Connecticut, when its whole population might have been comfortably seated in a modern house of worship.—'A little one' has 'become a thousand.'—Churches and schools and colleges have taken the place of the forests which the venerable pioneer, BADGER, threaded, to bear salvation to the scattered log-cabins of the emigrants,—after resting his weary limbs on the ground, with a saddle for his pillow, or passing the night on a tree to avoid wild beasts. How changed the scene, since on his first missionary tour in this region in 1801, he wrote, 'the friendly disposition of the Indians, banishes all apprehension of danger from them. If the Lord should make this wilderness as a watered garden, by planting and nourishing up his church in it, there would be no place more desirable to live in.'

In closing their connexion with this Society, the churches on the Reserve express warm gratitude for its paternal care through more than half a century, and an earnest hope that, limited as its means now are, it may yet aid efficiently in studding the whole West with 'New Connecticuts,' to the welfare of our country and the honour of our Redeemer.

The Missionary Society of Connecticut, auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, held its annual meeting in the First Congregational Church, on Wednesday evening, June 22d, at which it was reported, that during the year ending May 1, 1853, appropriations were made to 36 churches and congregations, to the amount of \$3,775. Five of these churches have given notice that after the present year they do not expect to need aid from this Society.

An appropriation of \$1,080 was made during the year to the Domestic Missionary Society of Rhode Island, and \$2,000 were transmitted to the A. H. M. S.

The receipts of the Society for the year ending June 1, 1853, were \$7,163.18. In addition to the donation from our Treasury, the Parent Society received directly from this State, during the same period, \$23,132.07. Add to these sums, \$2,396.70 received by the old Missionary Society of Connecticut, and it will make the amount devoted to the cause of Home Missions during the year, by our denomination in this State, \$32,691.95.

The expenditures of the Society for the year, were \$7,183.55. This includes the donation to Rhode Island and the A. H. M. S. Three pastors of churches aided by the Society were dismissed at their own request, and one ordained, during the year. Of the churches aided, twenty-four had pastors, and twelve stated supplies.

It is to be apprehended that without an increase of liberality—or rather, a stricter regard to justice and the principles of the Gospel—the pastoral relation will hereafter be often sundered, to the great detriment of the feeble churches. Means formerly inadequate to the necessities, not to say comfort, of families subject to demands that cannot be turned aside without infringing on usefulness and the hospitality divinely required of 'bishops' in the church, cannot long sustain the increasing expense of living. The average salary of seventeen pastors taken at random from our list, is \$434. This includes the grant from our Treasury. Taken individually, the salaries are, one of \$200 and use of Parsonage; two, of \$300; one, of \$375; four, of \$400; one of \$400; one, of \$450 and Parsonage; five, of \$500; one, of \$500 and Parsonage; and one, \$550.

It must be evident at a glance that in cases like some of these, the partoral relation cannot bear up a great while, against the existing pressure. Help must come from some quarter, or the pastoral tie will be severed.—Either congregations must increase salaries manifestly disproportioned to the remuneration in other occupations of life—or the pastor must eke out his means of support, by associating some other employ-

ment with his pastoral duties,—or else two or more congregations must divide the services of a pastor between them. The last expedient is alien to the habits and discordant with the feelings of our churches, and would work only evil. And by permanently employing, from the impulse of necessity, a large portion of his time and strength in other occupations than belong to his own profession, the pastor will be liable to be over taxed.—and declining health, with imperfect preparations for the pulpit, will only be harbingers of estrangement among his people, and his own dismission.

The remedy for the threatening evil, is with ecclesiastical societies themselves. The Directors of this Auxiliary cannot prescribe the amount of salary to be paid in a given case.--Each society fixes the salary of its own pastor, and assumes the responsibility of his support,—and when its means are inadequate, such aid is extended by the Directors as seems to be needed—no obligation, however, being assumed by them, except for the current year. They can sympathise with the faithful, suffering, uncomplaining laborer in the vineyard of their common Master, but it does not belong to their trust to increase his stipulated salary. Neither would it be wise for the Directors to go before the public sentiment, and make the salary of their beneficiaries, even when really needed and descryed, larger than that of the pastors from whose congregations the resources of the Auxiliary are gathered. A movement in the right direction must begin among the stronger churches. When they have adjusted the salary of their own pastors to the altered circumstances of society and the increased expense of living, they will cheerfully give of their abundance to enlarge the means of comfort and usefulness among the self-sacrificing pastors of our feeble churchs.

The increasing receipts of this Society from year to year indicate progress in the Home missionary spirit among our churches. What is given in this cause comes from the spontaneous impulse of the donors. The whole expense by agencies to raise funds for our Society the last twenty years, has been less than \$800,—and for the last twelve years, only \$253. The

contingent expenses of the Society, for the last twenty years, have been less than \$160 annually.—This includes the publishing of its Reports, postages, the salary of the Secretary and all other expenses, except appropriations to congregations and the cost of agencies just mentioned. No charge has been made during that time for office rent and the attendant expenses.

The past year will long be memorable for the noble fund provided by our denomination to erect houses for worship in the Western valley. But to what else than Home Missions in a new form shall we ascribe the pressing call for church edifices. and the unprecedented readiness to unite hearts and hands in meeting the call? The same work has for many years been going on in the Atlantic States, and it would furnish a valuable article of statistics, could we ascertain the number of churches built or repaired, of parsonages and lecture-rooms for social worship provided, and the result of funds employed in supporting pastors among feeble congregations. Our own State, at this moment shows many a foot-print of the beneficence now bending its way Westward, and lining its course with Christian temples. Far more effective in uniting the East with the West will such a path-way be, than the iron bands which ere long are to bind together our border oceans. Whatever other cords may snap under the pressure of sectional interest and party strife, the chords of sympathy, of gratitude, of religious fellowship, will, we trust, prove firm to the last.

Let us, then, gird ourselves with fresh zeal for a work so early begun, so long continued, so signally marked with the favor of Heaven, not yielding to weariness, not satiated by success, while so much remains to be accomplished for our country and the church of God.

The following Delegates were appointed to Corresponding Bodies:—

Primaries

Substitutes

	Frinaries.	Substitutes.
General Conference	Rev. Jairus Burt, "Hiram Day,	Rev. S. H. Allen. Charles Hyde.
Gen. Association of A New Hampshire,	" M. Richardson,	" F. T. Perkins.
Gen. Convention of Vermont	"G. A. Bryan,	E. C. Jones.
Gen. Association of Massachusetts,	" C. S. Sherman,	" A. Putnam.
Evan. Consoc. of Rhode Island,	" D. W. Havens.	" A. G. Beman.
Gen. Association of New York,	" E. Dickinson.	" J. P. Gulliver.
Gen. Association of { Illinois,	" Jason Atwater,	" B. S. J. Page.
Gen. Association of Michigan,	" T. F. Sturges,	" E. Hall, D.D.
Gen. Convention of Wisconsin.	" R. C. Larneed.	" II. M. Coltun.
Gen. Association of Iowa,	" Joz. Eldridge,	" Adam Reid.
Gen. Assem. which (met last at Phila (" I. P. Warren,	" James Averill.
Gen. Assem. which met last at Buffalo.	" S. A. Loper,	" E. F. Burr.

Rev. E. T. Fitch, D.D., was appointed to preach the Concio ad Chrum for the present year.

Complaint against the Hartford Central Association, and a memorial from said Association, were taken up and read.

On the following evening it was unanimously

Resolved, That the opinions imputed to Dr. Bushnell by the complainants, and the imputation of which is no doubt warranted, if the constructions are just which they conscientiously give to certain quotations from his published books, are opinions with which the ministers in the churches of Connecticut, as represented in this General Association have no followship, and the profession of which on the part of candidates for the minis-

try, ought to prevent their receiving the license or approbation of any of our Associations; and further, that where a minister is reasonably charged with holding those opinions, definite charges and specifications should be preferred against him before the proper body, which body should make arrangements to secure for the charges an impartial hearing and decision."

The next morning, the subject was again introduced by Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D., and Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D. D., who moved and seconded the adoption of two resolutions, instructing the Hartford Central Association. Those resolutions were laid upon the table without debate. Whereupon the following Protest was presented by Rev. Drs. Hall and Atwater:

Against the decision of the General Association in laying on the table, and so refusing to consider the following resolutions, designed to secure an opportunity for an impartial trial of Dr. Bushnell, in case any shall duly present charges, viz.:

"Resolved, That the matters alleged, both by Fairfield West and by the complainants, G. A. Calhoun and others, are of so grave a nature as to demand judicial investigation; and that those who make these allegations are so numerous, so earnest, and in our opinion so intelligent and conscientious, as to render such matters of complaint duly presented by them, or any of them, "Reasonable" ground for such investigation:—

Therefore, Resolved, That this body advise the Hartford Central Association that if such complaint be presented in due order and form, they cannot refuse or neglect to secure a just trial of Dr. Bushnell before an impartial mutual council, with the approbation of the associated ministers of this State:"—

The undersigned respectfully and solemnly protest;—Because though the action is good so far as it goes, and they voted for it, it does not go far enough to redress the evil complained of. It declares the matter alleged, if alleged justly, a sufficient ground for demanding trial and condemnation. Now, Dr. Bushnell and his Church have withdrawn from the Council of Hartford North for the purpose of avoiding the trial advised by the General Association at Danbury; and the Hartford Central have already declared and persisted in declaring, that to subject Dr. B. to a charge of heresy for the matters alleged, is not merely unreasonable but unjust. How much soever any may desire it, a trial under these circumstances is impossible. The General Association, by refusing to advise the Hartford Central that, on due charges being made, they cannot refuse to secure a just trial before an impartial mutual council, with the approbation of the associated ministers of

this State, have refused the suitable and necessary redress to the complainants, and in so doing, have refused to vindicate and maintain the standards of doctrine on which our union and fellowship are based; they still retain and admit to all their fellowship, privileges and immunities, and that without securing the opportunity for an impartial trial, one who is fully and unequivocally charged with having denied all the great fundamental doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and with having set forth a scheme which the Fairfield West and others have solemnly and publicly declared to be "another gospel."

EDWIN HALL. LYMAN H. ATWATER.

Waterbury, June 23, 1853.

Rev. Messrs. L. Bacon, D. D., S. W. S. Dutton, and H. P. Arms, were appointed a Committee to answer the above Protest; who reported the following answer, which was adopted by the Association:

"In admitting the Protest of Drs. Hall and Atwater to record, the General Association deem a denial of the reasonings and conclusions of that Protest, a sufficient answer. And in particular we deny,

- 1. That there is any necessity of any farther action on the part of this General Association, by way of advice to secure a hearing in the proper quarter, for such charges as may be preferred by responsible complainants against any minister in our fellowship. We also deny,
- 2. That it would be proper for this general Association to declare beforehand that certain charges against a member of a particular Association, shall be tried, and in that way to encroach upon the power and liberty of a particular Association."

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the delegate from the Evangelical Union of Canada West, whom we have been happy to receive on this occasion, be desired to express to that body our fraternal sympathy with their struggles, and our joy in their successes.

Resolved, That the Gospel, as God's appointed remedy for the cure of human ills, ought to be so applied in its pacific principles and influence, as to obviate the necessity and prevent the recurrence of war between nations reputedly Christian.

Resolved, That the time has come when such a method should be sought, and may, by God's blessing, on suitable efforts, be secured; especially, between our own country and England.

Resolved, That we fully approve and commend to the favor and active support of ministers and Christians within our limits, the special efforts now proposed by the friends of peace to procure the speedy adoption by our own and the British Government, of a provision in their treaties for the settlement of all future misunderstandings by arbitration, as the best resort, instead of the sword.

The Association adjourned with devotional exercises.

The next annual meeting will be held on the 3d Tuesday of June, 1854, New Haven East Association to designate the place.

ABSTRACT OF NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION.

The Lord of the vineyard continues to remind us that the night cometh when no man can work.

Four beloved brethren have during the year been called to their rest; Rev. George Perkins, of Norwich; Rev. Oliver Brown, of Grassy Hill; Rev. Allen Clark, of Staffordville; and Rev. Edward Wright, of West Haven, whose sun went down at noon-day, in the midst of his most efficient and useful labors.

The District Associations report the churches to be at peace among themselves united in Christian doctrine, and in adherence to the good old way, giving growing evidence of permanence and prosperity.

The year under review has not been distinguished by frequent outpourings of the Holy Spirit upon the churches; yet revivals of religion are reported in a few instances, while in others some special religious interest has been manifested.

The churches are relying more upon the divine blessing upon the ordinary means of grace, and setting a higher value upon efforts to promote the personal holiness of believers and their constant growth in piety.

Other valuable proofs of spiritual life appear; in new efforts for the benefit of those who are beyond the reach of the ordinary evangelical influences; in the organization of new churches; in the erection of new meeting-houses; in a more liberal provision for the support of the ministry, by the building of parsonages, the furnishing of pastoral libraries, and the increase of salaries, and in steadily increasing contributions to the various objects of Christian benevolence.

While error and infidelity are putting forth strenuous efforts, there is an increasing attendance upon the public worship of God, and a growing attachment to the institutions of religion.

Sabbath schools are sustained with increasing efficiency. The Temperance cause is taking stronger hold on the hearts of Christians. They are aiming with great unanimity, and with sanguine hope of success, at the enactment of a prohibitory statute which shall free the State from the odium which attaches to it, as the receptacle of the drunkards, and drunkard makers, who are driven by wholesome laws from the bordering States.

The cause of Popular Education is receiving something of the attention it deserves; and seminaries for the education of teachers, are commended to the special consideration and prayers of the ministry and churches.

Yale College continues to flourish in the number of its students, and their diligence and good order. The Theological Seminaries at New Haven and East Windsor continue to enjoy their usual prosperity, and are furnishing some efficient laborers, to supply the growing wants of the ever extending vineyard.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

* Not consociated.

†Reported last year.

1.	Hartfo	rd No	rth Association.		
Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Install-
Barkhampsted,		120	Vacant,		
Canton, Centre,	1750	207	Jairus Burt,	1826	1826
East Windsor,	1754		Shubael Bartlett,	1804	1804
East Windsor,	1754	190	§ S. J. Andrews,	1848	1848
Broad Brook,	1851		Vacant,		
Enfield,		277	C. A. G. Brigham,	1851	1851
Granby, 1st,			C. F. Page,	1834	1850
" East,	1737	60	Vacant,		
Hartland, East,	1768	61	Nelson Scott,	1846	1846
" West,		63	C. G. Goddard,	1850	1850
Simsbury,	1682		(A. McLean,	1809	1809
•	100.5	135	S. T. Richards,	1850	1850
" Wapping,	1830	97	Vacant.		
" Theo. Inst.	1834	77	Bennett Tyler, D. D.	1808	1835
Suffield, 1st,	1710	226	Vacant,		
" West,	1744	82	H. J. Lamb,		1853
Windsor, 1st,	1630	103	Theodore A. Leete,	1845	1845
" Locks,	1844	37	S. H. Allen,	1846	1846
Poquonnoc,	1841	30	T. H. Rouse, s. s.,		
,	-	1706	,		

Additional Members.—Ammi Linsley, North Haven; Levi Smith, W. Thompson, D. D., and N. Gale, E. Windsor Hill; Daniel Hemminway, and A. C. Washburn, Suffield; J. W. Sessions, Essex; Oscar F. Parker; P. F. Sanborne, Nunda, N. Y. Licentiates—Oscar Bissell, Litchfield; George W. Connit, Lockport, N. Y.; Timothy A. Hazen, Canterbury; William B. Lee, Madison; Robert D. Miller, Dammerston, Vt.; Marcus M. Carlton, Columbia, S. C.

	2. Hartford	d Central Association.	,
Hartford, 3d,	1824	460 Horace Bushnell, D.	D. 1833 [1833
" 4th,	1832	582 Wm. W. Patton,	1843 1846
" 5th,		Vacant,	

9	Hartford	Central	Association Continued .	

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordsin-	Install-
Avon, West,	1851	108	Wm. S. Wright,	1851	1853
" East,		130			
Bristol,	1747	407	Wm. H. Goodrich,	1850	1850
Burlington,		79	Jas. L. Wright,	1839	1849
Collinsville,	1832	153	Chas. B. McLean,	1844	1844
Farmington,	1652		Noah Porter, D. D.	1806	1806
Manchester, 1st,	1779	292	Fred. T. Perkins,	1843	1851
" 2d,			Vacant,		
Plainville,	1840		Joel L. Dickinson,		1852
Terryville,		175	Merrill Richardson,	1841	1849
Unionville,			Giles M. Porter,		1852
		2969	,		

Additional Members.—Erastus Scranton, Burlington; Horaee Hooker, Hartford, Sec. of Conn. Miss. Sec.; James Noyes, Haddam; Stephen Hubbell, North Stonington; W. G. Jones, Hartford; Geo. E. Hill, Manchester.

3. Hartford South Association.

10 17 17		O1 D 1 D . I. I	11016	1010
Berlin, Kensington,		81 Royal Robbins,	[1816]	1010
" Worthington,		Vacant,		
" New Britain, 1st,		Horace Winslow,	1837	
" South,	1842	235 Samuel Rockwell,	1832	1843
Glastenbury, North,	1690	178 James A. Smith,	1832	1837
" South,	1830	133 Fred'k W. Chapman,	1832	1850
" Eastbury,	1727	114 Aaron Snow,	1841	1841
Middletown, 1st,	1668	313 John R. Crane, D. D.	1818	1818
" Cromwell,	1715	178 George A. Bryan,	1849	1849
" South,*	1	—— Dudley, s. s.,		
" 4th,	1778	114 Lent S. Hough,	1831	1847
Portland, 1st,	1721	Harvey Talcott,	1816	1816
" Central,	1851	S. G. W. Rankin,		
Southington,	1728	473 Elisha C. Jones,	1837	1837
Newington,	1722	162 Joab Brace,	1805	1805
5 ,		1981		
	1 1	1901		[

Additional Members.—Amos Savage, Hartford, Agent Am. Tr. Soe.; Joseph Whittlesey, Berliu; James H. Francis, New York; Wm. Whittlesey, New Britain; Chauncey D. Cowles, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chester S. Lyman, New Haven.

4. Hartford Fourth Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.		Ordain- ed.	Install- ed.
Hartford, 1st,		544	Joel Hawes, D. D.	1818	1818
. " 2d,	1	385	Walter Clarke,	1842	1845
" West,		210	Myron N. Morris,	1846	1852
" East,		477	Samuel Spring,	1822	1833
" Pearl-st.			Elias R. Beadle,		
Wethersfield, 1st,		469	Mark Tucker, D. D.	1817	1845
South Windsor,	1690	97	K. W. Hooker, D. D.	1821	1849
Rocky Hill,	1	188	L. B. Rockwood,	1845	1850
• ,	1	2370	,		

Additional Members.—Thomas Robbins, D. D., Librarian, and B. E. Hale, Hartford; John Bartlett, West Avon; Isaac Bird; William W. Turner; Charles A. Goodrich; Francis Williams.

5. New Haven West Association.

New Haven, Yale Col.*	Suppl'd by the officers,	1	
" Third-st. * 1826	E. L. Cleveland, D. D.	1833	1833
" Howe-st. * 1837	327 Samuel H. Higgins,		1852
Bethany,	Vacant,		
Derby, 1st,* 1677	Vaeant,		
" Birmingham,* 1846	162 Charles Dickinson,	1842	1846
Hamden, Mt. Carmel,	139 D. H. Thayer,	1853	1853
" East Plains, 1795	140 Austin Putnam,	1834	1839
Middlebury,	150 J. R. Arnold, s. s.,		
Naugatuck,	134 Charles S. Sherman,	1838	1849
Orange,	187 Dillon Williams, s. s.,		
Oxford,	122 Stephen Topliff,	1828	1841
Prospect,	66 Asa M. Train, s. s.,		
Seymour,	70 J. C. Willard, s. s.,		
West Haven, 1719	119 Vacant,		
Wolcott,	70 Aaron C. Beach,	1842	1842
Woodbridge, 1742			
	201		!

Additional Members.—Samuel Merwin, Nath. W. Taylor, D. D.;
Thomas F. Davies, Jeremiah Day, D. D., Samuel R. Andrews, Eleazer T. Fitch, D. D., Theo. D. Woolsey, D. D., D. L. Ogden, Noah Porter, Jr., New Haven; Fosdick Harrison, North Guilford; John E. Bray, Clinton; Josiah Brewer, Middletown; S. S. Jocelyn, Williamsburg, N. Y.; George P. Prudden, Southbury; Henry B. Elliot, Springfield, Mass.; E. B. Chamberlain; Cyrus Brewster.

6. New Haven Central Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Install- ed.
New Haven, 1st,*	1639	571	Leonard Bacon, D. D.	1824	1825
" North,*	1742	630	S. W. S. Dutton,	1838	1838
" *College-st	. 1831	398	Edward Strong,	1842	1842
" *Chapel-st.	1838	398	W. T. Eustis, Jr.,	1846	1848
Fair Haven, 1st,	1830	-268	Burdett Hart,	1846	1846
· Westville,*	1832	99	Samuel H. Elliott,	1843	1849
Derby, Ansonia,*	1850	109	Owen Street.	1842	1853
Milford, 1st,	1639	582	Jonathan Brace,	1838	1845
" 2d,*	1741	320	S. G. Dodd,	1852	1852
Waterbury, 1st,	1689	384	Wm. W. Woodworth,	1842	1852
" ´´ 2d,*	1852	88	S. W. Magill,	1836	1852
,	l	3847			

7. New Haven East Association.

Branford,	1646	209	Timothy P. Gillet,	1808	1808
Cheshire,*	1723	261	Daniel S Rodman,	1849	1849
Durham, North,	1708	121	James B. Cleaveland,	1852	1852
" South;	1847	92			
East Haven,	1711	238	D. William Havens,	1847	1847
Fair Haven, 2d,	1852	90	N. J. Burton,		1853
" 3d,*	1853		William B. Lee,		
Guilford, 1st,	1641	281	E. Edwin Hall,	1843	1843
" 3d,	1843	214	R. Manning Chipman,		1852
" North,	1725	(1)	Fosdick Harrison, s. s		
Madison, 1st,	1 1	393	Samuel N. Shepard,	1825	1825
" North,		115	Phineas Blakeman, s. s		
Meriden, 1st,	1729	369	George W. Perkins,	1830	1841
" Central,*	1845	156	Asahel A. Stevens.	1848	1848
Middlefield,*	1744	57	Willard Jones, s. s.,		
N. Haven, Temple st.*	1829	109	Amos G. Beman,		1841
North Branford,	1724	125	Whitman Peck, s. s.,	1844	
Northford,	1750	116	Λ . C. Pierce,	1849	1853
North Haven,	1718	341	Silas W. Robbins,	1853	1853
Wallingford,*	1675	245	Edwin R. Gilbert.	1832	1832
,		3501			

Additional Members.—David Smith. D. D., Durham Centre; Stephen Dodd, East Haven; C. A. Goodrich, D. D., David Root, Judson A. Root, New Haven; A. C. Baldwin, Hartford; Orson Cowles, North Haven, Dis. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.; A. V. H. Powell, Middletown; Whitman Peek, North Branford; Ira H. Smith, Wolcott; James R. Mershon. Licentiates—William Aitchison, A. H. Barnes, Henry Blodgett, John C. Bull, Charles H. Bullard, J. Glentworth But

7. New Haven East Association.—Continued.

ler, W. H. Chapman, W. B. Clarke, J. M. B. Dwight, John Edmonds, Franklin W. Fiske, William B. Greene, Elias B. Hilliard, Charles J. Hutchins, Samuel Johnson, Henry A. Russell, William D. Sands, W. C. Shipman, Cordial Stows, Albert A. Sturges, Benjamin Talbot, Henry Wickes, John E. Barnes.

8. New London Association.						
Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain.	Install -	
Bozrah,	1739	95	Wm. P Avery, s. s.,	1846		
Bozrahville,	1828	50	Vacant,			
Colchester, 1st,	1702	316	Erastus Dickinson,	1835	1851	
East Lyme,		50	Frederick Gridley,		1836	
Franklin,	1718	133	Jared K. Avery,	1833	1000	
Griswold, 1st,	1720	113	B. F. Northrop, p. elect,			
" Jewett City,	1825	64	Thomas L. Shipman,		1843	
Groton,	1705	81	G. H. Woodward,		1851	
Lebanon, 1st,	1700		John C. Niehols,		1840	
" Goshen,	1729	62	Vacant,			
" Exeter,	1773	73	John Avery,	1848	1848	
Ledyard,	1810	89	Timothy Tuttle,		1811	
Lisbon, 1st,	1723	94	Levi Nelson,		1804	
" Hanover,	1766	90	James A. Hazen,		1852	
Montville,	1720.	105	John W. Salter, s. s.			
" Mohegan,*		50				
North Stonington,	1727	100	Stephen Hubbell,	1830	1853	
Norwich, 1st,*	1660	258	Hiram P. Arms,	1830	1836	
" 2d,	1760	353	Alvan Bond, D. D.	1819	1835	
" Greeneville,	1833	129	Charles P. Bush,		1846	
" Main st.	1842	197	John P. Gulliver,	1846	1846	
New London 1st,	1670	224	Abel McEwen, D. D.	1806	1806	
" 2d,	1835	302	Tryon Edwards, D. D.	1834	1845	
Preston, 1st,	1698	60	Nathan S. Hunt,	1834	1847	
" Long Society,	1837		Vacant,			
Salem,	1793	69	Charles Thompson,	1826	1833	
Stonington, 1st,	1674	98	N. B. Cook,		1838	
" 2d,	1833		William Clift,		1844	
Mystic Bridge,*	1852		W. R. Long, p. elect,			
		3370				

Additional Members.—Eli Hyde, Franklin; Joel R. Arnold, Middlebury; Joseph Hurlbut. New London; Lyman Strong, Colchester; Rodolphus Landfear, Manchester; Stephen Johnson, Fuh Chau, China; Joel W. Newton, Washington, D. C., Chaplain U. S. N.; E. W. Robinson, Lisbon; J. Erskine Edwards, Lancaster, Mass.; George J. Harrison, New Haven.

9. Fairfield West Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Install-
Bridgeport, 2d,	1830	265	Vacant,		
Darien,	1744	142	Ezra D. Kinney,	1827	1838
Easton,	1763		Martin Dudley,	1851	1851
Fairfield, 1st,	1636	180	L. H. Atwater, D. D.	1835	1835
" Greensfarms,	1715	194	Charles Bentley,	1826	1850
" Greenfield,			Thomas B. Sturges,	1842	1842
" Southport,	1843	95	S. J. M. Merwin,	1844	1844
" Black Rock,	1849	56	W. J. Jennings,	1850	1850
Greenwich, 1st,		83	Vacant,	1836	
" 2d,			Joel H. Linsley, D. D.	1824	1847
" Stanwich,	1735		Vacant,		
" North,	1727	103	Frederick Munson,	1847	1847
New Canaan,	1733		Theophilus Smith,	1831	1831
Norwalk, 1st,	1652	302	Edwin Hall, D. D.	1830	1832
" 2d,	200%		David R. Austin,		
Ridgefield, 1st.		262	Clinton Clarke,	1845	1850
" Ridgebury,	1769	0.0	Philo Canfield,		1852
Stamford, 1st,	1.00	267	Vacant,		
" North,	1782	150	Livingston Willard,	1844	1852
Long Ridge,	1842		Vacant,		
Weston,	1757	57	Z. B. Burr, s. s.,	1843	
Westport,	1.01		J. D. Strong,	1853	1853
Wilton,			Vacant,		
,		2302	,		

Additional Members.—Nath. Freeman, Charles T. Prentice, Easton; Mark Mead, Greenwich; Sylvanus Haight, Nathan Burton, Ridgebury; William Belden, Fred. H. Ayres, Darius Mead, New York; Henry Fuller, North Stamford; Joseph Fuller, Vershire, Vermont; George Hall, Lodi, N. J; Isaac Jennings, Stamford; Giles M. Porter, Unionville; B. B. Beardsley, Bridgeport. Licentiates—Zalmon Sperry, Bridgeport; Edwin Hall, Benjamin Parsons, East Windsor Hill; S. B. S Bissell, S. S. Union, New York.

10. Fairfield East Association.

Bridgeport, 1st.†	1695	Vacant,	
Stratford,†	1640	248 Wm. B. Weed,	1839 1839
Huntington,†	1724	150 Wm. B. Curtiss,	1843 1850
Monroe,†	1764	101 L F. Shepard, s. s.	
Newtown,†		90 Jason Atwater,	1828
Brookfield,	1757	148 Dan C. Curtiss,	1840 1843
New Fairfield,	1742	69 Lewis Pennell,	1833 1849

Fairfield East Association	Continued.
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Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Install ed
Danbury, 1st,	1696	238	Samuel G. Coe,	1844	
" 2d,*†	1852	28	Wm. C. Scofield,	1852	
Bethel.†	1760	190	W. N. Harvey,	1853	1853
Mill Plain,*†	1852	120	E. S. Huntington,	40.0	
Redding,	1733	146	Daniel D. Frost,	1846	1846
Trumbull,	1730		Vacant,		
	1	1573		1	

Additional Members.—Jonathan Bartlett, Redding; Abner Brundage, Orange, N. J.; John H. Hunter, New Utrecht, N. Y.; John L. Ambler, Harlem, N. Y.; Benj. S. J. Page, Bridgeport; David C. Comstock, Stamford; Robert D. Gardner, Lyme; Henry H. Morgan, St. Clair, Mich.; William T. Bacon, Woodbury; John S. Whittlesey, New Britain; C. N. Seymour.

11. Windham Association.

Ashford, 1st,	1718	127 Vacant,	1
" Westford,	1768	71 Charles S. Adams,	1828 1846
Brooklyn,	1734	194 George J. Tillotson,	1831 1831
Canterbury, 1st,	1711	93 Robert C. Learned,	1843 1847
" Westminster,	1770	108 Reuben S. Hazen,	1821 1849
Chaplin,	1810	136 John R. Freeman, s. s.,	
Eastford,	1778	Vacant,	
Hampton,	1723	122 Vaeant,	
Killingly, North,	1715	154 Benj. B. Hopkinson, s.s.,	1852
" South,	1746	40 Joseph Ayer,	1825 1851
" West,	1801	294 Thomas O. Rice,	$1845\ 1845$
\cdot Dayville*	1849	50 Roswell Whitmore, s.s.,	1813
Mansfield, South,	1710	167 Anson S. Atwood,	1819 1819
Plainfield, First.	1705	88 Henry Robinson,	1823 1847
" Cen. Vill.*	1846	65 James Bates,	1827 1853
Pomfret, 1st,	1715	147 Daniel Hunt,	1835 1835
" Abington,	1753	83 Henry B. Smith,	1847 1852
Sterling and Volunto'n,	1779	73 Jacob Allen, s. s.,	1813
Thompson, First.	1730	270 Andrew Dunning,	1842 1850
" Quineb'g,*	1848	50 Vacant,	
Windham, 1st,	1700	116 George I. Stearns,	18521852
" Scotland,	1735	107 Thomas Tallman,	1844 1844
" Willimantic,	1828	131 Samuel G. Willard,	1849,1849
Woodstock, South.		124 Henry M. Colton,	1852,1852

Warren,

Winchester, Winsted,*

Wolcottville,

11. Windham Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Install- ed.
Woodstock, West, "North, "East,	1747	145	Vaeant, Orlo D. Hine, Michael Burdett,	1841	1852 1852

Additional Members.—Alvan Underwood, W. Woodstock; Thomas Williams. Providence, R. I.; Philo Judson, Rocky Hill; James Porter, East Stafford; Jonathan Curtis, Woodstock; Otis Rockwood, Medford, Mass.; Charles J. Warren, New York; Benj. Ober, Amherst, Mass.; Job Hall, Orwell, Vt.; John D. Baldwin. Boston, Mass., Editor; John E. Taylor, East Windsor Hill; Elijah B. Huntington, Waterbury; Merrick Knight, East Stafford. Licentiates—John R. Freeman, Chaplain; George Soule.

12. Litchfield North Association.

Amenia, N. Y.		48	
Canaan, North,	1769	115 Elisha Whittlesey,	1851 1851
" South,	1741	Harley Goodwin,	1826 1845
Colebrook,	1795	88	
Cornwall, North,	1779	248	1
" South.	1740	114 Ralph Smith,	1836 1851
Ellsworth,	1802	⁷⁸ William J. Alger,	1852 1852
Goshen,	1740	114 Lavalette Perrin,	1843 1843
Hitchcockville,	1842	63 Luther H. Barber,	1843 1843
Kent,	1741	109	
New Hartford, 1st,	1738	132 Cyrus Yale,	1814 1838
" North,	1828	122	
" South,	1848	97 James C. Houghton.	1840 1851
Norfolk,	1760	265 Joseph Eldridge,	1832 1832
North East, N. Y.	1829		1851
Salisbury,	1744		1837 1837
Sharon.	1740	149)	
Torringford,	1759	144 William H. Moore,	1846 1846
Torrington,	1741	63 John A. McKinstry,	1842 1842
,	1	110 25 27 777	

Additional Members.—Fred. Marsh, Winchester Centre; Jonathan Lee, Salisbury; Grove L. Browell, Sharon; Henry Barbour, Potsdam, N. Y.; Daniel D. Francis, Fairport, N. Y.; W. W. Andrews, Potsdam. N. Y.; John R. Keep, Columbus, Ohio; Ira Pettibone; Thomas G. Carver.

1756

1771

1790

1832

110 M. M. Wakeman,

141 Samuel T. Seelye,

92 John Cunningham, s. s., 1839

1846 1846

13. Litchfield South Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized,	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- In-tall-
Bethlem,	1739	107	Aretas G. Loomis,	1850 1850
Harwinton.	1737		Vacant,	1000,1000
	1722		Benjamin L. Swan,	1836 1346
" South Farms,	1768	133	David L. Parmelee,	1832 1841
" Northfield,	1795		Lewis Jessup.	1851 1851
" Milton.	1798		Vacant,	1001
New Milford, 1st,	1716	435	David Murdock,	1850 1850
" Bridgewater,	1809		Vacant,	100011000
Plymonth, 1st.	1740	201	Israel P. Warren,	1842 1851
" Hollow.	1837	166	James Averill,	1841.1852
Roxbury,	1744	186	Austin Isham,	1839 1839
	1751		\ Maltby Gelston,	1707 1707
Sherman,	17:51	130	Judson B. Stoddard.	1841 1845
Southbury, 1st,	1732		Geo. P. Prudden, s. s.,	1839
" South Britain,	1769	145	Amos E. Lawrence,	1848 1851
Washington, 1st.	1742	199	Ephraim Lyman.	1835 1852
" New Preston.	1751		Vacant,	1000 1002
Watertown.	1738	232	Chauncey Goodrich,	1843 1849
	1670	188	Lucius Curtiss,	1846 1846
" North,*	1816	263	John Churchill,	1540 1840
		2506	· ·	10101010

Additional Members.—H. L. Vail, Litchfield; Albert B. Camp. Bristol; W. H. Whittemore, New Haven; W. G. Jones, Hartford; Joseph D. Hull, Suffield; Joel L. Dickinson, Plainville; John Greenwood.

14. Middlesex Association.

Chatham, E. Hampton,	1748	115 William Russell,	1842 1846
" Middle Haddam.		132 James Kilbourn,	1844 1853
Chester,	1742	160 Edgar J. Doolittle,	1842,1853
	1667	169 James D. Moore,	1838 1850
Colchester, Westchester	1729	81 Spofford D. Jewett,	1830 1844
East Haddam, 1st,	1704	194 Isaac Parsons,	1816 1816
" Millington	1836	77 Nathaniel Miner,	1826 1833
·· Hadlyme,	1745	91 Vacant,	
Haddam. 1st,	1675	97 E. Colton. s. s.,	
·· Higganum,*	1844	141 Stephen A. Loper, s. s.,	1827
Killingworth,	1738	250 Hiram Bell,	1840 1850
Lyme, 1st,	1693	159 David S. Brainerd,	1841 1841
	1727	92 Enoch F. Burr,	1850 1850
	1755	54 Alpha Miller, s. s.,	1819
Old Saybrook,	1646	249 Vacant,	

14	Middlegev	Association	-Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Install-
Saybrook, Centre Br'k, "Deep River,	1725 1834	$\frac{160}{250}$	J. W. Sessions, s. s., James A. Clark, s. s.,	1833	
" Essex.*	1852 1726	66	E. W. Tucker, s. s., William A. Hyde,	1833	1838

Additional Members.—David D. Field, D. D., Stockbridge, Mass.; Ephraim G. Swift, Chester; Enoch S. Huntington, Danbury; Ethan B. Crane, Saybrook; Rufus Smith, East Hartford; Amos S. Cheseborough, Stonington. Licentiates—William C. Foote, Yonkers, N. Y.; Edward D. Chapman, Deep River; Allyn Kellogg, Hagaman's Mills, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

15. Tolland Association.									
Andover,	1		Vacant,	1	1				
Bolton,	1725	91	Lavius Hyde,	1818	1849				
Columbia,		118	Fred'k D. Avery,	1850	1850				
Coventry, 1st,	1710		Charles Hyde.	1823	1849				
" North,			G. A. Calhoun, D. D.,	1819	1819				
" Village,	1849	95	Henry B. Blake,	1845	1850				
Ellington,	1733		George I. Wood,	1840	1850				
Gilead,		87	Charles Nichols,	1825	1825				
Hebron,			Vacant,						
Mansfield, North,	1744	82	A. R. Livermore,	1843	1843				
Marlborough,			W. C. Fiske,	1	1850				
Rockville,* 1st,	1837	244	John H. Pettingill, s. s.						
" 2d,*	1849	197	C. H. Bullard, s. s.,	'					
Somers,	1727	210	Joseph Vail, D. D.	1814	1845				
Stafford, East,	1723	70	Merrick Knight, s. s.,	1	1010				
"Springs,	1850		Hiram Day,	1844	1851				
" West,	1000		Vacant,		1001				
Tolland,	1 1	115	Abram Marsh.	1829	1831				
Union,	1738		Samuel J. Curtiss,		1843				
Vernon,	1762	248	Albert Smith,	1836					
Willington,	1728		David Bancroft,		1839				
,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	11.20		·	12000	1000				
	1	1954	1						

Additional Members.—Nehemiah H. Beardsley, Somers; Aug. B. Collins, West Stafford; Rodney G. Dennis, Grafton, Mass.; James W. Woodward, Flatbush, L. I.; Andrew Sharpe, Willoughby, Ohio; Edgar J. Doolittle, Chester; William A. Benton, Aleppo, Syria; Charles Little, Madura, Hindoston; Elliot Palmer, Charles Merrill.

SUMMARY.

			~ ~	414	214. 4		2. 1					
Associations	Whole Number of	Number of Churches con- sociated	Churches with two Pas-	Churches having one	Churches with stated supplies.	Churches vacunt	Pastors ordained at their installation,	Pastors previously or-	Average ministerial ago of Pastors,	Average pastoral age	Churches not reported.	Number reported
Hartford, N.	17	17	2	10	1	- 5	11	3	15	12	3	1706
Hartford, C.	14	13		11		. 3	3	8	12	9	3	2969
Hartford, S.	15	14		13	1	1	7	6	22	17	7	1981
Hartford, 4th.	8	8		8			1	7	20	9	1	2370
New Haven, W.	17	12		9	4	1	3	6	13	8	3	2013
New Haven, C.	-11	2		11			5	6	15	7		3849
New Haven, E.	20	13		15	-4	1	12	3	13	9	1	3501
New London,	29	26		21	3	6	8	13	21.	14		3370
Fairfield, W.	23	23		17	2	4	9	8	13	- 9	7	2302
Fairfield, E.	13	11		9	.2		3	6	9	6	1	1573
Windham,	27	24		22		5	8	14	12	5		3382
Litchfield, N.	23	22		16	2	5	9	7	13	8		2851
Litchfield, S.	19	18	1	13	1	4	8	7	13	9	6	2506
Middlesex,	19	16		11	5	2	3	8	16	9		2800
Tolland.	21	19		15	3	3	6	. 9	17	10	2	1954
,	$\overline{276}$	$\overline{238}$	3	201	$\overline{28}$	43	96	111	17	10		39177
	,410	400	о	.20 I	40	45	50	1 1 1	1/	10	94	93111

YALE COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

(BY REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.)

The institution now so widely known as Yale College. was founded in the year 1700. Ten pastors of churches, acting by general consent, though not by any formal appointment, for the ministers and churches of Connecticut, met at New Haven for the purpose of founding a "Collegiate School." This purpose was formally carried into effect not long afterwards at Branford. With singular propriety, a collection of books for a college library was made the foundation of the college. Each of the ten "undertakers" presented a number of volumes with words to this effect, as he laid his gift upon the table, "I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony." In October, 1701, an act of incorporation for the collegiate school was granted by the Colonial Legislature, then assembled at New Haven.

By the charter of 1701, the original founders of the institution were constituted a corporation in law under the name of "Trustees of the Collegiate School," with the right of filling their own vacancies, and with full power to establish and govern at such place as they might choose, a collegiate institution of learning, and to confer the usual academic degrees. The trustees were all to be ministers of forty years old and upwards, and were never to be more in number than eleven, or fewer than seven. A yearly payment, equal in value to about sixty pounds sterling, was granted to the corporation from the treasury of the colony.

At first Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, was taken as the place for the collegiate school. There a few

students were collected under the instruction and immediate care of one or two tutors; and there were held the examinations for degrees and the commencements. The "rector," however, as the head of the institution was then called, never resided there; nor were any adequate buildings provided. While the school remained at Saybrook, the rector, to whom the instruction of the senior class seems to have been specially committed, was always the paster of a church in some other town.

In 1717, the institution, after much alteration, was removed to New Haven, one of the conditions being that a certain piece of land there should be procured as a place for the college building, and another certain piece for the rector's house. Both those "town lots" were then the property of the First Church in New Haven, and both were alienated to the trustees of the collegiate school, on the most liberal terms. for the sake of an object so important to the interests of religion. The incident is worth mentioning, as showing, in connection with everything else in the early history of the institution, how intimate was the connection between the college and the churches. The college edifice, which was ready for use in 1713, received from the trustees the name of YALE COLLEGE, in honor of Elihu Yale a native of New Haven, whose parents had returned to England taking him with them while he was yet a child, who having acquired wealth by commerce in the East Indies, had made some liberal donations to the school since it had become identified with his birthplace. The building to which his name was given was of wood, in a much better style of architecture than the factory-like piles of brick and mortar by which it has been superseded. It stood till after the war of the Revolution. The "rector's house," built when the school was removed to New Haven, was demolished only about twenty years ago.

The name which had thus been given to the college building, became in common use the name of the institution itself. By a new charter, granted in 1845, the corporation (trustees of the collegiate school) was honored with the more sonorous title of "President and Fellows of Yale College." A greater change

in the constitution of the Board of Trust was made in 1792, by a compact between the college and the State. By this new arrangement the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State and the six senior members of the Upper House in the Legislature, were made ex-officiis members of the Corporation. Such is at this day the constitution of Yale College. The President and ten Fellows are congregational clergymen; and to them are added eight laymen, elected to office by the people of the State. The ten clerical Fellows hold their office for life; and they alone fill the vacancies which occur in their own number. The eight lay members of the Board, who may be of any religious faith, or of none, are constantly changing. In this way it is that the effectual control of the institution is still in the hands of the successors from the original founders.

For the first fifty years, the academic corps of instruction and government consisted of rector or president and tutors. 1755, the Professorship of Divinity was established, and the officers and students became a worshiping assembly, under the pastoral care of the Professor. In 1770, a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy was appointed. Soon after the beginning of the present century, under the presidency of Dr. Dwight, two new professorships were established, that of Chemistry, and that of the three learned languages. In 1817, a Professor of Rhetoric was added to the academic force. 1831, the duties of the Professor of Languages were divided between a Professor of Latin and a Professor of Greek. 1836, the Professorship of Mathematics was detached from that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. In 1846, the instruction in Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, which had always been among the duties of the President, was committed to a new Professor. More recently, a Professorship of Natural History has been instituted. Such is the present Faculty of the Academic Department—the department for liberal as distinguished from professional education.

Instruction in theology, and the education of young men for the service of the churches in the ministry of the Gospel, was at first the chief end of the Collegiate School. After the establishment of the Professorship of Divinity, graduates preparing CONNECTICUT. 131

for the ministry often pursued their studies under his direction. This was especially the ease while Dr. Dwight held the double office of President and Professor of Divinity. Several of the most eminent divines of the present century were among his pupils in the Theological class. But it was not till 1822, that a Theological Seminary, or Professional School of Theology, was organised as a distinct department of the institution. In that year, a Professorship of "Dida tic [Dogmatic] Theology" was endowed, and arrangements were made by the Corporation for courses of instruction to Theological students in Biblical Literature and in Homiletics. In 1824, a Professorship of Sacred Literature was established, and partly endowed. In 1839, the Theological Faculty was strengthened by the appointment of a Professor of the Pastoral Care.*

The Medical School of Yale College was instituted in 1813. It is the oldest of the professional schools connected with the Institution. In its endowments and means of instruction, it has a highly respectable rank among the medical schools of this country, and the eminence of its Professors is among the honors of the University.

The Law School was commenced partly as a private enterprise, but in connection with the College, in 1826. In 1846, it was reorganized, a valuable library of jurisprudence was provided, and the Faculty of Laws was recognised as a Department of the University under the control of the Corporation.

Another Department was organised in 1846, and is denominated the Department of Philosophy and the Arts. It is a "School of Engineering," and a School of "Applied Chemistry," as well as provision for instruction to graduates in studies more advanced than those of the academical course. Lectures and lessons on various branches are given to the "students in Philosophy and the Arts," by several of the Professors, whose chief employment is in the other Departments of the University, and by three Professors whose relations are exclusively with this Department.

^{*} For further particulars relating to the Theological Department, see page 132.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Instructors in this Department are a Professor of Didactic Theology, a Professor of Sacred Literature, the Professor of Divinity in the College, and a Professor of the Pastoral Charge.

The time of admission is at the beginning of the collegiate year. It is desirable that those who join this Department should be present at the commencement of the first term. Those admitted to an advanced standing will be expected to have previously gone over the studies pursued by their respective classes.

The conditions for entrance are hopeful piety, and a liberal education at some College, or such other literary acquisition as may be considered as an equivalent preparation for theological studies.

The terms and vacations are the same with those in the College.

The regular course of instruction occupies three years, and comprises the following subjects:

JUNIOR CLASS.

Hebrew Grammar, (Roediger's Gesenius, translated by Conant,) Conant's Hebrew Exercises and Chrestomathy, Principles of Sacred Criticism and Hermeneutics, Critical and Exegetical study of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, Critical and Exegetical Dissertations, Lectures by the Professors of Sacred Literature on some topics in Introduction to Theology, and in Exegetical Theology, Lectures by the Professor of Didactic Theology on Mental Philosophy including the Will.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Lectures by the Professors of Didactic Theology, on Moral Philosophy, Moral Government, Natural Theology, Necessity and Evidences of Revelation, and Systematic Theology. Exegetical study of the Scriptures and Dissertations continued.

SENIOR CLASS.

Lectures on the Structure and Composition of Sermons, and on Public Prayer. Criticism of Skeletons and of Sermons, Exercises in Extemporaneous Speaking and Preaching before the class, Lectures on the Pastoral Charge, on Revivals of Religion, on the History of Modern Missions, and on Expository Preaching, Lectures on Elocution attended by Practice in the Delivery of Sermons.

There are weekly Debates in the Rhetorical Society, at which the Professor of Didactic Theology presides, and in which the members of all the Classes participate.

The Students have access to the College Library, and to the libraries of the several literary Societies in the College.

A building has been erected for the accommodation of students in which the rooms are free of rent; but each occupant is subject to a charge of \$3.50 a year for incidental expenses. No other charges are made to the students.

In addition to the aid afforded by the the American Education Society, provision is now made for efficient assistance to those who need it. Such persons also have an opportunity of attending, free of expense, the Lectures of Professor Silliman, Professor Olmsted and others, on Natural Science; and those preparing for missionary service, also on the Lectures in the Medical Department.

FACULTY.

Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., President.

Rev. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

Josiah W. Gibbs, LL.D.

Rev. Eleazar T. Fitch, D.D.*

Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich, D.D.

^{*} Professor Firch has consented, it the request of the Corporation, to continue the delivery of his Course of Lectures on Homileties, in connection with the Theological Department.

EAST WINDSOR THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

BY REV. BENNETT TAYLOR, D. D.,—President.

The Theological Institute of Connecticut is located on East Windsor Hill, and was founded by the Pastoral Union of Connecticut in 1833. The Pastoral Union is a body of about one hundred Congregational ministers, associated on the basis of a creed embodying the Theological views maintained by Edwards, Bellamy, and other standard Theological writers of New England. The Trustees of the Seminary are annually elected by the Pastoral Union, and consist of sixteen ministers and eight laymen, all of whom are required to give their assent to the Creed of the Pastoral Union. The Professors are elected by the Trustees, and before entering on the duties of their office; must give their assent to the same creed, and repeat their assent annually while continued in office.

Candidates for admission to this Seminary must produce satisfactory testimonials that they possess competent talents, and are members of some Christian church in good standing, and that they have graduated at some college, or have otherwise made literary acquisitions, which, as preparatory to theological studies, are substantially equivalent to a liberal education; and they are to be examined in reference to their personal piety, and their object in pursuing theological study.

The course of study occupies three years, and it is expected that in all ordinary cases students will enter with the intention of completing a full course.

The buildings belonging to the Institute, are a large brick edifice, four stories high, for the accommodation of students, a commodious chapel, three houses for Professors, and a boarding house.

The library contains between five and six thousand volumes. Three Professorships are fully endowed, and there are some funds for the aid of indigent students.

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VERMONT.*

The General Convention of Congregational Ministers and Churches in Vermont, met at Windsor, June 21, 1853.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Silas Aiken, D.D., from Matthew 10: 34.

The Convention was organized by the choice of

Rev. Silas Aiken, D.D., Moderator.

Rev. William B. Bond, Scribe.

Rev. G. W. Noyes, Assistant Scribe.

The following resolutions on Peace were discussed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Those who feel deeply the evils of War, are making an effort, on an extensive scale, to petition the President of the United States to introduce into all treaties, when practicable, an article by which it shall be stipulated that difficulties which cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be referred to an umpire for decision; and whereas, the effort contemplates the removal of the terrible scourge of war, is demanded by the cause of humanity, and is vitally connected with the interests of freedom and the extension of the Gospel among the nations; therefore,

Resolved, unanimously, That by our sermons, by our prayers, and by all reasonable efforts, we will, as elergymen and laymen, contribute our influence to give effect to the noble enterprise contemplated.

^{*} The Statistics of this State were not received in time to be inserted in their proper place.

Whereas, This subject vitally interests all the inhabitants of our country, even to its utmost borders;

Resolved, That we respectfully request each of the Ecclesiastical bodies of this country with which we hold correspondence, to act on this vastly important subject.

The Committee of Overtures presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention regard with great satisfaction the enactment of the existing law on the subject of Temperance—a law which we believe is operating most efficiently, and at the same time most quietly, for the accomplishment of its great object.

The annual meetings of the Vermont Sabbath School Society, of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, and of the Vermont Education Society, were held on the second day of the Convention.

The Committee appointed last year to report to this Convention what action ought to be taken with reference to the interests of the Bible cause in Vermont, presented the following report, which was adopted:

- "1. That in the judgment of your Committee, there are some reasons in view of which an efficient and well-conducted State organization in behalf of the Bible cause may be very desirable.
- "2. That they find that not only is a strong attachment felt by many to our State Society, but that just now an earnest effort is being made by its friends and managers to infuse new energy and carefulness into its proceedings, particularly to make it specially useful as an organization for the State.

For these reasons, it seems to your Committee that the present is not a time for abandoning our State organization, but rather for the cordial co-operation of our churches and clergy, and from County Societies, in its present eudeavors."

The Committee of Overtures presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The American Home Missionary Society has, through

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the good Providence of God, become widely extended in its operations, occupying to a greater or less extent twenty-seven States and Territories, and having more than a thousand missionaries in its connection, and acting as the organ of Congregational and Presbyterian churches throughout our wide-spreading country, it is desirable that it should have an anniversary corresponding with its character, importance, and the magnitude of the interests which it seeks to promote; therefore—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of removing the anniversary of the Home Missionary Society out of its present confined position among those held in the city of New York, that it may be held hereafter at different places, from time to time, after the manner of the A.B.C.F.M.

The following Committee was appointed to transmit this resolution to the Managers of the Home Missionary Society, with such explanations as they deem proper:—Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. J. Anderson, and Rev. Dr. Walker.

The following Committee was appointed to take charge of and disburse the funds, should any come to this State, from the \$50,000 Building Fund,—Rev. Dr. Walker, Dr. Aiken, and J. F. Stone.

The following resolution, presented by the Committee of Overtures, was passed:

Resolved, That this Convention regard with high satisfaction the proceedings of the late Congregational Convention held at Albany, and recognize with devout thankfulness the Providence of God in the assembling of that body, in the Christian spirit which marked its deliberations, and in the wisdom and extraordinary and admirable harmony exhibited in the unanimous adoption of the important measures on which they were called to act, and especially on the subject of Home Missions and Slavery.

Delegates to Foreign Bodies were appointed as follows:

	Primaries.	Substitutes.
Gen. Assembly of)	
the Presbyterian	Rv. R. A. Watkins,	Rev. R. C. Hand.
Church (New Sch.)))
General Assembly of		
the Presbyterian	· "S. C. Clapp,	" J. H. Guernsey.
Church (Old Sch.)	(,
Gen. Association of	" H. F. Leavitt,	"G. W. Noyes.
Connecticut, \$	" Silas Aiken,	" Aldace Walker.
Gen. Association of d	"E. W. Taylor,	"S. R. Thrall.
New York.	"J.H.Worcester,	" E. H. Dorman.
Gen. Association of	" S. P. Giddings,	" A. Hyde.
Michigan, S	D. I. Ordangs,	A. Hyue.
Gen. Convention of	" Jos. Chandler,	" John Dudley.
Wisconsin,	Jos. Chandier,	oonn Dudicy.
Gen. Association of	"T. S. Hubbard,	" Moses Robinson
Illinois,	1. D. Hubbard,	- MIOSOS IGODINSON
Gen. Association of	"S. P. Giddings,	." Azariah Hyde.
Iowa,	······································	in an in the second
Free-Will Baptist	"S. Sparhawk,	" Cyrus B.Drake.
Yearly Meeting,	- (·
Gen. Association of	"E. Cleveland.	" F. Warriner.
New Hampshire,	"S. R. Hall.	" J. N. Loomis.
General Conference	" Nelson Bishop, §	" J. Walker.
of Maine,	"Josiah Merrill,	"J. Clement,
Gen. Association of	"S. M. Plympton,	" Solon Martin.
Massachusetts, 5	" E. Cutler,	" Daniel Warren.
Con. Union of Cana-	" A. D. Barbour,	"W. T. Herrick.
da East,	,	

The Report of the state of the churches was read, and statements made by Delegates from other States.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered: sermon by Rev. J. B. Bittinger, from 1 Tim. 3: 16.

After devotional exercises, the Convention adjourned, to meet at St. Albans, on the 3d Tuesday in June, 1854.

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NARRATIVE.

The Report from the District Associations present a varied aspect, some churches have been reduced by death and emigration; but the greater number speak of the gracious influence of the Holy Spirit, and a consequent increase of numbers and of strength. In not a few congregations there has been universal religious interest, and several interesting cases of hopeful conversions. In other instances the churches have manifested increasing confidence in the ordinary means of grace, giving hope that a more prosperous state is gradually approaching, and that they begin to recover from the reaction of former extravagancies.

It is gratifying to observe that in revivals of religion reported in different parts of the State, a number of the young have become the hopeful subjects of renewing grace, several of whom have been received into the church.

In summing up the statistics of 198 churches, it appears that 272 have been removed by death; 370 dismissed to other churches; and 13 have been excluded. There have been added, by profession 333, and by letter 327; a net increase of but five members. The whole number of members is eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three.

Four standard bearers have fallen during the year, though three of them had previously left the State, and were serving the Master in other fields.

Rev. Joel Davis, of the Royalton Association, died in Berlin, Feb. 6, after having labored in the ministry almost half a century. Most of this time he was a Pastor, first at Barnard, and then Williamstown. The last few years of his life was devoted to the Home Missionary cause, supplying destitute churches and congregations. He was a sound spiritual-minded man, a lover of order, having at heart the welfare of the

churches, and the honor of the Master. His last sermon preached a few days before his death, was from the text, "It is finished." His work on earth is ended, but his reward will never end.

REV. CHARLES BOSWELL, of the Orange Association, and for a number of years Pastor of the church in West Fairlee, died Feb. 25, at Babcock's Grove, Ill., where he had organized a church, and been labouring for a short time with encouraging prospects. He was an earnest and faithful laborer, of warm sympathics, and honest intentions; and we cannot doubt that the Saviour has called him to his own home.

Rev. Samuel Mellen Stone, of the Windsor Association, and a number of years Pastor of the church in Chelsea, died at Lebanon, N. H., April 21, aged 41. Two years since he removed to Nelson, N. H., and entered upon his work as Pastor of that church, but in less than a year, the gradual approaches of a lung disease compelled him to abandon the labors of the pulpit. Early the last spring, being convinced that his work on earth was done, he removed to the house of his father-in-law, in Lebanon, to die. And there with composure and cheerfulness, he waited the summons of his Lord. Nor did he wait long. His disease made rapid progress, and his sufferings were soon over.

Rev. H. N. Graves, of the Windham Association, was ordained over the church in Townshend in 1833, and remained the faithful and successful Pastor of that church for twelve or lifteen years. Some five or six years since he was laid aside by sickness, and died of consumption in Orange, New Jersey, last Fall. He is remembered with strong affection by his former parish and brethren in the ministry.

Thus one by one, is the Saviour fulfilling his promise to us: "If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself: that where I am, there ye may be also." Three of our pastors, during the year, have been obliged by ill-health, to relinquish, for a time at least, their pastoral labors: Richard C. Hand. of Bennington; Elihu Loomis, of Pownal; and A. H. Clapp, of Brattleboro'.

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As to education, the aspect of things has varied but little during the year. The common school system is still without that general supervision which is necessary to its highest efficiency. Academics are numerous, especially in the northern portions of the State, are well conducted, and well sustained. Of the College at Middlebury, the report from Addison Association says, "It is believed to be steadily increasing in favor with God and man. Its greatest need at present is the dew and the rain of God's Spirit." The report from Winooski Association says: "There has been nothing of special religious interest in the University: yet there is a steadfastness of pious students in the faith, a constant maintenance of the weekly prayer meeting, attended more or less, sometimes considerably, by those who are not pious, with occasional instances of conversion, which are encouraging." The prospects of that institution were never brighter, nor has it ever numbered as many students as at the present time.

On the subject of Temperance, perhaps it does not become us to speak just at this time with very much confidence. We are in the midst of an experiment, of the result of which, however, there can be little doubt if our present liquor law is permitted to have a fair trial. The enactment of that law was regarded by the good amongst us, as marking an era in the temperance enterprise more encouraging and full of hope than any which preceded it. And thus far, there hopes have not been disappointed. The law works well, and promises well for the future. We are assured from various parts of the State that it is winning friends from among those who first opposed it. It has already wrought a favorable change in the aspect of things in many communities. And the efforts of the opposition to render it odious by electing officers who, instead of carrying out the law, would endeavor to thwart the object of it by disregarding some of its plainest provisions, seem to be working on the whole favorably. In the language of one report, "Their nullification scheme is too barefaced and unprincipled to be palatable to the law-abiding spirit of Vermonters." Besides, though in some cases the County Commissioners have seen fit to appoint agents to sell, in a few towns only, yet where no agent has been appointed, we are assured that the people get along very well-much better than under the former system. From most parts of the State the assurance comes that the prohibitory features of the law are, and will be enforced; though every expedient which avarice, appetite, and legal chicanery can suggest, has been and will be resorted to, to prevent And in some instances the rum party has triumphed by the help of jurors so debased as to bring in a verdict not according to facts, as their oaths required, but according to their views of what the law ought to be. It is earnestly to be desired that our present law may be allowed to remain substantially unaltered, till its efficiency in banishing from our State the indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating drinks is fairly tested. The interests of temperance require this; and the higher interests of Christ's kingdom seem to require the same. There can be little doubt that the feeling awakened in this cause in the former part of the last winter, during the pendency of the question before the people, served to divert the attention of the community from matters more intimately and immediately connected with the salvation of the soul and the revival of God's work. The exigencies of the case seemed to demand, for the time being, a concentration of feeling and effort to one thing. The consequent diminution of interest and effort in reference to the more comprehensive field of personal godliness and the salvation of the soul, did not necessarily follow from this; and yet it was a result which, with a slight knowledge of human nature, might have been anticipated. We trust therefore, on all accounts, that the full tide of snecessful experiment which is now bearing us rapidly onward in this reform, may not be interrupted, till the wisdom-or if any still think it must be so, folly—of our present law is fully established. We have heard during the progress of our meeting, from the venerable Register of this Convention, of the rich and extensive revivals which followed a great agitation of the cause of Peace in this State a little more than twenty years ago. We trust that the agitaVERMONT. 143

tion through which we have passed on the subject of temperance, and the happy results at which we have arrived, may prove to be not less a preparative for, and harbinger of, the the triumphs of God's grace in quickening the people of God, and in turning men to righteousness.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

* Not reported. S. S., stated supply. Ministers not members of Asseciation, in italies,

	1.	Worth	Western	a Association.	
Churches.		Organ-	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain Settled
Alburgh,			17.0	alvm B. Cady, s. s.,	
Bakersfield,				ardel Warren.	
Berkshire, East.*			69		
" West,"			1		
Cambridge,			51 C	. Granger, s. s.,	
Eden,			21		1
Enosburgh,				ephas H. Kent,	185
Fairfax,			54	ephas ii. ixen,	100
Fairfield,				harles C. Adams,	1 1
Franklin,		1		yndon S. French,	
Fletcher.*			11 11	ymaon o. French,	
Georgia,			69/63	eo. W. Ranslow.	
Highgate,			52	co. H. Hansion.	
Johnson,		1		as. Dougherty,	
Montgomery,			52 8	ewall Paine,	
Morristewn,				Robinson,	
Sheldon,		-			
St. Albans, 1st.			150 T	reston Taylor, s. s.,	
Bay.			1 40 IV	benezer Cutler,	1
Swanton,			6 4 JU	. W. Kellogg, s. s.	
Waterville,				ben. H. Dorman,	1
Westford,		1	(∂∂ ∂ ∂ ∂ ∂ ∂ ∂ ∂ ∂ ∂ ∂ ∂	ohn Gleed, s. s.,	
Wolcott,				H. Woodward,	
		- 1.		rey Russell, s. s.,	
Total. 23		i	15111	17	

Unsettled. — Worthington Smith. D. D., President of University of Vermont, Burlington; John Wheeler, D. D., Burlington; Henry P. Hickok, Burlington; Samuel Marsh, Underhill; E. J. Boardman, Randolph Centre; B. B. Newton, St. Albans: Tertius Reynolds, Fairfax; Amos J. Sampson, Swanton.

2. Addison Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain Se	ettled
Addison.		38 Be	njamin Abbott.	_ _ _	_
Bridport,*			W. Olmstead,		
Bristol,*		45 S.	Morgan, s. s.		
Cornwall,		195 Gu	rdon W. Noyes,	1	
Ferrisburgh.*			el Smith, s. s.,		
Middlebury.		$429 \begin{cases} \frac{7}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$	Γ. A. Merrill, D. D R. S. Kendall,	. 1853	
Monkton,*		26			
New Haven,*		242 Sar	nuel Hurlbut,		
Ripton,			Heminway, s. s.,		
Salisbury,*			o. W. Barrows,		
Shoreham,			F. Goodhue,		
Vergennes,			F. Leavitt.		
Weybridge.		65 T.	A. Merrill, D.D. s. s		
Whiting.*		34			
Total, 14		1815	11	-	

Unsettled.—Benjamin Labaree, D. D. Middlebury; James Meacham, Middlebury; J. B. Bittinger, Middlebury: Joshua Bates, D. D. Northboro, Mass.; William C. Fowler, Amherst, Mass.; Benjamin Abbott, Addison.

3. Royalton Association.

	•
Barnard,*	69
Bethel,§	61 M. Kingman,
Brookfield,	154 Daniel Wild,
" North.	89 A. Fleming,
Braintree.*	67
Chelsea,	135 Thos. S Hubbard,
Pittsfield,	60 Abel Patten, s. s.,
Randolph,	189 S. Sparhawk, s. s.,
" West,	66
Rochester.	267 A. Manson,
Royalton,	258 Cyrus B. Drake,
Stockbridge,*	88
Turnbridge.	69 Ehen. Smith. s. s
Total, 13	1572 9

Unsettled — Ammi Nichols, Dover, Illinois; John A. Vinton, South Boston, Mass.; Calvin Selden, Jamaica; Thomas W. Duncan, East Arlington.

4. Montpelier Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized	Members.	Ministers	Ordain- ed.	Settled
Barre,*		198	Andrew Royce;		
Berlin,		89	Austin Hazen,		
Marshfield,*				1	ĺ
Middlesex*		46			ŀ
Montpelier,		338	William H. Lord,	1	
Northfield.*		89	,		
Plainfield,*		75			
Stowe,*		43			
Waitsfield.		135	Charles Duren.		
Waterbury,*	.		C. C. Parker, s. s.,		
Williamstown,			E. W. Taylor,		
Woolcott,*			Carey Russell, s. s.,		
Worcester,*		46	C. M. Winch, s. s.,		
Total, 13		1247	8		

Unsettled.—James Hobart, Berlin; A. G. Pease, ——; A. Smith, Boseawen, N. H; J. F. Stone, Secretary V. D. M. S.. Montpelier.

5. White River Association.

White River,		124 Josiah Merrill,	
Norwich, North,*		209	
Hartland,	1	57 Sam'l Delano, s. s.,	
Norwich, South,		105 Prof. Noyes, s. s	
Pomfret,		33 Elihu Smith, s. s.,	
Quechee,		49 Heman Rood, s. s	
Sharon,	1	60 John Adams,	
West Hartford,*		85 William Claggett.	
Windsor,		167 Franklin Butler.	
Weathersfield, E.		77 Moses Kimball,	
Woodstock,		150 J. Clement, D. D.	1852
Total, 11		1116 10	

Unsettled .- Ed. B. Emerson; David Greene, Windsor.

6. Lancaster Association.

Granby,	23 John Wooster.
Guildhall,	48
Lunenburg,*	106
Concord,*	60
Total, 4	237

Unsettled .- Jeremiah Glines, Lunenburgh.

7. Caledonia Association.

Churches.		Organ-	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Settled
Danville,			199	John Dudley, s. s.,		
Peacham,		l	243	Asaph Boutelle,	1 1	
Hardwick,		ļ	103	Jos. Underwood,	1 1	
Barnet,			66	E. H. Caswell, s. s.,	1 1	
Waterford,		ĺ	140	F. Warriner, s. s.,	1 1	
Burke,			46	John Clark,	1 1	
Kirby,			16	John Clark. s. s.,		
Lyndon,			61	S. W. Bannister, s s.,	1 1	
Walden,		\	=24	James Hobart, s. s.,		
St. Johnsbury,	1st,		109	C. B. Tracy, s. s.,		
,,	2d,		212	William B. Bond,		
"	South,		84	S. G. Clapp,		
"	3d,		85	J. H. Gurney,		
Cabot,	,		137	Ed. Cleveland,		
Total,	14		1525	14		

Unsettled.—Luther Jewett, St. Johnsbury; James Johnson, St. Johnsbury; T. Kidder, St. Johnsbury; Kiah Bailey, Hardwick;
A. O. Hubbard, Barnet.

8. Orange Association.

Bradford,		177 Silas McKeen,	
Corinth,		98 Solon Martin,	
Fairlee,		33	
Newbury,		246 Artemas Dean, Jr.,	
Orange,*		15	
Post Mills,*		45	
Strafford,*		56 — Stewart, s. s.,	
Thetford,		250 T. F. Clary,	
Topsham,		34	
Vershire,		53	
Wells River,		56 S. M. Plimpton,	
Washington,*		39	
West Fairlee,		97	
Total,	13	1199 6	

Unsettled.—Dan Blodgett, Randolph; Stephen Morse, Thetford; Edward Fuller, New York City.

Albany,*

Coventry,

Craftesbury,

Total,

16

Brownington,* Charleston, West,

Barton,

9. Bennington Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed	Settled.
Manchester,			James Anderson,		
Rupert,		72	R. A. Watkins.		
Dorset,		129	Cyrus Hudson,		
Sunderl'd & Arlington,		22			
Pawlet,		165	Elijah H. Bonney,		
Bennington, 1st,	1		Richard C. Hand,		
" 2d,*		96	·		
Sandgate,		12			
Pownal,		14	Ēlihu Loomis,		
Total, 9		833	6	-	

Unsettled.—J. D. Wickham, Manchester; Aretas Loomis, Hebron, N. Y.; Gordon Hays, Bennington.

10. Orleans Association.

60 Phineas Bailey, s. s., 67 C. E. Ferrin, 72 A. L. Twilight, s. s., 15 J. T. Howard, s. s. 100 A. R. Gray,

132 S. R. Hall,

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Derby,
Glover,*
Holland,*
Greensboro,*
Lowell,

93 O. T. Lanphear,
Levi H. Stone,
17 J. T. Howard,
99 J. P. Stone, s. s.,
Jubilee Wellman,

 Morgan,
 41
 Jacob S. Clark,

 Newport,*
 42
 M. Robinson, s. s.,

 Troy, South,
 21
 C. W. Piper, s. s.,

 " North.
 45
 C. W. Piper, s. s.,

 Westfield,
 43

Unsettled.—J. A. Loomis, Craftsbury; Moses P. Clark, Greensboro; Geo. Stone, North Troy; James Johnson, St. Johnsbury; Ora Pearson, Peacham; Lyman Case, Coventry.

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11. Rutland Association.

Benson,	221 Azariah Hyde.	_
Brandon,	183 F. B. Wheeler,	
Castleton,	273 Joseph Steele,	
Clarendon,	69 J. B. Clark, s. s.,	

11. Rutland Association .-- Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members,	Ministers,	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Chittendon,		26	Chauncy Taylor,		
Cuttingsville,		6	S. R. Thrall, s. s.,		
Fairhaven,		112	S. L. Herrick, s. s.,		
Westhaven,		13			
Mount Holly,		16			
Hubbardton,		36	A. S. Swift, s. s.,		
Orwell,			R. S. Cushman,	i	
Middletown,		80	J. C. Beckwith,	1	
Pittsford,		190	Chas. Walker, D. D.,		
Poultney,			Jacob Blakeley,	1853	
Rutland,		306	Silas Aiken, D. D.,		
Rutland, West,			Aldace Walker,		
Sudbury,		12	,		
Wallingford,		65	H. Sanderson, s. s.,		
Whitehall,		56	Horace G. Finch, s. s.	,1853	
Tinmouth,*	_	45	,		
Total, 20		2276	16		

Unsettled.—H. O. Higley, Castleton; Ulric Maynard, E. J. Hallock, Castleton; L. D. Tilden, Bethel; S. S. Williams, Orwell; C. C. Parker, Waterbury.

12. Windham Association.

Bellows Falls,	20 James Aiken, s. s.,
Brattleboro, Éast,	294 A. H. Clapp,
" West,	181 Joseph Chandler,
Dummerston,*	138 B. F. Foster,
Fayetteville,	86 Chas Whiting, s. s.,
Grafton.	144 M. B. Bradford,
Halifax, *	58
" West,	45 Seth S Arnold, s. s,
Jamaica,	68 Calvin Selden, s. s.,
Marlboro,*	44 Charles Scott, s. s.,
Peru.	125 Asa F. Clark,
l'utney,	133 Amos Foster,
Saxton's River,	100 J. G. Wilson, s. s.,
Stratton,*	35
Townshend.	183 John Wood,
" West,	3 i Philetus Clark,
Wardsboro,	49 Joseph B. White, s. s.,
· N.	72 Willard Brigham,
Westminster, E.*	

12. Windham Association.—Continued.

A **********		02300000000		
Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
	j 100	Alfred Stevens, R. Parkinson, s. s.,		
_	$\frac{66}{2117}$	17	_	
	Organ-ized.		145 Alfred Stevens, R. Parkinson, S. S.,	145 Alfred Stevens, 100 R. Parkinson, s. s.,

Unsettled.—Broughton White, Putney; S. R. Arms, Springfield; James Tufts, Monson, Mass.

13.	Wi	nooski Association.	
Burlington,		359 J. H. Woreester,	
Charlotte,		139 C. M. Seaton, s. s.,	
Colchester,		50 J. K. Converse, s. s.,	
Essex,		117 John D. Sands,	
Hinesburg,		103 Otto S. Hoyt,	
Jericho, Ist,		129 —— Pieree, s. s.,	
" 2d,		32 Samuel Marsh, s. s.,	
Milton, 1st,		39 S. Parmelee, s. s.,	
" 2d,		21 G. Rood, s. s.,	1
Richmond,		93 Zenas Bliss, s. s.,	
Shelburn,		33 B. W. Smith, s. s.,	
South Hero,*		43 O. G. Wheeler,	
Underhill, 1st,		61 C. F. Halsey, s. s.,	
" 2d,		17 Samuel Marsh, s. s.,	
Williston,		120 A. D. Barbour,	1852
Winooski,		55 Wm. T. Herrick,	
Total, 16		1411 16	

Unsettled.—Joseph Torrey, D. D., Burlington; Stephen B. Holt, Luther G. Bingham, New York city. Licentiate—Prof. Calvin Pease, Burlington.

1	4. Windsor Association.
Chester,	102 J. DeF. Richards,
Ludlow,	92
Cavendish,*	45
Bridgewater, N.*	26
" S.*	25
Plymouth,*	50
Springfield,	282 S. P. Giddings,
Weathersfield,	128 Thos. H. Canfield,
Weston,	67 John Walker,
Perkinsville,	9
Total, 10	826 4

Unsettled.—Nelson Bishop, Windsor; Joseph Tracy, Boston, Mass.; E. H. Squier, Lewis, N. Y.; Thomas Kidder, St. Johnsbury.

NEW-YORK.

The General Association of New York convened for its Twentieth Annual Session, at the Congregational Church in Owego, on Wednesday, August 24, 1853, at 10 A. M., Rev. B. B. Parsons was chosen Moderator; Rev. Henry Belden, Scribe; Rev. P. S. Pratt, Assistant Scribe; Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., Registrar and Treasurer.

The Committee appointed last year, on the Statistics of Congregational Churches in this State, presented a report which was received with great interest; of which the following is an abstract:

The Churches reported are divided into three classes:

- 1. Independent Congregational Churches, reported in the last published Minutes of the General Association.
- 2. Independent Congregational Churches not so reported:
- 3. Congregational Churches connected with Presbytery on the "Plan of Union."

The whole number of Congregational Churches in the State, so far as ascertained, is 361; of which 150 are reported in the Minutes of the General Association, 90 more are Independent Churches, and 121 are connected with Presbytery. Some 10 or 12 other Churches are included in the Minutes, several of which are in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, near the borders of New York.

Of the remaining Independent Churches in the State, severa will naturally be included in the published Minutes for the present year, in connection with the Associations recently formed in the Eastern and South-western portions of the State. Others of them are Churches that have been newly organized, or have withdrawn from Presbytery during the past year, most, or all of which have already become connected with some District Association, and will appear in the next Annual Minutes. Fifteen such Churches have been reported to the Committee, of which nine have been newly formed, and six have withdrawn during the year.

There are also a few of these Churches composed of persons of treme views upon the slavery question, who are not satisfied with the moderate and Christian anti-slavery position of the great majority of the Congregational Churches and ministers in this State, and who desire no ecclesiastical fellowship with this Association.

The number of Churches connected with Presbyterian bodies upon the "Plan of Union," is probably considerably larger than is here represented. The Committee have found considerable difficulty in obtaining the statistics of these, and are aware that their list is incomplete. The great majority of them are connected with that branch of the Presbyterian Church whose General Assembly met last at Buffalo, and are reported in their published Minutes as regular Presbyterian Churches.

With respect to a number of counties, the Congregational brethren residing in the neighborhood have not been in possession of the information desired, nor able to obtain it. In several instances it has been promptly and cheerfully furnished by esteemed ministerial brethren of the Presbyterian Church; but others of them have treated the matter with entire neglect, and some have entirely refused to communicate the information which we had courteously asked at their hands.

These circumstances render our Report of the "Plan of Union" Churches necessarily incomplete, but the probable number is about one hundred and fifty.

The list of Churches whose form of government has been changed from Congregational to Presbyterian, is probably far from including all such changes, although substantially correct,

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so far as it goes. The whole number so reported is seventy-five, and among them are some of the most prominent and important Churches in the State. The First Presbyterian Churches in the villages of Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Rome, Auburn, Palmyra, Brockport, Batavia, Warsaw and Fredonia, and the First Presbyterian Church of the city of Buffalo, are among the number.

One of the most striking deficiencies suggested by our Report, is the lack of an adequate number of well-qualified and efficient ministers of our own denomination. On account of it, many of our Churches are in a feeble and languishing state, and many that are thoroughly Congregational in sentiment and practice, remain in a state of dependency upon another denomination. Several of the Independent Churches, and the great majority of he "Plan of Union" Churches, have Presbyterian pastors or tated supplies, and a considerable number are entirely destitute of ministerial aid. Probably the excess of Congregational Churches over the ministers of the same denomination in the state, is not less than one hundred and fifty.

In many of the "Plan of Union" Churches, the great mass of members are still thoroughly Congregational. They are with us in sentiment and sympathy, and would prefer to be with us in fact. Some of them maintain their present connection, and perhaps wisely, for the sake of internal harmony, and to avoid division in the Church. But there are others who would be with us if their ministers were with us. It is manifest that there is needed, both in this and the Western States, a great increase of ministerial aid—of men sound in the faith, who love the order of our Pilgrim Fathers, and are thoroughly furnished for the work.

Yet, with all these disadvantages there is abundant reason for encouragement. The North-eastern, the Southern, and the Western portions of the State, are still to a great extent Congregational, and increasingly so. The New York and Brooklyn Association numbers more than twenty Churches that have come into existence within ten years. Fifteen new

Churches, and two new District Associations, have been added to our number during the past year, and there is hope of still larger increase.

Let us, therefore, "thank God and take courage;" and while we regard sacredly the rights of our brethren of other evangelical denominations, and manifest towards all of them uniform kindness and Christian courtesy, let us labor with renewed diligence and effort for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, and for the extension of the principles of Christian faith and ecclesiastical polity which our fathers loved, and which we hold dear.

In the evening Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., preached a sermon from Philemon, 2nd verse, "To the Church in thy house."

The first hour of the morning sessions was spent in prayer.

Some statements having been made in regard to the condition of the Churches in Western Pennsylvania, and various reports having been presented by delegates to and from corresponding bodies, in reference to the condition and progress of religion within their bounds, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to consider the subject of an increased supply of Congregational Ministers, and of Missionary labor in feeble and destitute Churches, and report at the next meeting of the General Association. Rev. Messrs. R. S. Storrs, Jr., Ray Palmer, D. D., William Bement, B. B. Parsons and O. E. Daggett, D. D., were appointed said Committee.

Drs. Lansing and Daggett, and Rev. W. Bement, were appointed a Home Missionary Committee; and to them was referred the following report on Western Pennsylvania:

That the territory contiguous to the line dividing the States of New York and Pennsylvania constitutes an important field of Missionary labor, and ought to be explored and cultivated much more efficiently than has heretofore been done, or is likely to be under the present system of culture.

In the efforts that may be made to supply this destitution, while we would adhere to the right of pre-occupancy, as recognized in our relations with the Presbyterian Church, we un-

derstand that right to apply to an actual pre-occupancy, and not a merely nominal one, and we are satisfied that the rule, grounded on that right, ought not to be so rigidly enforced, as to operate oppressively upon individual congregations.

At 3 o'clock the business of the Association was suspended for the purpose of engaging in religious worship. Rev. J. H. Bisbee, delegate from the Association of Massachusetts, preached from Col. 1: 28, "Whom we preach, &c." After the sermon the Association united with the Church in Owego in celebrating the Lord's Supper.

The following Delegates to Foreign Bodies were appointed:

	Principal.	Alternate.
General Conference of Maine,	Rev.HenryBelden,	Rev. M. S. Platt,
Gen. Association of New Hampshire,	" Amazi Camp,	" S. M. Campbell,
General Convention of Vermont,	" Thos. Harries,	u C. C. Stevens,
Gen. Association of Massachusetts,	" B. B. Parsons,	" N.H.Eggleston,
Gen. Association of Connecticut,	" S. P. Marvin,	" C. O. Reynolds,
Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island.	" Pindar Field,	" WilliamPatton, D. D.
Gen. Association of Illinois,	" D. C. Lansing. D. D.	" Chester Fitch,
Gen. Association of Michigan,	" P. C. Pettibone	" Wm. P. Marsh,
Presbyterian & Cong. Convention of Wisconsin.	" W.T.Reynolds	" H. T. Cheever,
General Assembly of Pres. Church, N. S.,	" RayPalmer,DD.	" R. S. Storrs,Jr,
Gen. Association of Iowa,	" J. H. Dill,	" Z. Eddy,
Gen. Convention of Ohio,	" L. F. Waldo,	. " Wm. Bement,

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in continuing our correspondence with ecclesiastical bodies having Churches in slave-holding States, this Association, so far from expressing any satisfaction with the practice of slave-holding, desire it to be understood that, in connection with other objects, it is for the purpose of bearing their continued and earnest testimony against the sin of slave-holding and exerting their appropriate influence in favor of its speedy removal.

Resolved, That while the General Association of New York entertain a profound regard for our large publishing societies, and rejoice in the great good they are accomplishing, they would express an earnest desire that these societies would not make the subject of slavery an exception in their efforts to rid the world of all iniquity by diffusing throughout it an evangelical literature, but would set forth in their publications the sentiment of our common Christianity on the enormous sin of slavery with the same freedom and faithfulness with which they exhibit and rebuke all other sins.

CHURCH EDIFICES FOR THE WEST.

Resolved, That the General Association regard with interest and favor the publication on the subject of Church building, about to be issued by the Committee of the late Albany Convention, and particularly the drawings prepared for that work and laid before this Association at the present meeting. We have reason to believe that the publication in question will be fitted to diffuse proper examples and suggestions on the subject of which it treats, and we recommend it accordingly to the attention of the ministers and congregations in our connection.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Resolved, That this Association rejoice in the recent formation of the American Congregational Union, whose executive office is located in the city of New York, and that we commend it to the attention and support of the members of our Churches as the means of cultivating among us a more intimate and useful

aequaintance, and of promoting in our State and throughout our country the spread of that simple and Scriptural Church polity, which we so much love and which we deem so promotive of the interest of the Redcemer's kingdom. The rooms of the Union will be our Congregational home as we have occasion to visit the metropolis where they are located, and the books of the Secretary, together with the accumulating deposits in the library, will be the means of furnishing information of the most reliable and valuable character in respect to our fast multiplying Churches.

CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Resolved, That we hail with much satisfaction the formation at Boston of the Congregational Library Association, in the confidence that the historic memorials which it has for its purpose to gather from the rich fields of New England, will be a source of instruction and guidance to us in extending the reach of that polity which has so long blessed New England, and which we desire to see imparting its benefits to the farthest west.

ALBANY CONVENTION.

Resolved. That this Association cannot fail to rejoice in the manifest good results which have already followed the meeting of the recent Convention at Albany, and the still greater results which we are warranted to expect will flow from it. We are glad to remember that this Association was first to move in calling that Convention, and we take satisfaction in the knowledge that the dignified discussions, the Christian spirit and generous resolves of that body have called the earnest attention of the public to that system of Church polity so accordant with Scripture and so congenial with our republican civil institutions, which only needs to be known to commend itself to the favor of all intelligent and unprejudiced minds.

During the evening session the Association took a recess for public worship. Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D., preached a sermon from Ezek., 10: 31.

After the religious exercises, business was resumed, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Association have listened with the greatest interest to a statement by the Rev. M. H. Baldwin, Secretary of the Society for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West. We rejoice in the labors of that Society, and hail it as one peculiarly adapted to promote the best interests of our Churches and people in the western and central regions of our country, and therein of promoting the great cause of redemption, in which we all have a common interest. As such we commend it to the regard and the helpful co-operation of our Churches.

After hearing a statement from the Central Committee in relation to the fund in aid of destitute Churches at the West, the Association adjourned, to meet at the Congregational Church in Columbia village, town of Madrid, St. Lawrence county, on Wednesday, August 25, 1854, at 10, A. M.

Rev. P. C. Pettibone, to preach the Annual Sermon.

Rev. W. Bement, to preach on Home Missions.

ABSTRACT OF NARRATIVE.

The reports from the several churches through the District Associations, furnish evidence that the stream of Divine blessing has been flowing, and in some parts richly watering this section of the garden of God. There is evidence,

First, of a growing interest in our own system of ecclesiastical organization, polity and discipline. There is annually accumulating proof that it is what the language of reproach has represented it to be, "migratory"—it has already migrated from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is both adapted and destined to traverse the entire world of men. An impulse in this direction. of no feeble character, was received from the late auspicious gathering from all parts of the nation, even from Oregon—the Albany Convention. Two new district associations have been organised during the year, and are now admitted to this body, -the Albany Association, and the Puritan Association of Alleghany and Wyoming. Both of these came into existence under encouraging circumstances. The former embraces two recently organized churches, besides that at Albany. district Associations are receiving new strength, by the adhesion of churches which are disposed spontaneously to abandon the uncongenial and unnatural position assigned them by the "plan of union," under church judicatories of a different genius from that of their own simple republicanism, and to affiliate with churches of their own stamp.

There is evidence, secondly, of progress in the common labors and enterprises of Christianity. The Gospel has not only been preached with interest to attentive congregations, but has proved itself the year past an instrument of power. Knowledge of Divine truth and duty is imparted to multitudes of

children, youth, and adults by Biblical instruction. Temperance principles steadily gain strength, encouraging the hope of a speedy achievement of a triumph in this State, which prohibitory law has given in other States. The cause of human freedom enlists more and more the deep, pure, strong sympathies of Christian hearts in behalf of men groaning in bondage. The great evangelical law of beneficence taking firmer hold on many Christians and churches—parental influence developing its precious fruits in families—an enlarged diffusion of the spirit of prayer, and of general harmony and peace—furnish evidence that during the past year the ministrations of the Word have not been unattended by the power of God unto salvation.

In every one of the associations reported, and in several churches in most of them, special tokens of Divine favor have been enjoyed. In one church are reported ninety to a hundred hopeful conversions, and "a condition of the Sabbath Schools never before exceeded in prosperity and interest." In other instances "gracious influences of the Holy Ghost have added not a few to the Lord, and greatly refreshed his people, and increased their Christian fidelity." New churches have been organized, and new edifices built; giving external as well as internal indications of the Divine favor which call upon the churches for no ordinary measure of gratitude and praise.

There are not wanting admonitions to diligence and fidelity. Rev. ASAHEL NORTON, D.D., has been removed by death, after a pastorate of forty years. "He departed in peace, full of days, and crowned with honor, to receive as we trust a glorious reward after the conflicts of eighty-eight years."

Rev. NATHANIEL DUTTON, for thirty years pastor in Champion, has also been summoned from his labor. "A man of pure faith, firm in Congregational principles, and one of the earliest ministers in Jefferson County."

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THE PASTORAL LETTER

Of the General Association of New-York, points to "some of the most important duties suggested by our denominational prosperity, the faithful observance of which is indispensable to our future unity and enlargement."

Note.—This letter refers to facts of such general interest, and urges to duties of such importance, that we depart from the plan necessarily adopted in reference to the Pastoral addresses, omitting, however, all not absolutely essential to its completeness.

Let us briefly review our history, that in its light we may discover our duties in their most obvious, impressive, and legitimate aspects. Until a recent date our existence beyond the bounds of New England was not always readily acknowledged; and where we were recognized, it was often with jealousy and intolerance. Those of us who manifested an enlightened preference for our polity were often suspected of theological defection, and if treated as a part of the Christian family, it was too frequently the result of the powerful influence of New England churches, rather than of a cordial, fraternal love for us as a part of the great brotherhood of Christ.

But it is so no longer. One has become a thousand, and a small one a strong people. The increase in our churches has exceeded our expectations, some of which have had the ordinary growth of an age in a few fleeting months, particularly those planted in the great centers of influence throughout the State. Their enlargement has not been spasmodic nor morbid. Though they have grown with such rapidity, they bear none of the signs of inherent weakness and mortality common to organizations effected by the effervescence of a popular, ill-guided excitement. They possess the elements of spiritual life, which

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have been efficiently operating through them in numerous channels for the amelioration of the world. And if as much cannot be said of the devout and enterprising spirit of all our churches, still their growth has generally been steady and healthful.

Our right to exist as a distinctive body beyond the bounds of New England, is therefore no longer a mooted question. We are now the acknowledged members of the household of Christ. His visible body is incomplete without us. His glory is promoted by our advancement, and no great effort for the promotion of intelligence, virtue or religion, that demands the general co-operation of God's people, can well succeed that ignores our existence or disregards our aid.

Such is the pleasing aspect of our ecclesiastical history, from which we may obtain lessons of great moment and practical utility. As circumstances impose obligations, our denominational prosperity naturally suggests the observance of certain duties, as indispensable to future success.

First. We may learn from our progress the importance of justly appreciating the nature and utility of our ecclesiastical polity. Any system that succeeds well deserves favorable consideration, and if the Master has given ours the distinguishing seal of his approbation, both in his revealed Word and by the special interposition of his grace, it certainly merits such an investigation as will lead to a correct apprehension of its cardinal principles and practical operations. This is indispensable to an intelligent estimation and support of Congregationalism. To be duly valued it must be rightly understood, and a just appreciation of its principles is necessary to a practical development of its efficiency and adaptation to the varied states and exigencies of our churches.

If the administration of our ecclesiastical polity were absolutely committed to the pastors, it might be sufficient for them to be versed in the principles of church government. But as all the members of our churches are called to aid in its administration, all should be enlightened respecting the nature and practical application of our theory.

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The principles of this theory are found in the Scriptures, and their application and utility are especially seen in the Acts of the Apostles. If, therefore, we would be instructed in apostolic principles of church government, we must studiously investigate the revealed will of God on the subject. And as an aid to a better understanding of its principles, we would recommend each member to secure some popular treatise on Congregationalism.* We would affectionately urge you to peruse with care such a work, until you individually understand, to some considerable extent at least, the science of church government and the best mode of its administration.

If this duty had been duly attended to during the last half century by our brethren and fathers of New England, we could now have numbered, west of Connecticut, some two thousand churches formed after their own simple scriptural model. the last eight or ten years this anathy has been gradually disappearing. Congregationalists have given the subject greater attention, the fruits of which may justly excite our admiration and gratitude. We therefore affectionately entreat you ever to give this subject a proper share of consideration and regard; the effect of which will be as happy in the future as in the past. The faithful exercise of discipline in our churches will follow as a necessary, legitimate consequence; unity and peace will preside in our midst; multitudes will be won to frequent our sanctuaries and seek our fellowship; and another generation may witness the diffusive energy and utility of our principles in the organization and government of numerous churches, not only in our own State, but all along from the slope of the Alleghanies to the surges of the Pacific. And everywhere, under the shadow of their influence, will grow up popular institutions of learning and all the concomitant blessings of Christian civilization and refinement.

Second. We may also learn from our past prosperity the duty of properly adhering to our ecclesiastical polity. No enterprise

^{*} Without depreciating any of the works on this subject now in use, we would say that "Punchard on Congregationalism" is well adapted to popular use.

can succeed without attention. It may possess intrinsic excellencies, but its unaided goodness will never insure its success. The Bible is the oracle of Heaven, and a light to illumine the gloomy, untrodden pathway of mortals, but we must give heed to its utterances and follow its illuminations, or it cannot accomplish its work of mercy. We must not expect that our ecclesiastical polity will take care of itself. That it is wisely conceived, well calculated to protect individual interests, to bring out the latent energies of the brotherhood, and worthy of universal approbation, we fully believe. But these excellencies will not sustain it without your attention and support. We would therefore exhort each of you to attend habitually the business meetings of the church with which you are connected, and take a part in its deliberations and decisions. This is both a duty and a privilege; and none should forego the privilege nor neglect the obligation. Inattention in this particular is a practical relinquishment of your own system. It is throwing the government into the hands of a few, and presenting the anomalous aspect of professedly democratic communities controlled by comparatively few of their members.

Third. Another duty suggested by our advancement, is to guard with perpetual vigilance against the indulgence of denominational vanity, and an undue reliance upon church polity. Our reliance must be on God, and our exultation must be in Him only. Our past prosperity is as attributable to His influence, as the growth of vegetation is to the rain, the solar light and heat. If our increase begets self-reliance and sectarian bigotry, the days of our prosperity are numbered, and "tekel" is written on the walls of our sanctuaries. But if we cease not to rely upon Him, our future career will be made increasingly glorious by the delightful acquisition of numerous trophies to fill our churches and grace the triumph of our holy religion.

Fourth. Our past prosperity also suggests the duty of employing every appropriate means to secure future success.

If the wisdom and efficiency of our principles were questionable, we might hesitate before making an additional outlay of

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time and means for their extension, fearing it might be a prodigal expenditure which could be more frugally and efficiently employed in some other ecclesiastical organization. But the conformity of our economy to the Word of God, its capacity for harmonizing the views and coalescing the energies of His people, and the success which has attended its administration, demonstrate its intrinsic excellency and adaptation to the varied condition and exigencies of the churches. It was fitted to the Pilgrims of the Mayflower, in exile, on the ocean, and on the virgin soil of the unbroken wilderness. And as they outgrew their feebleness, multiplied their churches, and enlarged the body politic, it proved itself adequate to every emergency. The mutations of eight generations have tested its recuperative energy in every reversion, its adequacy to promote the unity and peace of the churches and their mutual fraternization, and its efficiency in extending the Redeemer's kingdom throughout the nation and the world. New England owes no little of her greatness and glory to these principles. She is what her religion has made her. We may refer to the late General Convention at Albany for a more recent development of the wisdom and efficiency of our principles on an enlarged scale. It is no ordinary occurrence to see so numerous a body of men discussing the most exciting topics in the spirit of fraternal kindness, and after full and free discussion, reaching an entirely harmonious conclusion. Equally harmonious were all its doings; the wisdom and large-hearted benevolence of which will be seen in their reflex influence on the churches in the East; in aiding in the erection of upward of five hundred churches in the West; and in exciting other denominations to make corresponding and even greater efforts for the extension of the kingdom of our common Lord. With these facts before us, so obviously estab. lishing the adaptation and utility of our principles, it certainly is our duty to employ every appropriate means for their exten-Not with a bigoted zeal, but an enlightened preference, Not as if they were the whole of the Gospel, but as its handmaid, to serve its interest—as a means by which we may enjoy the Gospel, and extend its triumphs throughout the world.

Among the most essential means to be used are these:

Increased liberality in the remuneration of your pastors. This is in many cases indispensable. Their frequent removals—a formidable obstacle to the growth of our churches—are too often attributable to the parsimonious provision made for their support; some are even tempted to relinquish their work by the want of a sufficient support; and many a pious, promising youth is turned from the ministry by the fear of future destitution. This painful result can be avoided by a more generous support of those already in the pastoral office.—"They that preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel."

The encouragement of pious young men to prepare for preaching the Gospel. This did not appear so essential ten years ago, but now it is an imperative duty, because the demand for pastors appears greater than the supply. We would therefore urge you to set this subject fairly before the youth in your respective families and congregations, and if they are too indigent to obtain the educational qualifications for the work, it will be your privilege to contribute to their aid; and if that proves an inadequate revenue, to recommend them to the favorable consideration of some of the educational societies.

The adoption of a systematic and enlarged habit of beneficence. The past disinterestedness of the New England churches, in pouring their wealth so freely and largely into the treasures of our benevolent institutions, and in many cases to aid other denominations, shows that Congregationalism has but little sectarianism, and that its friends have much of the large-hearted benevolence of their Master. A similar course pursued by you, will equally honor your principles, by showing that they naturally beget benevolence and call forth the generous contributions of the brotherhood for the enlightenment and amelioration of the world.

The letter closes by urging upon all the cultivation of personal piety, as essential to individual and ecclesiastical prosperity, and as the means of preparing themselves and others for the services and bliss of heaven.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

* Reported last year. † Not Members of this Association. ‡ Congregational Churches connected with Presbytery. § Not reported.

1. Oneida Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled
Bridgewater,			S. P. Gammage, s. s.,		1
Clinton,			R. G. Vermilye, D. D.,†	1	
Columbus,		50	W. B. Tompkins, s. s.,		
Eaton Village,		107	H. E. Ruggles,	ŀ	1852
Hamilton, 2d,	1	105	A Sedgewick, s. s.,	1824	
Linklaen,		49	P. Field, s. s.,	1820	1851
Madison,	1	180	M. S. Platt,	1838	1837
Marshall,		103	A. H. Corlis,†		1852
Oriskany Falls,			J. G. Miller,*		
Morrisville,		87	M. Harrington, s. s., *†		
Kirkland,		*49		1	
Paris Hill,		149	S. M. Gampbell,	1850	1850
Poolville,		39	H. Lee, s s.,*	1838	
Winfield,		80	P. S. Pratt, s. s.,	1847	1848
Sangerfield,			A. Welton, s. s.,*		
Stockbridge,			A. S. Crandall, s. s.,*†		
Plymouth,		34			
Lebanon,					
Georgetown,		52	A. Crocker, Jr., s. s.,*	1847	l
Burlington,		24			
Pharsalia,		*11		-	1
Plainfield,					
Smyrna,		94	D. F. Judson, s. s.,		
Munnsville,			, ,		

Without Pastoral Charge.—S. North, L. L. D., Ham. College. Isaac F. Adams, Sherburne; D. R. Barnes, North Wrentham, Mass.; Josiah Peabody, Erzeroom, Persia.

2. Black River Consociation.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Mini ters.	Ordain- ed.	Settle
Burville,			Vacant,		
Carthage,		39	H. H. Waite,	1842	1853
Champion,	ı	63	N. Bosworth,		1850
Copenhagen,	- 1	40	O. A. Wightman,	i	1850
Denmark,	- 1	21	Vacant,*		
Leyden,	İ	54	Vacant,*		
Lorrain,			Vacant,		
Rutland,	ı	104	- Douglass,		1853
Mannsville,	I	61	R. Osburn,	1853	1852
North Adams,			Vacant,		
Rodman,		204	D. Spear,	1808	1808
Smithville,		40	Vacant,		
Woodville,	1	30	Vacant,		
Pulaski,	1	153	Thos Salmon,		1840
Philadelphia,		40	Vacant,∜		
Sand Banks,	ł	39	R. Wheelock,	1	l ———

Ministers Laboring in Churches belonging to other Bodies.—C. B. Pond, Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York; Samuel Griswold, Goveneur, Lewis county, New York.

Missionaries.—E. P. Cook, Oswego, Bethel Mission; Charles Boynton, Home Mission West. J. Burchard, Evangelist.

Without Pastoral Charge.—R. Tremain, Rodman; H. Budge, Rutland; F. Hebard, Constantia.

3. Essex Consociation.

Crown Point, 1st,	134S. L. Herrick,	1826
" 2d,	50 C. C. Stevens,	1845
Elizabethtown,	35 J. Bradshaw,	1850
Jay,*	33	
Keene,		
Lewis,	102 Vacant,	
Moriah,	146 C. Ransom,	1841
Schroon,	14 L. Brewster,	1852
West Moriah,	10 "	1852
Ticonderoga,*	70	
Westport,	98 C. Spooner,	1841
Willsborough,*	54 Vacant,	l i
Wilmington,	26	1 1
- '		

4. St. Lawrence Consociation.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	ordan-	Settled.
Brasher,		10	Vacant,		
Canton, South,		31	Vacant,		1852
Chippeway-St.		35	S. Young,	1849	1852
De Peyster,		54	L. W. Chaney,		1852
Edwards,		18	Vacant,		
Hopkinton,		72	E. Wood,	1846	1845
Lawrenceville,		34	B. B. Cutler,	1837	1842
North Lawrence,		24			
Lisbon,		93	M. L. Eastman,	1849	1847
Madrid,			B. B. Parsons,	1839	1849
Massena, 1st eh.		50	Vacant,		1849
" ´2d ch.		72			1848
Norfolk,	1	169	G. B. Rowley,	1846	1846
Parishville,			Vacant,	1	
Pierpont,		33	P. Montague,	1837	1844
Potsdam, West,		30	Vacant,	1	l
Raymondville,		31	Vacant,		
Richville,		40	G. Cross,	1840	1839
Russell,			Vacant,		
Stockholm, East,		186	P. C. Pettibone,	1840	1845
" West,			Vacant,	ł	
Waddington,		42	- Phillips,	ļ	1852
Heuvelton,	1		L. W. Chaney,	l	1852

Additional Members.—James F. Packard, Parishville; Thomas N. Benediet, Peekskill.

5. Consociation of Western New York.

Westfield,	E. Coleman,	il
Little Valley,	R. Willoughby,	1
Jericho, L. I.	S. W. Edson,	†
Allegany Mission,	77 Wm. Hall,	1840 1834
Collins,	22 \ D. S. Morse,	1840 1852
,	L. S. Morgan,	1840
Corydon, Pa.,	Asher Bliss,	1852
Randolph,	51 S. Taylor,	1835 1842
Carroll,	86 T. A. Gale,	1847 1851
Gerry,	60 N. H. Barnes,	1850 1850
Jamestown,	128 S. P. Marvin,	1851 1850
Sherman,	109 Wm. T. Reynolds,	1852 1851
North Evans,	83 E. W. Clark,	1852 1852
Evans, 3d,	76 J. Lane,†	1853
" 1st,	35	l l

Baiting Hollow,

5. Consociation of Western New York.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Little Valley,		37	C. Burgess,†		1852
Busti,		19	E. M. Spencer,†		1852
Allegany,		14	Warner,†		1852
Versailes,		15			
Stockton,		45	J. H. Henry,†		1852
East Sugar Grove,		32			
Ashville,		49	O. D. Hibard,†		1852

Ireon, Omar and Perrysburgh churches are not reported.

6. Long Island Consociation.

72 C. Young, 1830 1851
23 J. Gibbs, 1852
20 N. Hawkins. 1825 1836

Bell Port, 1852 Fire-Place Neck, 20 N. Hawkins, 1825 1836 49 H. T. Cheever, Green Port. 1852 New Village, 44 M. Lacost, 1851 181 T. Harries, 133 H. W. Hunt, Mt. Sinai, 1837 1847 Patchogue, 1850 Poospatuc, Ind. ch. Riverhead. 87 C. Lockwood, 1851 Wading River, 123

Additional Members.—Azel Downs, Mount Hope, New York; John O. Wells, Success; Eusebius Hale, Upper Aquebogue.

7. Association of New York and Brooklyn.

11 1252 002		1 110W 101K and Blooklyn.	
NEW YORK.			
Tabernacle,	1840	322 J. P. Thompson,	1842 1845
Ch. of Puritans,	1846	373 G. B. Cheever, D. D.,	1832 1846
Eastern Cong. ch.		Geo. De F. Folsom,	1849 1853
Fourth Cong. ch.		125 H. O. Schermerhorn,	1845
Bethesda ch.		38 C. B. Ray,	1845 1848
Union Cong. ch.	1850	110 J. B. Grinnell,	1847 1850
Free Cong. ch.		36 Henry Belden,	1839 1852
Smyrna ch., Welsh,	1848	100 Griffith Griffiths,	1853 1853
BROOKLYN.		, and the second	
Ch. of Pilgrims,	1844	377 R. S. Storrs, Jr.,	1845 1846
Second Cong. ch. ¶		147 N. H. Eggleston,	1845 1851
Plymouth ch.*	1847	646 Nenry W. Beecher,	1839 1847
Clinton Ave. ch.		94 D. C. Lansing, D. D.,	1807 1848
Fulton Ave. ch.¶	1851	70 T. Atkinson,	1852
South Cong. ch.	1851	110 Wm. H. Marsh,	1842 1850
Bedford ch.*		24 H. W. Parker,	1848 1852

[¶] These Churches have been merged into the "Elm Place" Church, Fulton Avenue.

7. Association of New York and Brooklyn.—Continued.

Churches,	Organ- ized,	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled
N. Eng'd ch., W'msburg	, 1851	72	Thos. K. Beecher,	1851	1851
Flushing.*	1851	34	C. O. Reynolds,	1851	1852
Morrisania,*	1851	35	Edward F. Ross,		1851
Lumberland,)	İ	81	Felix Kyte,	1000	1832 1833
Barryville,				1002	1833
Middletown,	ļ	141	S. Y. Lum,	1852	1850
Mount Hope,*			Vacant,		
Chester, N. J.*	1	142	L. J. Stoutenburgh,	1841	1841
Patterson, N. J.*		200	S. D. Cochran,	1842	1851
Newark, N. J.	1850	275	Charles Beecher,	1844	1850

Additional Members.—John Marsh, D. D., Sec. Am. Temp. Union; W. W. Wallace, Amzi Camp, City Miss., Wm. Patton, D. D. New York; Samuel Backus. City Miss.. Ebenezer Platt, John Gibbs, Brooklyn; Lebbeus Armstrong, Jonesville; J. Harrison, Noah Coe, City Miss., B. Lockwood, Williamsburg; Harris Righter, Oyster Bay; H. Woodruff, Huntington; O. E. Everest, Peru.

8. Ontario Association.

Brighton,	106 J. S. Barris,	1824 1851
Canandaigua,	302 O. E. Daggett,	1837 1845
Lockport,	167 E. W. Gilman,	1849 1849
Spencerport,	142 J. H. Dill,	1846 1852
West Bloomfield,	132 C. E. Fisher,	1843 1846
West Greece,	77 Vacant,	
Warsaw,	Z. Eddy,	
Penn Yan,	S. S. Houghton,	1852
Henrietta,∛	S. S. Streeter,	1836
Cambria,		
Pekin,§		

Additional Members .- E. Parmelee, Lockport; Jeremiah Butler, Riga; Silas C. Brown, West Bloomfield; S. B. Gilbert, Horace R. Grannis.

9. Susquehanna Association					
Owego,		107 S. S. Wileox, s. s., C. Kidder, s. s.,	1842 1850 1834 1853		
Binghamton,		Chester Fitch,	1853		
Elmira,		132 Wm. Bement,	1833 1850		

9. Susquehanna Association.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Centre Lisle,		٤0	A. D. French,	1844	1843
Groton, East,		154	Vacant,	1	
Jackson, Pa.,		20			
Orwell, Pa.,			N. Pinne, s. s.,	i	
Springfield, Pa.,	Ì	15	J. G. Sabin, s. s.,	1853	1852
Union Centre,	•	52	J. A. Woodhull, s. s.,		1852
West Newark,	į	33	G. R. Entler, s. s.,	1845	1852
Speedsville,		27			
Spencer,		121	J. Campbell,	1853	1853
Moravia,‡			R. S. Egleston, s. s.,	1849	1853
Otego,		1	Wm. B. Christopher,	1849	
Virgil,‡			P. Bates, s. s,	1840	
Candor,		133	M. C. Gaylord, s. s.,	1816	1852
Harford.t			J. Davison,	1842	

Without Pastoral Charge.—Milton Waldo, Agent Amer. Tract
Soc., Utica; Rev. D. Platt, Binghamton. Candidates—Warren
W. Warner and Stewart Sheldon.

10. Albany Association.

		J	
Albany,	1850	174 Ray Palmer, D. D.,	1835 1850
Gloversville,		111 H. N. Dunning,	1852 1852
Poughkeepsie,	1	217 L. F. Waldo,	1844 1844
Saugerties,	1853	34 Vacant,	
Union Village,		202 C. S. Shattuck,	1849 1850
Canaan, 4 cor.		,	1849

11. Puritan Association of Allegany and Wyoming.

Friendship,	A. Kidder,	1849
Warsaw,	W. Day, N. T. Yeomans,	1819

PENNSYLVANIA.

There are but few Congregational Churches in this State, and of these a complete report cannot be presented, as there are no associations, and our limited time did not allow of a wider correspondence with the pastors or missionaries who may be laboring in different parts of the State, almost or altogether unknown even to those who are cultivating other parts of the same field by the same mode of spiritual husbandry. It is hoped that before another "Year-Book" shall be issued, such an advance will have been made in the organized union of the churches, and such information communicated to the Secretary of the Union as shall render the statistics of the State far more satisfactory and complete.

The principal reason why the Congregational Churches are so few and so small, is that in the region in which they have been planted the population is almost entirely German, Scotch and Irish. There is but little liberal ecclesiastical sentiment, and little interest in the subject of Church polity; and no great increase of orderly and thriving Congregational Churches can be hoped for until a new generation shall have been trained in the principles and exercise of self-government.

The church in Mercer was organized in 1847. Rev. D. R. Barker assisted in its formation, and has been its only Pastor. It now numbers forty members, and has built a good house, which has been occupied for two seasons.

The church in Wilmington, Mercer county, was organized

about three years since, and now numbers fifteen. Rev. D. R. Barker assisted in its formation, and is now its Pastor.

The church in Salem, Mercer county, is about the same age and extent, and has the same Pastor. More than half of the members have emigrated West, which leaves it in this weak state.

The church in West Greenville was formed in 1849 by Rev. Joseph Barris. It has passed through many changes, and is now small, numbering not more than twenty-five, and is at present supplied by Rev. D. R. Barker, as far as his other duties will allow.

These churches have all houses to worship in, and it is hoped will be growing and useful.

In Randolph, Crawford county, there is a church formerly connected with an association, which is supposed no longer to exist. Rev. Mr. Smith is its Pastor, and it numbers from sixty to eighty members.

The church at Cambridge, Crawford county, was formed two years since by Rev. L. L. Radeliffe, who is still its Pastor. The church is small, but they have a good house, which they have recently finished.

The church in Conneaut, Crawford county, has a convenient house, and is sustaining a Pastor, Rev. W. T. Chamberlin, but its age and numbers are not known.

It is believed that other Congregational Churches exist in other parts of the State, but no account of them could be procured for this volume.

The churches above referred to are represented as cultivating a catholic spirit, and as prizing highly the principle of religious liberty; which is kept alive by true congregationalism. It would be greatly to their advantage to cultivate a closer intimacy with the churches of their own order in other States; and the study of the report from Michigan, with its valuable appendix, inserted in this volume, could hardly fail to dispose them to seek it. Such an intimacy has been happily commenced, as will be seen by referring to the minutes of the New York Association.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Congregational Church in the City of Washington has had to contend with many difficulties since its formation a year ago. Its oldest members have been called away by death, and the first minister was compelled to leave his charge on account of sickness; but a commodious and comfortable house has been purchased in a central and beautiful locality, and a pastor has been recently elected—Rev. Alexander Duncanson—who has the confidence of the ministers and churches in Massachusetts. There is reason to hope that another year will witness a large increase.

OHIO.

In compliance with a call issued by the Marietta Consociation, a Convention of Ministers and Delegates from Congregational Churches in Ohio, met at Mansfield, Richland County, June 23, 1852, to take measures, if thought expedient, to organize a State Congregational Conference.

Rev. J. B. Walker, of Mansfield, Moderator; Rev. W. Wakefield, Madison, and Rev. M. E. Strieby, Mt., Vernon, Secretaries.

After devotional exercises, reports were presented from the Associations and Churches, of the number, condition, and relations of the Congregational Churches of the State. On the following day, after prayer and conference, the following report, on the basis of a State organization, from the business committee, was unanimously adopted:

Believing that the time has come for the formation of a State organization among the Congregational Churches of Ohio, which shall secure harmony of sentiment and co-operation of action, we, in Convention assembled, recommend the system of a General Conference, upon the following doctrinal basis, which we understand to be, for substance of doctrine, in harmony with the Westminster Shorter Catechism, and with the system currently known as New-England Divinity.

ARTICLES OF FAITH.

We believe that there is one only living and true God, self-existent, and infinite in every perfection—the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of the universe.

That God is revealed in the Scriptures as the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; that these three are in essence one, and in all Divine attributes equal.

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That the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are the Word of God given by inspiration, and are the only unerring rule of faith and practice.

That man was at first created in a state of perfection; from which he fell by transgressing the divine commands; and that in consequence of his disobedience, the hearts of all men, until renewed by divine grace, are without holiness and wholly alienated from God.

That man, as a sinner, deserves the curse of God, which is eternal death; that he can make no atonement for his sins, nor in any way deliver himself from the just penalty of the divine law.

That God has by the death of his Son, provided an ample atonement for the sins of the world; that salvation is freely offered to all; and that all who truly repent and believe in Christ, shall be saved; and that those who reject the Gospel, will perish through their own impenitence and unbelief.

That the hearts of men are so desperately wicked and averse to God and holiness, that if left to themselves, they will with one accord, reject the offers of pardon through Christ, and perish; but that God, in the sovereignty of his love, and to magnify the riches of his grace, has from all eternity purposed to bring an innumerable multitude to repentance, and finally to glory; and that all who are saved, will owe their salvation to the mercy of God alone, and not to any works or merits of their own.

That without a change of heart, effected by the agency of the Holy Spirit, no one can be an heir of eternal life; and that all who have been thus renewed, will be kept by the power of God, through faith, unto salvation.

That Jesus Christ has a true Church in the world, consisting of those who are friends to, and believers in Him, and that all such, on a visible profession of their faith, have a right to its sealing ordinances, (baj tism and the Lord's Supper.) and to baptism for their infant offspring.

That the Christian Sabbath is an institution of divine appointment, and its observance of perpetual obligation.

That Jesus Christ will appear at the end of time, to raise the dead, and judge the world; and that all shall then receive a sentence of just and final retribution—the wicked be doomed to endless punishment and the righteous received to life everlasting.

Thus have the Congregational Churches of Ohio planted themselves on the platform on which the New-England Churches have ever stood. The entire session was marked with the utmost harmony and kindness of feeling. In the morning prayer meetings, which were fully attended, the presence of God was manifest, and from them a savor of divine influence was diffused over all hearts.

Deeply penetrated with gratitude for its successful issue, the Convention united in prayer and praise, and then adjourned sine die.

Pursuant to the arrangements made at the above Convention, the First Annual Conference was held at Mount Vernon, June 21, 1853.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas Wickes, from Gen. 3: 15, on *The Divine Plan of Revealing Christ*; with accompanying devotional exercises.

Rev. Thomas Wickes was elected Moderator; Rev. S. P. Leeds, Scribe; Rev. Henry Cowles, Registrar.

The Committee for raising contributions to the Church Erection Fund, reported that the amount at present received was \$841.

An interlocutary meeting was held on the subject of disbursing the portion (\$8000) assigned to Ohio: and on the following day it was resolved,

- 1. That one State Committee be appointed, composed of three ministers and two laymen.
- 2. That the delegates present from each local Association appoint one or more persons to serve as a local or sub-committee within said Association, and that applications for aid be made to the State Committee through said local sub-committees.

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- 3. That the Central State Committee have power to grant aid either through the local committees, or where there are no local committees, to feeble Churches directly.
- 4. That the State Committee be instructed to correspond with the Eastern Committee on the Church-building fund and to follow the advice they thus gain, whether it be to grant aid exclusively in the future erection of Churches, or whether it be in like manner to assist such Churches as shall be deemed most deserving in extinguishing debts already contracted in rearing houses of worship.
- 5. That the State Committee limit their grant of aid to such Churches as have not incurred debt in building houses of worship until they receive advice to the contrary from the Eastern Committee, and in those cases where they are left by that Committee to their own responsibility.

Voted to appoint the State Central Committee by ballot. Rev. J. C. Hart; Rev. Henry Cowles; Rev. J. B. Walker; H. B. Spellman and A. T. Nye were chosen.

The local sub-committees, appointed by the respective local associations were as follows:

Rev. A. Sanderson, Wellington, Rev. John Pettitte, Bucyrus, SEYMOUR STEPHENS, N. Fairfield, \\ Huron Co. Conference. Charles Cook, Rg'fld 4 Corners, JUSTUS RROWN, Ripley, Rev. Geo. ROBERTS, W. Wm'ld, \ North-Eastern Ohio Rev. W. WAKEFIELD, Madison, Conference. Rev. T. WICKES, Marietta Conference. Douglas Putnam, WM. TURNER, Mt. Vernon, Central Ohio Association. Josiah Tracy, Mansfield, Rev. H. Bushnell, Cincinnati, Cincinnati Association. Rev. S. C. Leonard. Richfield, Puritan Con. Sum. & P. Cos. Rev. R. HATCH, Mallet Creek, Medina Co. Conference. G. GARDNER, Chatham, Rev. C. W. Torrey, E. Clevel'd, \(\) Indepen. Churches of Cuy. Co.

Voted that the Central Committee have power to fill their own vacancies until next Annual Meeting.

RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY.

- 1. That we regard slave-holding as a sin against God, and a crime against man.
- 2. That we regard the Fugitive Slave Law as directly in conflict with the law of God, and deem it the duty of every Christian citizen to use his influence in all proper ways to secure its repeal.
- 3. That as fellowship with slaveholders sanctions in the estimation of many, the practice of slavery, the existence of the relation should be taken as *prima facie* evidence of unworthiness for Christian fellowship; and if there be exceptions, those exceptions should be made manifest by individuals who may be implicated.

On the subject of electing good rulers, the following resolution was passed:

"Inasmuch as it is righteousness only that exalteth a nation, and none but good rulers can secure prosperity to a free people, therefore we hold it to be the duty of all citizens, and especially of professedly Christian citizens, to promote by all due means the nomination and election to civil office of men of temperate habits, unblemished morals, and sound principles, to whatever political party they may belong."

SUBJECT OF INTEMPERANCE.

The following resolutions were passed:

- 1. "That as the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of manifest and manifold evils in society, we rejoice in the efforts to prohibit the liquor traffic and will use our influence as citizens and Christians to suppress the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating beverages, and to secure the passage of a prohibitory law.
- 2. "That we heartily endorse the principles of the Maine Liquor Law."

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Delegates were appointed to corresponding bodies, which had appointed delegates to this body as follows:

General Association of Illinois, Rev. J. B. Walker, Principal; Rev. Joseph Hurlbut, Alternate; General Association of Michigan, Rev. John Keep, Principal; Rev. S. C. Leonard, Alternate.

The local conferences were recommended to procure, for the use of the Churches of which they are composed, a copy of the work on Church Architecture, issued by the Central Committee in New York.

After devotional exercises, Conference adjourned, to meet at Marietta, on the third Tuesday in June, 1854. Preacher, Rev. J. B. Walker; Alternate, Rev. S. C. Leonard.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES ON WESTERN RESERVE.

Those marked "P." are Congregational Churches in connection with the Presbyteries of the Western Reserve Synod.

Ashtabula County.

	1101	itabuta	t County.		
Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordam- ed.	Settled
Andover, P.		50	L. B. Beach,		
"West,			H. Geer, (Pierpont,)		
Austinburg,		150	J. H. Avery,		
Geneva, P.			Sherman D. Taylor,		
Harperfield, Unionville,		60			
Jefferson, P.		29	Wm. Burton,		
Lenox,		45	,		
Monroe,		100	L. B. Beach, (Andover,)		
Morgan,		100	Robert Cochran,		
Sheffield,			Vacant,		
Orwell, P.		20	Lewis Godden,		
Pierpont,		31	H. Geer,		
Rome, P.		40	Alanson Saunders,		
Saybrook,		50	Vacant,		
Wayne, P.		85	E. B. Chamberlin,		
Williamsfield,			Geo. Roberts,	1	
· " Centre,		60	,	ł	

Without Pastoral Charge.*—N. Day, Saybrook; H. A. Babcock, Wayne; E. T. Woodruff, Williamsfield.

^{*} As the list from which these statistics are compiled includes Presbyterian and Congregational ministers, it is not known what proportion of those without charge are Congregationalists.

Cuyahoga County.

		,			
Churches.	Organ-	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Breeksville, P.		115			
Brooklyn, P.		30	Calvin Durfee,		
Chagrin Falls,			E. D. Taylor,		
Cleveland, Plymouth eh.		79	E. H. Nevin,		
66			C. W. Torrey,	1	
t t		81	J. T. Avery,		
Dover,		77	Ab'm Blakeley,		
Enclid Village,			Asa Rand,		
Independence, P.		14	Benjamin F. Sharp,		
Olmstead,			Vacant,		
Parma, P.		46	C. B. Stevens,		
Rockport,			Vacant,		
Solon, P.		31	John Seward,		
Strongsville, P.		80	Harvey Lyon,		
" ,			Gideon Dana,	l	l

Without Pastoral Charge.—Chester Chapin, Brecksville; Thomas Lee, Phineas Kinsley, S. G. Clark, Agent A. B. C. F. M., Brooklyn; Wm. Day, Bethel Chaplain; R. H. Leonard, Secretary; S. H. Laey, E. N. Sawtell, Agents; S. Newbury, S. W. Burritt, Cleveland; Samuel Montgomery, Dover; Joseph H. Breck, Newburg; Ebenezer Ward, Solon; Timothy Williston, (S. S., at Brunswick,) Strongsville.

	Erie County.
Berlin, P.	69 Gould C. Judson,
Florence, P.	44 E. Barber,
Margaretta, P.	73 Hiram Smith,
Milan, P.	180 A. Hartpence,
Sandusky City,	150
Vermillion, P.	55 J. B. Parlin,
	Geauga County.
Bainbridge,	40 Mead Holmes,
Burton, P.	101 Eben'r Bushnell,
Chester, P.	155 Wm. Dempsey,
Claridon,	140 Wm. Potter,
Hambden, P.	65 H. W. Osborn,
Huntsburg,	46 V. D. Taylor,
Montville,	Vacant,
Newbury, P.	25 D. Witter, (res. Burton,)
Parkman,	18 L. S. Ely, "
Thompson,	80 Thos. Adams,
Troy,	49 J. M. Frazer,

Without Pastoral Charge.—Joseph A. Pepoon, Munson.

Huron County.

Churches.	Organ- ized	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled
Bedlow,		75	Vacant,		
Bellevue,			A. D. Barber,	1853	
Bronson, P.		45	,	1 1	
Clarksfield,		82	Charles Pierce,		
Cook's Corners,	1846				
Fitchville,		30	,		
Fairfield, North,	-	7 3			
Greenfield, P.		62	R. S. Lockwood,		
Lyme, P.			Henry N. Bissel,		
Peru, P.			Enoch Conger,		
Ridgefield, P.		57	C. W. Clapp.		
Ripley, P.		24	M. Palmer, (residence)		
14		12	Joseph Edwards,		
Ruggles, P.		45			
Sherman, P.		13			
Wakeman, 1st cong. P.		24			
" 2d cong.		75	Jas. Van Wagner,	1	

Without Pas'oral Charge—Seth H. Waldo, Teacher, Bellevue; Abram C. Dubois, Fitchville; Absalom K. Barr, Greenfield; Eben. P. Sperry, Lyme; Joseph M. Hayes, Thomas Kennan, Norwalk; Joel Talcott, Wakeman.

Lake County.						
Concord,						
Kirkland,	125 Erwin Allen,					
LeRoy,	Vacant,					
Madison, Centreville,	85 Wm. Wakefield.					
"	Vacant,					
Willoughby, P.	66 Andrew Sharpe,					

Without Pastoral Charge.—Truman Coe, Kirkland; Alvan Nash, S. V. Blakeslee and Daniel Gibbs, Agents, Willoughby.

Lorain County.				
Amherst, P.	24 Vacant,			
"	Vacant,			
Avon,	42 Wm. F. Millikan,			
Black River,	25 A. H. Betts, (residence Brownbelm,)			
Brighton,	35 Augustus Cone,			
Brownhelm, P.	84 Hubbard Lawrence,			
Carlisle,	25 Vacant,			
Eaton,	Erastus Cole, (residence Litchfield,)			
Grafton,	50 "			

Lorain County .- Continued.

Vacant, Vacant, am'l Penfield, Chas. G. Finney, John Morgan. Montgomery. (*residence) Iadison Elliott, as. R. Wright, R. Clark (*residence)	
I	Chas. G. Finney, John Morgan. Montgomery, (residence) adison Elliott,

Without Pastoral Charge. — D. A. Grosvenor, Elyria; J. Keep, Henry Cowles, Editor Evangelist; James H. Fairchild, Henry E. Peck, Henry E. Whipple, Timothy B. Hudson, James Munroe, Resident Professors at Oberlin; J. L. Tomlinson, Ridgeville.

Mahoning County.						
Boardman, P. (O. S.)	20 James Price,					
Canfield,	22					
Ellsworth, P.	77 Loomis Chandler.					

M ed:	ina County.
Brunswick, P.	42 T. Williston, (residence (Strongsville,)
Chatham, P.	52 Caleb Burbank,
"	40 Moses M. Longley,
Granger,	45
Guilford,	Jas. A. Bell,
Hinckley, P.	42 Horace Smith, (residence, Richfield,)
Lafayette,	—— Adair,
Litchfield,	Joseph Hurlburt,
Lodi,	55 A. J. Drake,
Medina, Weymouth, P.	45 —— Seymour,
Wadsworth, P.	25 Vacant,
Westfield, P.	21 Vacant,
York,	71 Reuben Hatch,
Thurston O.1. O. C	2 - 4 C C 2 Ti - 4

Erastus Cole, S. S., at Grafton and Eaton.

	Portage County.	
Atwater, P. Aurora, P. Brimfield,	143 Elias C. Sharp, 67 J. S. Graves, 42 Vacant,	
Charlestown,	30 Vacant,	

Portage County.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.		Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Edinburgh,		55	F. A. Deming,		
Franklin,			John A. Seymour,		
Freedom,		100	Francis S. Fuller,		
Mantua, P.		50	Samuel Lee,		
Nelson. P.		65	Franklin Maginnis,		
" Garrettsville, P.		45	Vaeant,		
Palmyra, P.		12	A. Y. Tuttle, (residence Edinburgh,)		
Randolph,		65	J. Merriam,		
Ravenna,		145	Wm. D. Sanders,		
£¢ ′			W. Burr,	:	
Rootstown, P.			J. C. Hart,		
Shalersville,		12	,		
Streetsborough, P.		40	D. B. Davidson,		
Windham, P.			Hiram Bingham,		

Without Pastoral Charge.-L. Humphrey, Windham.

Summit County.

	•
Akron,	82 N. P. Bailey,
Bath, P.	30 Horace Smith (residence Richfield,)
Boston, P.	17 George Palmer.
Copley, P.	23 Lucius Smith, (residence Middlebury,)
Cuyahoga Falls,	81 S. P. Leeds,
Hudson,	165 Newton Barret;
" P.	W. R. College,
Middleburg,	Henry Bates,
Northampton, P.	Vacant.
Norton, P.	25 Lucius Smith, (residence,)
Richfield,	80
Tallmadge, P.	204 Carlos Smith,

Without Pastoral Charge.—Geo. E. Pierce, D. D., H. N. Day, W. R. Col., Myron Tracy, Agents; J. C. Hart, Caleb Pitkin, Harvey Coe, and Chester Birge, Hudson; Israel Shailer, Colporteur, Richfield; Wm. Hanford, Elijah S. Scott, Talmadge; Samuel Bissell, Twinsburgh.

Trumbull County.

	v
Bloomfield, P.	60 Vacant,
Braceville, P.	46 B. Y. Messenger,
Bristol, P.	52 Vacant,
Farmington, P.	36 Benj. Walker,

Trumbull County.—Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled
Fowler,			Isaac Winans,		
Greene, P.		37	Vacant,		
Gustavus, P.		145	John B. Allen,		
Hartford,		80	ŕ		
"		40	B. Fenn,		
Johnston,			Vacant,		
Kinsman, P.		122	Henry B. Eldred,		i
Mecea,		28	Vacant,		
Mesopotamia, P.		67	Ward Childs,		
Newton, P.		68	W. R. Stevens,		Ì
Southington, P.		29	Geo. D. Young,		
Vernon,			Theodore Keep,		ĺ
Vienna, P.			Xenophon Betts,	1	

Without Pastoral Charge .-- Ozias S. Eells, Johnston.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES SOUTH OF THE RESERVE.

Cincinnati, Vine-st.,	1846	250 C. B. Boynton,		
	1847			
"		H. Bushnell,		
Springfield, Clark Co.,	1850	54 J. A. White,		
Portage River, Ottawa		,		
county,	1842	40 — Delonson,		
Bucyrus, Crawford "		35 John Pettitte,		
Sycamore, "	1850	30 "		,
McCutchinsville, Wyan-				
dotte county.		40	1 1	
Sardinia, Brown county,		Bird,		
Fredericktown, Knox Co		46		
Mount Liberty, "		29		
Mount Vernon, "		230 S. C. Leonard,	! !	
Mansfield, Richland Co.	. = .	125 J. B. Walker,	1	
,				

Marietta Consociation.

Churches.	Organ- ized	Members.	Ministers	Ordain- ed.	Settle
Marietta,	1794	310	Thomas Wickes,		_
Harmar,	1840		David Gould,		
Belpre,	1827		,		1
Coolville.	1841	45			
McConnellsville,	1842	1	1		
Center.	1846	1	George B. Fry,		
Fearing,	1850		,,		
Little Muskingum,	1841		L. L. Fay,		
Lawrence,	1.011	84		ļ	(

Ministers connected with Consociation, now laboring out of its bounds—George A. Rossiter, Buffalo, Virginia; Henry Rossiter, Northwestern Ohio.

WELCH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Paddy's Run, Butler county	No Pastor.
Cincinnati, Hamilton county	
Tyng-rhos, Jackson county	
Oakhill	
Carmel	. Jonathan Thomas.
Pomeroy, Meigs county	John H. Jones.
Youngstown, Mahoning county	
Palmyra, Portage county.	
Paris, Portage county	
Talmadge, Summit county	
Newark, Licking county	
Granville, Licking county	
Granville, Licking county	
Radnor, Delaware county	. Evan Evans.
Delaware, Delaware county	. John Powell.
Columbus, Franklin county	John Powell.
Brown Township	
Welch Settlement, Allen county	

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From the statistics from which the foregoing tables are compiled, it appears that there are on the Reserve 14 O. S. Presbyterian churches. 22 N. S., 63 Congregational Churches connected with N. S. Presbyteries; 84 Congregational Churches not connected with Presbyteries; 22 Congregational Churches, south of the Reserve, not connected, and two connected. In the State, 106 Congregational Churches not connected with Pres., 65 connected. Welch Congregational Churches, 18,—Total, 189.

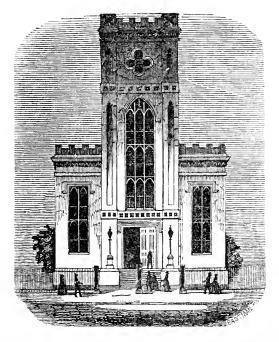
The Western Reserve was settled about the year 1800, by emigrants from Connecticut, intermingled on the Eastern and Southern border with emigrants from Pennsylvania and New York, and throughout are many from the other New England States and New York. In most places as great a proportion as nine in ten were Congregationalists. The first ministers were Presbyterians, from Pennsylvania, and Congregationalists from Connecticut. The earliest church organized was in Austinburg, in the summer of 1802; the second at Hudson, a few months later. The earlier churches were formed as independent churches, with the intention of uniting with each other upon Congregational principles as soon as a sufficient number should be organized, and the state of the country would permit. But before this was done, the "Plan of Union" was formed, and the churches were brought into The church in Hudson united with Presbytery in April, 1815, and many others probably about the same time. The churches subsequently formed were almost uniformly connected with Presbytery till about 1830-'35. Many were not satisfied with the plan of union. Most of the members supposed it to be a temporary expedient, though ministers claimed that it was to be permanent. After several years discussion, the church in Hudson left Presbytery September, 1835, and others soon after. From that time to the present, withdrawments have been frequent, and new churches have been organized on strictly Congregational principles.

Various attempts have been made to organize in times past, but the organizations have not till recently possessed the elements of solidity and permanence; they are, in fact, just now in a forming state. The Marietta Consociation is the oldest now living; the Conference of Northeastern Ohio was formed about the same time, and are now four or five years old. The Puritan Association (Portage and Summit Counties) was formed in November, 1852. Rev. Wm. Potter, Claridon; J. C. Hart, Hudson; Prof. S. A. Bartlett, W. R. C.; Francis

S. Fuller, Freedom; J. S. Graves, Aurora; N. P. Bailey, Akron; S. P. Leeds, Cuyahoga Falls; Rufus Nutting, Jr., Ravenna, (now Prof. Illinois College;) J. M. Frazer, Troy; Wm. Dempsey, F. Chester, members. The Lorain Conference was formed June 14, 1853. On the 19th of the same month a meeting was held in Ohio city to form a conference for that vicinity, and on the 20th a meeting was held at Cuyahoga Falls to form a conference of seven churches which had adopted the constitution.

The above particulars have been furnished by Rev. J. C. Hart, Hudson, who thus concludes his letter:—"In this forming stage, it is not surprising that our statistics should be deficient. Congregational churches have hitherto been in a state of isolation; their ministers for the most part connected with Presbytery, and it is true of many still. Many of them are young and feeble, their isolation and the struggles they have passed through to get out of Presbytery have contributed to this. We trust that Congregationalism has become a living organism, destined to grow. But the difficulties we have had to encounter, arising from connection with Presbytery and the Oberlin controversies, have been probably greater than in any other State. They are not all past yet, but we have hope and courage for the future. "We are coming to know each other better, and to confide in each other more."

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SEVENTH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CINCINNATI.

In the autumn of 1841, a weekly prayer meeting was commenced in the western part of this city, and in the spring following a Sabbath School was opened by a few individuals of the Second Presbyterian church, of which the venerable Dr. Beecher was then pastor. These steps were taken with the hope, encouraged by Dr. B., that a way might be opened for the formation of a new church in a portion of the city where the population was rapidly increasing without a corresponding increase in the means of religious instruction. After a short experimental effort, the matter was brought before the Session

of the church. Committees were appointed and the subject discussed, and the Session ultimately concluded that the scheme was impracticable.

The individuals engaged in the enterprise were, however, unwilling to relinquish it; and upon application to the Presbytery they were duly organized, 37 in number, as the "George Street Presbyterian Church;" Dr. Beecher and Prof. Allen officiating. As they stood in the place where they had so long worshipped, about to take upon themselves the solemn responsibilities and arduous duties of a pioneer church of Christ, Dr. Beecher addressed them with affectionate and earnest sympathy, in eloquent words of advice and encouragement, closing with the exhortation, to remember amid all difficulties and discouragements, that "where there is a will, there is a way."

On the evening of the day of their consecration, March 5, 1843, this devoted band met for the first time as an ecclesiastical body, in the Hall of the Engine and Hose Company on George-street, with Prof. Allen for the temporary pastor. They had left a wealthy and popular church with the sole desire of extending the cause of Christ, and expected difficulties, and the necessity for no small degree of self-denial, and such expectations have been fully realized.

After having been for above three years a Presbyterian church, the Congregational form of government was assumed by a vote of 56 to 5, (the Confession of Faith remaining the same,) and its present name—" The First Orthodox Congregational Church of Cincinnati"—was adopted. About a year previous to this, however, in consequence of the purchase of a lot on Seventh-street for a church edifice, its original name had been changed to that of "Seventh Street Presbyterian Church."

Prof. Allen was its temporary pastor for one year. The second year, Dr. Beecher, then recently dismissed from the Second Church, acted as stated supply. To these gentlemen the church owes much, for their warm interest and many labors in its behalf.

In Nov. 1845, Rev. Wm. I. Breed, who had been invited to its pastorship, commenced his labors; but before the year closed

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he returned to the East on account of the health of his family. There he obtained for the Sabbath school connected with the church, the donation of a valuable Library, as evidence of the interest still cherished for its welfare.

In Oct., 1847, Rev. John K. Lord was installed as the first Pastor of the church; which relation he sustained until his death by cholera, in July, 1849. His sound common-sense,—his tact and self-control,—his habit of close study,—his life and affability in the social circle,—and his eloquence in the pulpit,—combined with an almost overwhelming sense of his responsibility.—secured a respect and popularity in the church, and made an impression upon the public seldom exceeded by any man. During the 21 months of his pastorate, the church edifice, which had been suspended, was carried forward to completion, and two months before his death was dedicated.

Rev. Willis Lord, D.D., was the second pastor. He was installed in the autumn of 1850, and resigned his charge in September, 1851.

Rev. James D. Butler, the present pastor, was installed Nov. 18, 1852.

For the first four years, the accessions to the membership of the church numbered 75, being an average of 19 annually. During the pastorate of Rev. J. K. Lord, the accessions were 53, being an annual average of 33. During Dr. Lord's term of one year there were 21. For the first four months of the present year, (when the history was published from which these statements are taken,) the accessions were 22. Of the 37 members who formed the nucleus of the church, 3 have died, 5 have united with a pioneer church still further West, 7 have left the city, and 22 still remain members.

During several years the downfall of the church was predicted by those unfriendly to its existence; while "the millstone of debt tied about its neck by the sudden death of its first pastor, just after the house of worship was finished," caused its friends at times almost to despond. But emboldened by the increase of the congregation, by the weekly contributions yielding at the rate of \$1,000 a year, and by the sewing circle raising nearly as much more, the society last summer resolved to raise a subscription of \$27,000. Half that sum was at once pledged, and the last dollars of the remaining moiety were secured on the last day of September. Less than one-ninth of this subscription was obtained without the Church and Society; yet that foreign aid was probably vital to the success of the movement. Accordingly, Congregationalism at the West will owe a perpetual debt of gratitude to about three score liberal men,—foremost among whom were Messrs. Bowen, MacNamee, and C. J. Stedman,—who upheld a church, with the fall of which Congregationalism in southern Ohio seemed ready to expire.

It will be perceived that this church has passed through great trials, and overcoming many aud great obstacles, has as yet been overcome by none. The true hearted members who commenced the enterprize, and who from time to time have joined it, have courageously stood by it "enduring all things, and hoping all things." Some have repeatedly contributed their whole annual income beyond the supply of their immediate wants.

From the past we angur well for the future. There was never more ground for encouragement. With an energetic and devoted pastor, with members public-spirited and determined, together with other evidence that there is indeed "a will" for the work, we may hope that God will open the "way" to success.

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INDIANA.

The statistics of this State are necessarily imperfect from facts of a similar nature to those which have been referred to in the minutes of other States. There is but one District Association, and this has not yet printed any minutes of its proceedings, and the eight or ten other churches in the State are so remote from each other as to forbid the formation of a second Association.

Evangelical Association of the Wabash Valley.

2 (ang o a com	******	1001011	or the waster water.		
Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed	Install- ed
Terre Haute,	1834	230	M. A. Jewett,	1831	1849
Marshall,	1841	62	Jacob Chapman.*		1852
Otter Creek,	1845	20	Occasional preaching	1	
Lost Creek	1846	16	by M. A. Jewett,	{	
West Rigo,	1851	23	Jacob Chapman,†		l İ
Indianapolis, German,	1852	36	- Richle,		
Edinburg,	1853	15	Charles Hutchinson,		

^{*} Two-thirds of his time.

Without Pastoral charge: W. M. Modisell, — Loutrel, John M. K. Duncan, Dean Andrews, Principal of the Seminary at Marshall.

This Association was formed about nine years since by two ministers, Rev. M. A. Jewett and Rev. Dean Andrews, two

[†] One-third of his time.

churches were represented,—the church at Terre Haute and the church at Marshall. It has licensed seven—three of whom are settled pastors in Illinois; three are unsettled; and one has gone to his rest, being broken down at the Gaboon mission, Africa. The church in Terre Haute has admitted since its organization about 450 members: most of the churches are in a flourishing condition; walking in peace, purity, and harmony; and all of them, with the exception of Lost Creek, have good church edifices; two having been built within a year.

The Association has under its care a Seminary, located at Marshall, Illinois, chartered in 1839, and built in 1851, at a cost of about \$7,000. It is capable of accommodating 200 pupils, and when finished about 300. Number in attendance last session, 126. Its prospects of usefulness are very encouraging. It is beautifully located in a natural grove, upon somewhat of an eminence. Its architectural appearance is unequalled by any similar institution in this part of the country. It has been favoured with a good class of teachers, and now has the following:

Rev. Dean Andrews, Principal.
Mr. S. F. Andrews, Associate.
Mr. Wm. T. Adams,
Mrs. Eliza Andrews,

Assistants.

There are other Congregational churches of which no particulars can now be given: one in Michigan city, having a settled minister; one at Elkheart, Elkheart Co.; and one at Orland, Striben Co., upon the "plan of Union;" and one at each of the following places, Ontario, Haw Patch, and Northport, Lagrange Co.; Brownville, and Ohio Township.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

The General Association of Illinois met at Quincy, May 19, 1853, at half-past 7, P.M.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. F. Bascom, from Luke 4:18.

On the following morning a prayer meeting was held at sunrise.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Rev. M. K. Whittlesey, Moderator.

- " James A. Hawley, Clerk.
- " F. Bascom, Registrar.
- " M. K. Whittlesey, Cor. Secretary.

It was resolved that a committee be appointed to nominate the committee for the disbursement of the portion of the \$50,000 fund appropriated to this State, and that the committee of disbursement be located in different parts of the State.

The following persons were nominated and elected as the disbursing committee, with power to fill any vacancy in their number which may occur: Revs. F. Bascom, W. Carter and N. C. Clark, and brethren M. Pettengill, and Elihi Wolcott.

The following Delegates to Corresponding Bodies were appointed:

Rev. Messrs. J. J. Hill & W. Beardsley. Gen. Con. of Maine, Ass. of N. Hampshire, E. Johnson & A. Lyman. " Con. of Vermont, A. Lyman & T. M. Post. Ass. of N. York, J. J. Hill & J. Blanchard. A. Lyman & H. Brown. Mass., " Conn.. J. J. Hill & M. K. Whittlesev. " " Mich.. J. A. Hawley & W. H. Starr. Iowa. G. I. Barrett & W. C. Merritt " R. I., J. J. Hill & M. K. Whittlesey. Convention of Wis., L. H. Parker & N. C. Clark. W. Carter & E. Johnson. Synod of Illinois, F. Bascom & G. S. F. Savage. Peoria, Gen. Ass. of Ohio, D. H. Temple. " Illinois Conference. R. Mears & D. H. Temple. K. M. Pearson & L. Farnham. Rock River Conference,

Resolved, That we regard the "Congregational Herald" as an excellent religious family newspaper: that we have confidence in the editors and corresponding editors of the paper, and that we heartily commend it to the patronage of the churches.

After public services, during which addresses were made on the subject of the Desceration of the Sabbath, a committee was appointed—which reported the following resolutions:

In view of the increasing tendencies and temptations to Sabbath violation, in our State, growing out of the multiplication of Railroads, the increase of travel, and the disposition of the General Government to use these roads for the transportation of mails upon the Sabbath, the members of this body feel called upon to express their convictions of the dangers which lie in that direction, and the consequent duty of those who desire to preserve God's day from profanation: therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body, the running of cars upon our numerous Railroads on the Sabbath, would in a few years virtually annul God's fourth commandment, in our

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State, and throw wide open the floodgates of irreligion and immorality.

Resolved, That a fearful responsibility rests upon those who, as Directors, sanction the profanation of the Sabbath upon their roads, or as Stockholders, permit their capital to be employed in trampling on God's authority.

Resolved, That all the ministers connected with this body, be hereby requested to preach soon and frequently on this subject, and by the application of God's truth, and the Gospel principles of discipline, to endeavor to create and maintain a healthful state of public sentiment, and a tenderness of conscience in reference to Sabbath violations.

Resolved, That by correspondence, and through the press, we will endeavor to secure the co-operation of ecclesiastical bodies of every name, and of men who wield the influence of capital and character, to prevent the encroachments on the Sabbath which we have reason to fear from the causes above referred to.

Resolved, That it be hereby recommended to the friends of the Sabbath to hold conventions, during the ensuing summer, in the Southern, Central, and Northern parts of our State, for the purpose of awakening interest, and combining the influence of public sentiment throughout our bounds, in an effort to preserve the Sabbath inviolate, and to secure its benefits to our whole population.

The committee on the Negro Law reported the following resolution, which was accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That the recent enactment by our legislature of an inhuman law, forbidding the immigration into the State of free colored persons, under penalty of being sold into slavery; and the indifference, and even opposition, manifested by that body toward the cause of Temperance, admonish our voting church members to use greater diligence to secure the election of good men to our legislatures, and to waive all party predilections for this purpose.

In addition to the devotional exercises noticed in the reports of other associations, it is pleasing to observe that the association made arrangements for the services of the Sabbath, not only in the two Congregational churches, but also in the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Protestant Methodist churches.

The meetings were closed with the observance of the Lord's Supper, and with devotional exercises.

The next annual meeting was appointed to be held in the Plymouth Church, Chicago, the third Thursday of May, 1854, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

The report on the State of Religion is in substance as follows:

Many of the churches have been graciously visited with seasons of refreshing from the presence of God. In some towns revivals have been enjoyed during the year; and in many other places seasons of unusual interest have occurred, in which Christians have been quickened, and sinners converted, under influences more gentle and gradual in their operation, than in scenes usually termed revivals.

The harmony of the churches has been uninterrupted; fewer changes have occurred in the location of ministers than in former years; and there is a growing tendency toward the formation and permanency of the pastoral relation.

The zeal and liberality of the churches in erecting houses of worship is commendable and encouraging. Several church edifices have been completed during the past year, and many others are about to be commenced, with the expectation of aid from the Church Building Fund. Several new churches have been formed which encourage expectations of great usefulness, especially those which have been gathered in the commercial metropolis of our State. A religious paper, edited by Congregational ministers, and adapted to the wants of our denomination in the North-West, is now published within our bounds, and promises to be an efficient auxiliary to the ministry, in the

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promotion of intelligence and Christian enterprise among the churches.

The contributions of the churches to objects of Christian benevolence, are becoming more liberal and systematic. While there is diversity of views and preferences in regard to the missionary boards, each patronizes the Society of his choice, without questioning his brother's right to the same liberty.

Sabbath-school and Bible class instruction is receiving increased attention, and is yearly becoming a more extended and efficient instrumentality for the promotion of intelligent piety among our youth.

The cause of Education is embarrassed by difficulties which are incidental to new communities, yet evidence is not wanting that education, in its various grades, is appreciated, and will be provided for, as fast as circumstances will permit. Academies and Female Seminaries are coming into existence in different parts of the State, and the colleges, though struggling with embarrassments, are still extending the sphere of their usefulness and gaining a stronger hold on the confidence and affections of the people.

The Temperance and Anti-Slavery causes have been temporarily embarrassed by the recent legislation of our State, but it is believed that God will overrule it for good, by making his people feel the necessity of electing such law-makers and rulers, as He has designated in His Word.

While the goodness of God is thankfully recognised in the mercies above recorded, it must be remembered that there are extended moral wastes on which for the year past there has been neither rain nor dew. There are also indications of an increasing love of gain among the members of the church, and multiplying temptations to worldliness, which furnish ample evidence, that without redoubled diligence and prayerfulness, the enemy will gain the advantage, and the cause of Christ will relatively retrograde.

The report thus concludes:

"During the past year God has again admonished us that our

time is short, and that our work will soon be done. Our beloved brother, Levi Spencer, of Peoria, has recently been called to his eternal rest. He was a good man, distinguished for his humility and self-denial, his faith and love, his activity and usefulness. His end was peace. His memory is precious.

Rev. H. C. Ward, of Lyndon, and Rev. C. Boswell, of Babcock's Grove, men of an excellent spirit, though less known among us, have also been called away suddenly from the scenes of their labors to their reward on high. May God give to us who survive, grace to be faithful unto the end, that we may receive the reward of good and faithful servants when our work is done."

STATISTICAL TABLES.

* From last year's repo

	l. Ill	inois A	Association.		
Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Atlas and Rockport,	1834	46	C. S. Cady,		1853
Barry,	1845	14	• •		
Carthage,	1837	46			
Griggsville,	1834	127	Rollin Mears,		1853
Hillsgrove,		6			
La Harpe,	1836	29	T. H. Johnson,		1852
Mendon,	1833		A. H. Fletcher,		1853
Montebello,	1852	27	W. C. Merritt,		1852
Newtown,	1852				
Payson,	1836	68	Z. K. Hawley,		1852
Pittsfield,	1843	138	Wm. Carter,		1838
Quincy, 1st ch.	1833	103			
" centre ch.	1847		Horatio Foote,		1847
Round Prairie,	1836		N. P. Coltrine,		1851
Wythe,	1852	45	G. J. Barrett,		
Total, 15		956	10		
	2. Cì	nicago	Association.		
Chicago, 1st Cong. ch.		100	J. M. Williams,	1	1
" Plymouth ch.		80	N. H. Eggleston, Elect,		
" 3d Cong. ch.	1853		J. C. Holbrook,		1853
Ottawa Free Church,	1848	61	George Schlosser, s. s.,		1851
Total, 4		263	4		
	3. I	ox Ri	ver Union.		
Aurora,	1838	130	L. Benedict, s. s.,		1851
Babcock's Grove,*	1	15			
Big Grove,	1834	23	L. Farnham, half sup.,		
Big Rock,*	1838				
Big Woods.*		24			
Bloomingdale,	1840	80	L. Parker, s. s.,		
Bristol,	1836	69	Russel Whiting, s. s.,		1852

3. Fox River Union .- Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- Settled.
Crete,	1852	32	L. S. Gilbert, s. s.,	
Downer's Grove,				
East Du Page,	1837	35	F. Leonard, half sup.	1853
Flagg Creek,	1840	27	F Leonard,	1850
Hadley,	1849	25	J. S. Rounce,	1852
Hickory Creek,*		11		
Kendall,		28	R. Reed, s. s.,	
Lamoile,*	1840	43	G. B. Hubbard,	1852
Lisbon,	1839	138	D. R. Miller, s. s.,	
Little Rock,		20	I. Mattison,	
Lockport,		63	Joel Grant,	
Marseilles,	1853	11	Jas. Loughead, s. s.,	
Naperville,	1833	67	Hope Brown,	
Nettle Creek,	1849	12	Jas. Loughead, s. s.,	
Newark,	1843		L. Farnham, s. s.,	
Orangeville,*	1844	40	, ,	
Oswego,*		14		
Ottawa,	1839	80	M. K. Whittlesey,	1849
Pawpaw.*				
Plainfield,	1834	107	R. Chapman,	
Vermillion,	1834		R. C. Bristol, s. s.,	
Total, 27		1319	14	

Without Pastoral Charge.--E. E. Wells, Bloomingdale; A. Alvord.

	4. Cer	atral Association.	
Bernadotte,			
Brimfield,		40	
Bloomington,	1843	40 E. P. Ingersoll,	
Canton,	1841	120 E. Marsh,	
Dover,	1838		
Farmington,	1850	70 Wm. E. Holyoke,	İ
Galesburg,	1837	460 F. Baseom,	1849
Hat Grove,		25	
Henry.	1851	30 H. G. Pendleton,	
Knoxville,	1850	40	
LaFayette,	1847	60 E. B. Coleman,	
Morton,	1848	53 Milo N. Miles,	
Matamora,	1851	46 W. W. Blanchard,	
Mount Hope,		10 L. H. Parker,	
Newburg,		50 J. Blanchard,	
Northampton,	1845	59 S. Ordway,	
Ontario, ' '		35	
Osceola,	1847	6 J. Steele,	
Peoria,	1847	150 John T. Marsh, s. s.,	

4. Central Association. -- Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled
Pleasant Grove.		40			
Providence,	1842	32	G. Todd,		
Tremont,	1843	50			
Toulon,	1846		S. G. Wright,		
Victoria,		28	Wm. Beardsley, s. s.,		
,			R. C. Bristol.	1	1
Total, 24	-	1604	15	-	

5. Rockford Association.

Byron,	1837	70 R.	M. Pearson, s. s.,	1850
Elida,		27 Jar	nes Hodges, s. s.,	
Grand Detour,		23 Wi	lliam Todd, s. s.,	
Lee Centre,	1843	36 S. 7	W. Phelps, s. s.,	
Rockford, 1st ch.	1837	160 H.	M. Goodwin, s. s.,	1850
" 2d eh.	1849	117 J.	D. Potter, temp. sup.	
Rocton,*		120		
Roscoe,	1843	35 B. J	M. Amsden, tem. sup.	
Twelve Mile Grove.*		18 D.	S. Johnson, s. s.,	
,			Benedict,	
		Jai	nes Brewer, lic.	
		Gee	orge Gemmel,	
		E.	W. Hewett,	
		Lar	asing Porter.	
			nn Wilcox. lie.	
Total, 9		606	13	

6. Geneseo Association.

Albany,	1	36 J. J. Hill,	1 11849
Cambridge,	1850	17 J. D. Baker.	1852
Como,	1850	16 A. J. Copeland,	
Geneseo,	1846	88 J. W. North,	1852
Hampton,	1852		
Lyndon,		W. J. Johnston,	
Moline,	1844		1845
Port Bryon,	1849		1852
Union Grove,		29	
Weathersfield,	1838	107 Darius Gore,	
	İ	A. Lyman, W. C.	
Total, 1	0	443 9	

7. Morgan Conference.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain-	Settled
Beardstown,	1845	50	D. H. Temple,		1851
Bunker Hill,	1842		D. Merrill, s. s.,	1	1852
Chandlerville,	1836		T. Lippeneott, s. s.,		1852
Chesterfield,	1848		J. R. Dunn, s. s.,		
Concord,	1844	50	W. E. Catlin, s. s.,		1852
Jacksonville,	1833	125	E. Johnston,	1	1851
Waverly,	1836		J. Weller, s. s.,		1850
Woodburn,	1842		D. Merrill, lie. s. s.,		1852
	8. E	lgin A	Association.		
Algonquin,*	1850	19			
Barrington,*			D. S. Dickinson, s. s.,		
Batavia,*	1835		S. Peet, P. eleet,		
Crystal Lake,*	1842	23	E. Whitney, s. s.,		
Dundee,*	1841	80			ì
Elgin,	1836		W. H. Starr,		1852
Elk Grove,*	1836		C. F. Hudson, s. s.,		
Fairfield,*	1846	24	C. Porter, s. s.,		
Fox Lake,*		17			
Geneva,*	1849	20	l control of the cont		
Huntley's Grove,*			Vacant,		
Middlesex,*		35		{	
Millburn,*	1851		W. B. Dodge,		
Munro,*	1843		B. B. Drake, s. s.,		
Pleasant Grove,*		30			
St. Charles,	1837		G. S. F. Savage,		
Syeamore,*	1840	45		1	
Udina,		50	N. C. Clarke, s. s.,		ĺ
	1		J. H. Payne,		
			E. Raymond,		
			N. Shapley, W. C.	_	Ì
Total, 18		906	11		

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ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D., President. Located at Jacksonville, within the limits of the Morgan Association.

The Board of Trustees fills its own vacancies, and is composed partly of Congregationalists and partly of Presbyterians. The same is true of the Faculty. A majority of the Trustees must, by its Constitution, be ministers of the Gospel.

The Faculty consists, at present, of a President who is Professor of Moral Philosophy, a Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, a Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, a Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and three Tutors. The Professorship of Rhetoric is vacant; it is however the design of the Trustees to fill it at an early day.

The course of study and instruction is liberal and thorough. Number of students in the three departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory—nearly 100.

During the last year, the College enjoyed a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, in which a goodly number of promising young men were hopefully converted to Christ.

The Trustees are preparing to erect a substantial, commodious and not inelegant building in place of the one destroyed by fire in December, 1852.

MICHIGAN.

The General Association of Michigan convened in the Congregational Church in Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, May 31, 1853, at 7 p.m., and was opened with a sermon from Luke 12: 32, by Rev. Philo R. Hurd, Moderator of last meeting.

A prayer meeting was appointed to be held each morning at 5 o'clock. The first half hour of each morning session was also spent in devotional exercises.

A proposition from the Massachusetts Doctrinal Tract and Book Society to give a set of their volumes to each Congregational church in Michigan, was communicated to the Association, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Massachusetts Doctrinal Tract and Book Society have proposed to bestow upon each of our churches as a gift, an entire set of their publications, comprising the works of the early New England Divines, with the design that they shall constitute the nucleus of a Pastor's Library;—therefore,

- Resolved, 1. That this body express their lively appreciation of this noble and much needed benefaction, and in the name of our churches, return thanks to the above Society, and to those liberal individuals and churches in the East by whose generosity we are thus favored, for a gift so rich in its intrinsic worth, so fraught with precious influences in the future, and so pleasant as a pledge of kind remembrance and interest on the part of our Massachusetts brethren.
- 2. That we recommend to each of our churches, upon the reception of these volumes, the adoption of some plan for adding to them, from time to time, such works of Theological value as

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would be most desirable for the use of their ministers, and thus founding a Pastor's Library, to be held as the property of the church, at the service of their Pastor.

- 3. That, while these valuable works are an unqualified gift to our churches, on the part of the Doctrinal Tract and Book Society, we feel that it would be but fit, that, as an expression of its gratitude, each church should take a thankful collection, according to its ability, for the aid of that Society, that it may be encouraged and aided to extend like gifts to others like us in need.
- 4. That we recommend to each of our churches to accompany their acknowledgment of the reception of these volumes, (to be addressed to the Chairman of this Committee in Detroit.) with such a sum as will defray their equal proportion of the cost of transporting the books for the State, from Boston to Detroit.

A Delegate was appointed to the General Congregational Conference about to be organized in the State of Ohio, and a cordial invitation given to that body to establish with this Association a fraternal and Christian correspondence.

A sermon was preached by Rev. Charles S. Porter, of Mass., from 2 Pet. 1: 1-4; and the Lord's Supper was administered.

The following resolution was discussed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association regard the "Congregational Herald," published at Chicago, as a religious family Newspaper, eminently adapted to meet the wants of the churches in the West, and that we cordially commend it to the patronage of the ministers and churches connected with this body.

A committee was appointed to nominate the State Committee required by Article VI. of the Plan adopted by the Albany Convention for raising a Fund of \$50,000 for the erection of houses of worship at the West; and also to recommend such regulations as they shall judge important for the guidance of that committee in the distribution of such part of that fund as may be apportioned to this State.

The committee made the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee would take this occasion to say, first of all, that they regard the Fifty Thousand Dollar Fund, collected chiefly from the stronger and more affluent churches of our order, to aid those that are feeble at the West, in erecting houses of worship, as a generous and Christian free-will offering—highly creditable to the benevolence and wisdom both of those who devised the plan, and of those who furnished the means for its accomplishment. In this good work, we distinctly and with thankful joy recognize the hand of God; and we feel assured that those whom God has honored as the happy almoners of this noble benefaction, the churches of Michigan will ever hold in grateful remembrance.

That difficulties may not arise in the distribution of that part of the fund which may be apportioned to this State, the committee now to be appointed, upon whom this important duty will be devolved, will need to act with much deliberation and prudence. In order to secure the benefits of this fund to the largest number of our feeble churches, and with a view to the best accomplishment of the whole work, your committee submit the following recommendations:

- 1. That the members present of each of the local Associations, nominate to this body a Committee of Three, to act as a local committee for their Association, and to whom the churches within their bounds desiring aid, shall first present their application; and whose duty it shall be to report to the State Committee full and accurate particulars relative to the need of each of the applying churches.
- 2. That the Committee of Five, provided for in the plan adopted by the Albany Convention, to be styled the State Committee, consist of Rev. L. Smith Hobart, of Ann Arbor; Rev. A. S. Kedzie, of Union City; Rev. H. L. Hammond, of Grand Rapids; Dea. S. S. Barnard, of Detroit, and Dea. Henry Post, of Victor.
- 3. That this committee have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in their number until the next meeting of the

General Association; that they follow strictly the regulations laid down in the plan adopted by the Albany Convention; that they provide, as well as they may, drafts and plans of churches; that upon receiving applications for aid, with the reports of the local committee they meet and make such appropriations from the fund as they shall deem proper; that they keep full and permanent records of their proceedings, and that they report annually to this body.

- 4. That the committee expend not to exceed the sum of Five Thousand Dollars the present year, and that they appropriate in each case in which they grant aid, a sum as small as in their judgment will meet the necessity of the church.
- 5. That this Association appoint a Treasurer for the State Committee, who shall receive that portion of the Church Building Fund apportioned to Michigan, and invest the same as securely and profitably as possible. The said Treasurer shall disburse money from this fund, only on orders signed by at least three of the members of the State Committee.
- 6. That the State Committee report to the next meeting of the General Association any expense which they shall have necessarily incurred in the prompt and most cautious discharge of their duty, and that this body then provide for their relief.
- Dea. S. M. Holmes, of Detroit, was appointed the Treasurer of the State Committee named in the preceding report.

The following local committees, required by the preceding report, were nominated and appointed:

Eastern Conference—Rev. Messrs. Kitchel, Hurd, and S. A. Benton.

Jackson Association—Rev. Messrs. Patchin, Foster, and Dea. J. Millerd.

Marshall Association—Rev. E. N. Bartlett, Dea. W. Savage and Dea. D. N. Bushnell.

Grand River Association—Deacons O. H. Foote, S. H. Steele, and L.H. Nelson.

Genesee Association—Rev. Messrs. E. T. Branch, J. Scotford, and W. Platt.

Southern Michigan Association—Rev. Messrs. Barnum, Walcott and Dea. J. Howe.

Kalamazoo Association—Rev. Messrs. Jones, Bardwell and Denison.

The following Delegates to Corresponding Bodies were elected:

To the General Conference of Maine—J. H. Benton or J. S. Kidder. Fourth Tuesday in June.

To the General Association of New Hampshire—S. A. Benton or E. N. Bartlett. Fourth Tuesday in August.

To the General Convention of Vermont—S. Hemenway or H. L. Hammond. Third Tuesday in June.

To the General Association of Massachusetts—P. R. Hurd or S. Hemenway. Fourth Tuesday in June.

To the General Association of Connecticut—H. C. Morse or P. R. Hurd. Third Tuesday in June.

. To the Evangelical Association of Rhode Island—W. W. Atwater or L. S. Hobart. Second Tuesday in June.

To the General Association of New York—G. C. Overheiser or J. H. Benton. Fourth Tuesday in August.

To the Congregational Union of Canada West—H. D. Kitchel or G. M. Tuthill. Second Tuesday in June.

To the General Convention of Wisconsin—H. L. Hammond or S. Cochrane. First Thursday in October.

To the General Association of Iowa—H. Root or R. Reynolds. First Thursday in June.

To the General Association of Illinois—D. M. Bardwell or W. Walcott. Third Thursday in May.

To the Synod of Michigan—T. Jones or G. L. Foster. Second Thursday in June.

To the Mich. Annual Conf. of the M. E. Church—A. S. Kedzie or H. D. Kitchel. First Wednesday in September.

To the Baptist Convention of Michigan—R. Parker or H. Hyde. Second Friday in October.

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To the Annual Conference of the Mich. District of Meth. Prot. Church—W. Platt or J. Patchin. Last Wednesday in September.

To the Congregational Union of Ireland—L. Smith Hobart.

To the Gen. Con. Conference of Ohio—J. Nall or W. P.
Russell. Third Tuesday in June.

A committee was appointed to investigate the relations of the American Home Missionary Society to Slavery, and present a report upon the subject.

The committee presented an extended report, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed with the minutes. The Publishing Committee were also authorized to publish as many copies of the report, separate from the minutes, as they should deem expedient.

(This report contains such a calm, clear, and thorough investigation of a question so interesting to all our churches, that it is printed verbatim—as an Appendix to this condensed report of the General Association.)

A committee was appointed to investigate the relations of the American Board for Foreign Missions to Slavery, and make report.

The following report was subsequently presented and adopted, and the Committee continued, to report more fully next year:

The Committee appointed to report concerning the relations of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to American slavery, and also some expression of opinion concerning the "American Missionary Association," take it for granted that, in the limited time given us, it will not be expected that we enter into detail concerning the relations of the former to what is so confessedly evil in its nature, and evil in its influence; nor that we tell how auxious the latter organization is to be rid of all responsibility in respect to that sin. The most that we can do, is to recommend that, as an Association, we very distinctly say,

1st. That we very much regret that the "American Board" has ever sustained any such relation to slavery, as to deprive it of the sympathy of any of the true friends of Missions; and,

2d. That we truly sympathize with that Board in all its efforts to be rid of blame in sustaining this evil—while, at the same time, it conscientiously seeks to secure the greatest good to Zion, as committed to its trust.

3d. That in case any in the midst of us are dissatisfied with the position or progress of that Board in respect to this evil, we hope such persons or such Churches will exert their Christian energies for the salvation of the world through the "American Missionary Association"—in which we have confidence, and by which, we hope, will be secured grand and glorious results; and,

4th. That those sustaining the one of the Missionary organizations will avoid criminating, or in any manner hindering those sustaining the other, in their common work.

A Committee was also appointed to investigate the relations of the "American Tract Society" to slavery, and report on the same.

The Committee reported, and after discussion, the subject was recommitted to the same Committee, to report next year.

On the subject of slavery, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association feel more than ever impressed with a sense of the sinfulness of slavery in our country, and of the importance of all proper efforts for its removal.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the poor degraded slaves in the cruel privations of their grinding bondage.

Resolved, That we hail with joy every judicious measure of the friends of freedom to remove this evil from the land, and to "deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor;" and we recommend to the Churches connected with this Body, to use all means sanctioned by humanity and religion, to attain this righteous end. MICHIGAN. 215

Resolved, That we hereby record again our protest against the infamous Fugitive Slave Act, and our unalterable purpose "not to deliver to his master, the servant that is escaped from his master to us," but to "remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them."

On the subject of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, the Association unanimously

Resolved, That since the Legislature of this State has seemed to hesitate on the very brink of giving us a law prohibitory of the liquor trafic—referring the matter to the people—we rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded of giving again our strong and united voice against this desolating evil, and we cherish a happy confidence that the good people of Michigan will not permit the opportunity to be lost.

A plan for Theological Education was presented, and referred to a Committee, to report next year.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Having heard the Agents in this State for the following Societies, which we have formerly commended to the support of our Churches, viz: the A. B. C. F. M.; the A. H. M. S., the A. S. S. Union, the A. Foreign and Christian Union and the A. Bible Society, we see in each of them increasing tokens of usefulness; and in view of the widening fields of labor opening to these Societies, we commend them to the more generous support of our Churches.

In view of the importance to our Churches and the cause of Christ generally, of providing for the education of our youth Literary Institutions, under Christian influences, and sustained by the prayers and co-operation of evangelical Christians,

Resolved, That we refer it to a Committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Hawley, Foster and Bartlett, to inquire whether it be expedient for the Congregational Churches in Michigan, either

alone or in connection with a kindred denomination, to take measures for establishing a Literary Institution, such as shall meet their educational wants.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Synod of Michigan be instructed to lay this matter before that body at its approaching session, and invite an expression of their views.

The last evening meeting of the Association was spent in the advocacy of the cause of Temperance, and in devotional exercises. The Association then adjourned, to meet in Detroit, on the last Tuesday in May, 1854, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand River Association to furnish the Associational Sermon. Subject: The Cultivation of Scriptural Holiness in the Churches.

THE NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION,

While deploring the want of likeness to Christ, records much outward prosperity, soundness in doctrine, moderate growth, peace among brethren, and good feeling towards other denominations.

Several of the Churches have enjoyed some reviving influences; to some a considerable number of converts have been added; several new Church edifices will probably be built soon, most of them expecting aid from the Church Erection Fund.

Nearly all the associations report an interest in their churches in Foreign and Home Missions; some speak of flourishing Sabbath Schools, a unanimous and hearty zeal for the Maine Law in Michigan, and a strong sympathy for the enslaved. These are such fruits as the Gospel bears:—may they be produced far more abundantly and perfectly.

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES.

Eastern Conference.

Ministers.

Members.

Ordain Settled.

* Not members of this body.

Churches.

Rochester, Romeo,

Royal Oak, St. Clair,

Total,

 $\overline{23}$

Wayne,

Algonac,	23	
Almont,	117 Charles Kellogg,	
Armada,	45 S. A. Benton,	
Bruce,	35	
Campbell's Corners,	53 D. L. Eaton,	
Chesterfield,	33G. Magee,	
Columbus,	13 W. P. Russell,	
Commerce,	45	
Detroit,	247 H. D. Kitchel,	
Dearborn,	12 J. Nall,	
Farmer's Creek,	33	
Milford,	102	
Nankin and Livonia,	35 S. Cochran,	
New Canandaigua,	17 D. L. Eaton.	
Newport,	18	
Port Huron,	40 J. H. Benton,	
Ray and Lenox,	19 G. Magee,	
Richmond,	35 W. P. Russell,	

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90 P. R. Hurd,

88 G. M. Tuthill, 14 J. Nall,

Additional Ministerial Members .- Rev. Messrs. H. Hyde, H. Lucas, I. W. Ruggles, T. Waterbury, O. C. Thompson, and E. P. Ingersoll.

Jackson Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	ed.	Settled
Ann Arbor,		103	L. Smith Hobart,		
Barry,		36			
Dexter,		69	Robert Robinson,		
Grass Lake,		102	John Patchin,		
Hanover,		28			
Henrietta,		5			
Howell,		28	Enos H. Riee,		
Jackson,		197	James A. Hawley,*		
Lima,		52	Hiram Elmer,		
Salem,		81			
Sharon,		20	Wm. C. Smith,*		
Sylvan,		44	Hiram Elmer,		
Total, 12		765			

Additional Ministerial Members.—Rev. John T. Avery, Rev. H. Hamilton, Rev. Josephus Morton, Rev. S. Harris, Rev. G. L. Foster, Rev. J. W. Smith.

	Marshall Association.
Charlotte,	16 E. M. Bartlett,
Kalamo,	11 S. Hardy,
Leonidas,	10
Leroy,	50 M. M. Porter,
Litchfield,	106 J. S. Kidder,
Newton,	,
Olivet,	75 F. E. Lord,
Union City,	130 H. C. Morse,
Vermontville,	59 S. Hardy,
Total, 9	457

Grand River Association.

Border,	16 S. Heminway,
Boston,	4
Caledonia,	18
Cannon,	18 J. H. Hard,
Cascade,	15
Grand Rapids,	213 H L. Hammond,
Grandville,	23 Isaac C. Crane.*
Greenville,	19 S. N. Manning,*
Ionia,	
Lyons,	
Otisco,	23 S. N. Manning,
Lyons,	23 S. N. Manning,

Grand River Association.—Continued.

Churches,	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled
Plainfield,		29 J.	H. Hard,		
Portland,		31 H	. Root,		
Sebewa,		15	"		
Steele's Landing,		40 R	. Reynolds,		
Total, 15	-	-464	,		

Additional Ministerial Members.—James Ballard, Grand Rapids; A. Ballard, Prof. Miami University, Ohio; Geo. N. Smith, Grand Traverse, Missionary to Indians; Isaac Barker, Ohio; S. S. Brown, Concord, Mich.; R. J. Hess, Wyoming, Michigan.

Genesee Association.

Atherton,	24
Dewitt,	19 J. Scotford,
Eagle and Delta,	17 W. P. Esler,
Genesee,	40 A. B. Pratt,
Genesee, 2d ch.	23 "
Hartland,	12 E. T. Branch,
Lapeer,	21 W. Platt,
Lower Saginaw,	8 '
Osceola,	14 E. T. Branch,
Vernon,	111 '
Victor,	17 J. Scotford,
Vienna.	33
Total, 12	239

Southern Michigan Association.

Adams,	28 R. Parker,	1 1
Clinton,	265 G. L. Foster,	
Dundee,	32 S. Harris,	
Franklin,	26 J. Estabrook,	
London,	30 O. M. Goodale,	
Medina,	42 G. Barnum,	
Raisinville,	32 W. L. Wolcott,	
Ransom,	14	
Wheatland,	31 J. Morton,	
Total, 9	500	

221

Kalamazoo Association.

Churches.	Organ ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled.
Alamo,		11	B. F. Monroe,		
Augusta,		6			
Bedford,		47	A. W. Bushnell,*		
Climax,		17	,		
Cooper,			B. F. Monroe,		
Dowagiae,		26	E. F. Waldo,*		
Galesburg,	ĺ	146	Thos. Jones,		
Hartford,		22	A. Rowe,		
Kalamazoo,		160	Λ. Kedzie,		
Keeler,		18	E. Andrus,		
Lawrence,		17	A. Rowe,		
Niles,		63	W. W. Atwater,		
Otsego,		53	S. Stevens,*		
Total, 13		647			

Additional Ministerial Members.—W. C. Denison and M. Knapen.

REPORT.

ON THE RELATIONS OF THE

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO SLAVERY.

The attitude in which any one of our great National Benevolent Associations may stand toward our great national sin and shame, is a topic of deep interest to every Christian mind. And by as much as any one of these benevolent agencies has risen to a sphere of extensive influence and operation, and has gathered to itself ample resources, and a large place in the affections of the good and benevolent, by so much the more is it important that it both hold, and be seen and known of all men to hold, a position blameless and pure in relation to a wrong so flagrant as that of American slavery. Else the power it has won, the breadth of operation and influence it has attained, and the hold we have suffered it to win upon our hearts, do but give it power to seduce and mislead us into acquiescence, while it criminally sustains a system of sin. It is the point of special need, and should be the point of special vigilance, in our country at the present crisis, that all that is efficiently enterprising and progressive in our Christianity and in the benevolent activity of the Church be clearly seen and felt to have utterly no fellowship with slavery, but stand rather in relations of manifest antagonism to it. If these benevolent agencies, which are our most operative forms of Christianity, and which best represent

our obedience toward God and our love toward man—if these are turned to the service of evil, then even the light that is in us has become darkness, and that darkness how great!

It is to the perception of this truth we are to ascribe the solicitude which is widely exhibited, touching the posture in which our great benevolent Boards are standing towards American slavery. All that is most earnest and reliable in the piety of our country demands, and will not cease to demand, that the American Home Missionary Society, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the American Tract Society, these as most precious and exposed to trial, shall stand altogether clear in this matter of slavery. So deeply is it now felt that the gospel condemns such a system of bondage as prevails in our country, that we may confidently anticipate an increasing vigilance and anxiety in the churches, to guard against the guilt of directly or indirectly supporting slavery through these benevolent Boards. It is matter for joy and hope that this vigilance is now awakened. It is better that there be excess than defect in this solicitude of the churches for the purity of these Boards. We may well pardon an over-sensitiveness where so great a danger presses, and where apathy is so great a crime.

The hearts of many thousands in our churches are now wrung with a painful fear of wrong in the attitude and operations of the societies just named. This apprehension, whether it have foundation or not, deserves regard, and should be anxiously removed if it may be, by a truthful exposition of facts. No one of these societies can afford to part with the approval, the prayers, sympathies, and benefactions of any portion of the Church, on the ground of its apparent connivance at slavery. And any Board which shall presume on its present position of power and usefulness to sustain it in defying this fear in the churches, and actually striking hands with slavery, dooms itself to go down, as surely as the gospel shall rise. And whether our Boards be faulty or not in this behalf, the diversion of favor and funds into other channels for a little time past contains a great and significant admonition. If the wrong that is feared be found to

exist, and be not put away with due haste of repentance, then shall the offending organization be put away more and more from the favor and use of the churches, and no plea of past or present success, or of correctness in other respects, will long avail to save it from rejection. A doubtful position can no longer be tolerated in any great agency of Christian benevolence. Not even neutrality or silence will now meet the demands of the case. Each of these great National Boards must have to do with our great National iniquity. It stands in the path of each to resist it. Slavery thrusts itself within the sphere of each of these great Societies, and will not suffer itself to be let alone by any National Christian operation. And so it comes to pass that now every such Board is compelled to have a character in relation to slavery—a character of compliant allowance and support, or of guilty silence, which is nearly equivalent to that—or of quite obvious opposition to it. No one of our great societies has now for some years attempted or desired to keep silent on the sin of Intemperance, when God had drawn it forth into the field of their operation. So now in our land, Slavery is thrust into the forefront of the evangelical battle, and the agency of whatever sort that spares it, or strikes not heartily at this prime foe of God and man, is not true, but is working the work of the Lord deceitfully.

There is one of these societies, which, along with others, has recently come into doubt in this relation, which seems especially to demand at our hands an immediate investigation, and either an intelligent and unhesitating approval and support, or total condemnation and rejection. That one is the American Home Missionary Society. We seem doubly impelled in respect to this Society to seek an immediate removal of every doubt, and to demand of ourselves an intelligent confidence either of its innocence or guilt. For in our twofold relation of patrons and beneficiaries, we are doubly implicated in whatever of wrong we suffer to remain upon it. And the danger is great, and to be carefully avoided by every honorable mind, lest our reliance in these many dependent churches upon the help of this Society may even have in it the nature and guilt of bribery—lest we be

tempted to receive aid from a source stained in our apprehension with the sin of connivance at the great crime of our country. He is condemned who doubteth the integrity of the H. M. Society, and yet consents to receive its aid. And we know not on what grounds of common honor or christian decency those churches among us can justify their deed, who receive help from this Society, and yet refuse it their aid, and turn aside their contributions to another agency, because they deem it wickedly implicated in slavery! These cases are few, for the dishonor is very plain. But is there really any less of dishonor involved in the course of those individual members of very many churches, who silently allow their church to receive aid from this Society, and themselves share in the benefaction, while still they condemn its course as favorable to slavery, and give to what they deem a purer organization! There is need of a better conscience in this matter. It is very mean to hold slaves, as mean as it is wicked; but they seem to emulate that meanness who condemn the H. M. Society as an abettor of slavery, yet receive its aidwho hear the gospel for themselves, from a source which they count unfit to preach it to slaveholders! Whatever may be the issue of our inquiry, we trust that such inconsistency will be shamed from among us. Let us gain an intelligent conviction one way or the other; and if this Society be innocent, as we believe it is—if it stand on ground perfectly defensible in theory and practice, then let us give it an ardent and honorable confidence and support, such, in some measure, as it deserves for its great labor of love in our behalf. And if, on the other hand, it shall be found guilty of sympathizing with inhumanity, or of holding its peace prepensely in the presence of slavery or any other sin, then let us put it swiftly away from us, and make haste to sacrifice whatever aid it may proffer us as the price of our acquiescence in its wrong.

For this very reason, it is fitting that the inquiry we propose should come from a body like this, indebted to this society for aid granted to nearly every one of its churches. The more intimate our relation of this kind, the more needful that we have comfort in the assurance that the source of this bounty is not

stained by fellowship with a terrible unrighteousness. Those who receive most, most need this assurance. And if the suspicions which have been sown abroad, and the insinuations and charges of guilt that have of late been so freely made against the H. M. Society, can be shown to be unfounded, it will be only an appropriate and *filial* thing for us to set forth this defense.

The trial and judgment of our great Benevolent Agencies on such a charge should be conducted with the utmost deliberation and discrimination. These great instrumentalities become identified with Christ's cause. The responsibility is great in condemning them, or in any way loosening their hold on the confidence and charities of the churches. Scarcely another sin against God's church and work in the world could be committed, greater than that of lightly bringing embarrassment and suspicion on an Agency like that of our H. M. Society. It may be done only if it must, on stern compulsion of duty. The office of accuser is ever one of great responsibility: and he who assumes to fill it in a case such as we now contemplate, had need to come to his task with a sober and saddened spirit, dispassionately just, and above all armed with ample warrant of fact and definite proof. Let him shrink from his task if he have not evidence of guilt, pointed and conclusive, more than suspicions, more than rumors and fears, more than probabilities of guiltproofs, such as will bear the sifting of discriminate justice. And if he have not these, then for Christ's sake let him forbear to burden with distrust and jealous fears a cause already struggling with much weakness and many perplexities.

And just here we feel has been the grievous failure of those who have arraigned the A. H. M. Society before the churches as guilty of sustaining slavery. Its position has been everywhere brought into question—everywhere suspicion has been breathed and charges insinuated; and not without effect; for the confidence of many has been shaken, its resources have been in some degree impaired, and very widely the churches have been brought into suspense and painful apprehension. All this has been done; but when, where, and by whom, was there ever yet tabled a definite and tangible charge against this Society?

Where have the proofs of guilt been set forth, the matter and manner of the wrong, with punctual testimonies of time, place, and person? This should have been, long since; but it has never been done to this day. And now, when mischief has been so widely done, if any would seek the solution of his doubts and learn the causes of disaffection, the allegations are yet to be shaped and defined, the proofs are yet to seek, and all that is urged against the Society is vague and inconclusive.

There is reason to fear that, in the zeal which has been awakened against the Old Boards, patience and candor have somewhat failed. There has seemed to be a disposition to lump the old organizations together, and include them in the same sentence of condemnation, as if the excess of guilt, found or supposed, in some of these societies in their relations to slavery, might be reckoned over upon one that should happen to be less guilty. It is but just to insist that each of these Boards shall answer for itself, and stand or fall upon merits of its own. Whatever may be true of the American Board, whatever may be true of the Tract Society, we submit that the Home Missionary Society shall have an issue of its own. And if we do not mistake entirely the facts of the case, both its principles and its administration may safely challenge any scrutiny which candid justice shall approve. And such a scrutiny, we insist, is now due to this Society. Those who trust and those who doubt it, alike owe it the thorough inquiry which shall result in its honorable acquittal or its condemnation. And we are resolved that such a scrutiny, so far as it may lie in our power, it shall now have. Let the result be what it may, for ourselves we will know, if we can, the exact truth of this matter. We confess a grateful and earnest affection for the H. M. Society. look around us, what proofs of its beneficent influence are seen on every side! No other Society should have so large a place in our hearts, if it may have any place at all. But with all our love for it, and all our gratitude for what under God it has done for our Western churches, we declare ourselves ready to drop it, if upon full and fair inquiry it stand convicted, in purpose or effect, of sustaining American Slavery. But it shall

have the trial. We will not forsake it on presumption of its guilt. And with this purpose we will now set forth the fact and truth of this matter, so far as an earnest and patient search has enabled us to comprehend it.

Previous to the organization of the A. H. M. Society, there existed Domestic Missionary Boards in several of the States. and these operated with great efficiency and usefulness within their limited spheres. But none of these could reach the great field of destitution. The want was felt by good men all over our country of some great catholic and national organization that should awaken and direct a Missionary interest in the home field, corresponding to that which had grown up for the field abroad. On the 10th of May, 1826, after much consultation and correspondence, a Convention of one hundred and twenty-six delegates from Congregational, Reformed Dutch, and Presbyterian Churches, assembled in New-York, and the result was the organization of the American Home Missionary Society. plan was to sustain ministers in good standing in their Association. Classis, or Presbytery, in feeble churches connected with those denominations. It is to the purpose to notice that seventy of the one hundred and twenty-six members of this Convention were from the Presbyterian Church. Considering this, and the further fact which soon came into view, namely, that the more Scottish and intense portion of the Presbyterian Church -that which ultimately became the Old School Body-disfavored the H. M. Society from the first, and wrought through more congenial Boards of its own, thus leaving the H. M. Society to find its only favor and support out of New England among New School Presbyterians: -considering these facts, we wonder not that so large, but that no larger a number of the Missionaries of this Society has been along the northern frontier of the Slave region. As yet the conscience of the nation was sleeping over the sin of Slavery. No scruples could then have deterred the Society from sending its men into the churches of the South-west. Accordingly, in the first year of its operation, 14 of its 169 missionaries were in slaveholding States. This number increased year by year, till in 1834 it had 52

laboring under its commission in those States. From that time there is a falling off year by year till in 1840 the number in that field sunk to 20. From that time to the present the increase has been quite constant, and in 1849 there were 63, and last year 56, laboring with churches in slaveholding States under the patronage of this Society. These statistics show that it is not by a new and special design that the Society is now sending so considerable a number of its Missionaries in that direction, for a much larger proportion of its whole number were sent thither in 1834 than in 1852: in the former 52 of 719, or a little over 7 per cent.: in the latter 56 of 1,065, or a little over 5 per cent. So in the whole operation of the Society for these 26 years, a fraction more than 5 per cent. of the Missionaries have been in slaveholding States, viz: 1,020 of 18,947. And from what part of that region have the applications for this help been made? Thirty-eight per cent. of all these have been in Missouri, and for the last ten years very nearly one-half! With an average of 39 Missionaries per year in those States, 11 of them have been in Missouri. 5 1-2 in Kentucky, almost 7 in Tennessee, about 1 each in Delaware, Marvland, Georgia and Alabama, about 3 1-3 in Virginia, and a fraction to each of the other slaveholding States. The yearly average of Missionaries in other States has been for the whole 26 years, in Connecticut 32, in New Hampshire and Vermont 42 each, in Pennsylvania 32, in Maine 71, in Ohio 74, in Indiana 33, in Illinois 54, in Michigan 38, in Wisconsin 20, while in New-York it has been 168, or on an average 23 per cent. of the whole Missionary force from year to year.

It is curious, and may be instructive, to observe also the great decline at one time in the applications for aid from churches in the slaveholding States. Much more rapidly than of late years the number of churches aided in that region ran up to 52, or about 1 in 14 of the whole force of the Society. This was while attention was as yet little turned, comparatively, to the subject of slavery. Then for a period of 5 or 6 years, and those the years of greatest heat and fermentation on the slavery question, the number of applying churches in that region sunk to 20 in

1840, or only 1 in 34 of the whole number in employ of the Society, viz: 20 from 690. The last ten years again have witnessed a very regular increase of applications from that quarter, till for the last reported year, 1 in 19 of our Home Missionaries were in churches below Mason and Dixon's line. churches share in the jealousy of all Northern things which then ran through the South? This is the most obvious solution of Then, as of later years, the Union was to be preserved, and many singular sacrifices were laid on the altar of zealous The average anti-slavery sentiment of the ministry in the North was not then as high as now; but there prevailed then along the upper border of the slave States a resolute and unscrupulous advocacy of slavery, and a nervous terror of Northern Abolitionism, which have been moderated by sober second thought, since then. Times have changed, and men and churches, North and South, have changed with them; and especially have juster sentiments penetrated the upper tier of slave States.

But leaving these statistics, let us proceed in the inquiry. So far as we have been able to gather, from all sources, the allegations against the H. M. Society in relation to slavery, they come to this: that it aids in sustaining year by year a considerable and increasing number of missionaries, in connection with feeble churches soliciting this aid in slaveholding States, some of which churches allow of slaveholding members; and that in so doing the Society approves of the practice of these churches in this respect. It is held that the Society fully endorses the churches which it aids, as correct in doctrine and in practise. With some qualifications, we should be disposed to admit this position; but the qualifications are very important. Thus in respect to any particular sin, we hold that the Society stands clear while still sustaining its missionaries in churches known to be implicated in that sin, provided:

- 1. That it shall have plainly declared its judgment of the sin in question, and defined its position and principles and aims as antagonistic to it.
- 2. Provided it exercise due care that its missionaries stand personally clear of the sin in practice and in sentiment, and have

the freedom due to every Christian Minister to declare the whole counsel of God touching this and every other sin, whether men will hear or forbear.

Without these, the Society might justly be held implicated, if it continued its aid to churches chargeable with such a sin as that of slavery. It subjects itself to the grievous suspicion of approving and sustaining a flagrant sin with which it comes in contact, if it hold silence in respect to its own sentiments and principles, or if it employ ministers disposed to keep silence from their own relations to the sin, or willing to suffer the injunction of silence from those among whom they minister. on the other hand, these two conditions being complied with, the Society standing on a published platform of righteous sentiment and principle, and sending forth missionaries irreproachable in respect to this sin, and charged to apply the gospel on the terms of their high commission to all sin, we submit that the prevalence of such a sin as slavery in any community, and its toleration in a church, are not sufficient warrant for this Society to withdraw the gospel from that community and church, but are rather another reason why it should carry the gospel to that very point of need. So long as such a church solicits aid from a Society openly avowing hostility to that sin, and so long as the missionary is at liberty to deal freely under his high commission, we are unable to see that the Society at all compromises its position, or is chargeable with connivance at sin.

It remains now to inquire whether the H. M. Society holds this position on the subject of slavery.

And first, does it stand forth on open ground of avowed and published hostility to slavery? Has it uttered itself distinctly before the world, and put itself on record as condemnatory in sentiment and hostile in aims to American slavery? It has done this. It has not concealed its views on this topic. Repeatedly, and as widely as its published organs could accomplish it, the H. M. Society has defined its position and declared its sentiments. If these declarations have failed to come to the knowledge of any, it is not the fault of the Society; and we cannot but feel that it would have been more candid and

Christian in those organs which assail this Society, had they given to their readers the exposition which the H. M. Society has made of its views and purposes in relation to slavery.

In the Annual Report for 1844, slavery is spoken of as "an obstacle to the evangelization of the country, which may well fill the heart of philanthropy with deep concern"—as "that horrible anomaly in American institutions, covering so large a portion of our territory, and enthralling more than two and a half millions of souls in a bondage worse than Egyptian, and preventing the most direct and effectual efforts for their salvation." A similar utterance is found in the Feb. Home Missionary, 1849, where it is insisted on that its missionaries have the right to deal with slavery and its attendant evils in the light of reason and divine truth.

In 1850, an occasion was presented for a more explicit declaration of the principles and policy of the Society on this point. A correspondent from Missouri endeavoured at that time to enlighten the Society as to the kind of men it should send forth as missionaries in those parts. They should be men who would "let slavery alone." The complaint is made of some who come there and "enter into the discussions upon slavery." Interpreting this "by the actual treatment which some of their missionaries had received," the Executive Committee regarded this as "requiring that the missionary should lay aside all his convictions respecting slavery, and submit to have a conscience made for him, and his action to be dictated by the public sentiment which he finds on the spot." The reply is signal and emphatic, and places the Society right on this matter. They say—

"In reference to the subject of slavery, this Society deems it to be the province of the missionaries, as ministers of Christ, amenable to Him and to their respective ecclesiastical bodies, to determine for themselves the occasion and the way in which they will bring the Gospel to bear on this and every other evil. It virtually says to its laborers, "You have God's truth, the cure of all human ill; go and apply it." But we understand our correspondent and some others in the slave States to insist that to this subject the Gospel shall not be applied; that the missionary shall not speak, except he speak in one way; that if he can defend slavery by the instructions of Paul, it is well enough; but if he is opposed to it,

and thinks Paul so likewise, he is under the influence of Eastern prejudice, and had better stay away! And the Society is virtually told not to send missionaries with liberty of conscience and speech, to do what they shall think is right, when, with Bible in hand, they shall meet slavery face to face; but, to send only such as will wear a padlock on their lips, and give the key into the hands of keepers. This cannot be done. On the contrary, let it be understood, that the great object sought in sending missionaries to the destitute is, as far as possible, to redeem them from all sin, and from all the forms in which it is mixed up with society; that if any minister can allow himself to have any other rule as to what he shall preach than his conscientions views of the mind of the Spirit, he lacks the very first qualification of a missionary; and that if utter silence respecting slavery is to be maintained, one of the greatest inducements to send or sustain missionaries in slave States, is taken away." And they say in conclusion-"If our friends in the slave States wish us to send missionaries, or wish to induce missionaries to come to them, they must not prescribe any conditions which shall fetter the free action of intelligent and God fearing men, acting on their sincere convictions of the nature and requirements of the religion of Christ."

It would be difficult to say what utterances would place the Society in an independent and evangelical position if these do not. But these are not all. In an article in the Home Missionary for March last, is a still more complete exposition of the Society's views. They declare—

"That the missionaries who live where slavery exists, are bound, in the exercise of a due discretion as to times and methods, to make their ministry tend, in the most effectual manner, to the removal of this giant evil." They say that "in their publications—as well as by correspondence and personal intercourse—the people and the missionaries in the slaveholding States have been given to understand, that" their missionaries "are expected to make their ministry effective in enlightening the moral sense in regard to this and the attendant evils; and that they will be sustained by the Society inso doing; that when they are not allowed to seek this end by the use of such means as are appropriate to their office as ministers of the Gospel, the object of supporting them is in a great measure defeated; that they ought not to close their mouths on the subject of slavery, any more than on other sins; but that, if the people in one city or village will not bear them, it is their duty to go to another."

Further on, the tone is still more decisive. They declare that the Society "bears an open and unembarrassed testimony against slavery; it ranks it among the chief evils with which the Gospel must grapple; it sustains no ministers in slave States who are implicated in this sin; it claims it as the right and the duty of the missionaries so to bring the Gospel to bear on this subject, that the moral sense of their people shall be awakened and enlightened, and they may be led to

free themselves from its guilt. When the missionary, in fulfilment of his duty, encounters opposition and obloquy, he is sustained by the sympathy and pecuniary aid of the Society, as long as there is hope of usefulness; and then, when duty bids him depart, he is assisted to enter other fields."

Cfear as these declarations are touching the sentiments of the Society, they are not less clear as to the care exercised by it that its missionaries shall be blameless and faithful men in respect to this sin. The demand for men who shall keep silence on slavery, is indignantly repelled. It openly takes ground that it will commission no man as a missionary who is personally implicated in slavery, and "if any minister in its employ becomes, either voluntarily or involuntarily, the owner of a human being, he is dropped from the list of its agents."

The full force of this last position lies in the fact that it is held by stretch of prerogative, and is a departure from the theory of the Society, if we understand it, viz. : not to go back of clean papers, and good standing in his ecclesiastical connection, in judging of the fitness of a minister for a missionary. That theory would require of the Society the acceptance and commission of any member of a Southern Presbytery as a missionary, upon due application, provided only that he hold, as a slaveholder easily may, an unimpeached position among the ministry of the South. It surely should count for something in estimating the position and spirit of this Society, that the only transgression of its theory with which it can be charged, has been committed in behalf of humanity, on the side of freedom; that it breaks over to save itself from recognizing a slaveholder, "voluntary or involuntary," as a proper person to go forth as a preacher of righteousness; and that no certificate of ministerial standing shall be held to countervail the disqualification of owning a human being. This is a very significant fact in respect to this Society, and it should go very far as indicating the animus of its Executive Board. A more pointed rebuke of slavery, a more emphatic testimony against it, could not well be devised, than this standing rejection of slaveholding ministers by the H. M. Society.

But we are persuaded that the apprehensions of Christian

people in this matter rest, after all, upon a certain assurance which they feel, that, whatever attitude the Society may hold. the truth will not be allowed free and full utterance where slavery prevails—that it will be, for the most part by indirect influences, put under bonds of discretion so exceedingly nice and cautious as never to find utterance at all; and that ministers laboring where a false practice and a perverted conscience so prevail. will not be found faithful. It is a foregone conviction of this sort, we fear, that prejudges the whole question. general style in which the Gospel is preached in the South, is supposed to be such as to foster and support the institution of slavery. Public sentiment there, in the churches as well as out of them, is supposed to demand a Gospel adapted to their peculiar institutions, and that it requires and generally obtains ministers and ministrations made to order, discreet men, speaking that which is to be spoken, and letting alone that which is to be let alone. And the fact that a church tolerates slaveholding in its members, is assumed as proof that such will be the style of missionary service which it will require—that faithfulness in declaring the truth of God fully and plainly, and in urging correct principles of church discipline, will not be endured in it. And so it is felt to be unsafe to attempt a missionary work in such churches.

Now this assumption has so much of probable ground to rest on that it deserves careful inspection.

- 1. And first it is be considered that a part of these churches in slaveholding States, aided by this Society, are not churches having slaveholding members. Some of them are churches which have adopted a basis which excludes such persons from membership. Their only fault is that they are on the other side of a line—and standing thus "faithful among the faithless found," these churches deserve the sympathy and honor of all God's people.
- 2. In the next place, nearly all the churches under the patronage of this Society in the slaveholding States are along the upper frontier of those States, as in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Virginia, and Delaware. In some of the

more Southern States, as in North Carolina, and Alabama, the number of missionaries is much smaller now than formerly; while others, as South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, have of late years ceased altogether to receive missionaries from this Society. Now this is significant. Society operates chiefly, so far as it operates at all in the South, along the border, where we know that a great transition is going on, where the principles of Freedom have already penetrated and wrought, and where the violence and rigor of oppression have abated. It is not only to be presumed and hoped, but it is known, that many churches in this region have attained to a liberality of sentiment and a patience of discussion in this matter of slavery, even beyond many Northern communities. Even where a church has not yet seen its way open to clear its membership of slaveholding, it is often found ready to hear and consider. And we ask, if these are not the very points of most hopeful labor? Is it not in such churches, in the twilight of a waning sin, slowly working themselves clear of their prejudices and errors, that we ought most of all to labor with hopeful and considerate charity?

3. Furthermore, we trust there is candor enough among Christian people who go farthest in their detestation of slavery, to feel the propriety of inquiring, of what sort is the slaveholding that is found in the churches aided by the H. M. Society? There is a difference. Are these of the class who hold it a blessed and patriarchal thing, quite scriptural and Christian, and likely enough to be millennial, to hold slaves? Do they defend it as radically right, and though liable to abuses, yet a good and useful thing? That is one sort—and another quite prevalent style of slaveholding in the region referred to, involves far less of guilt. The man finds himself in it, inherited, and constituting mainly his wealth—an uncongenial thing to him, but it is upon him, and with a conscience little cultivated on this point, and finding every way out of it difficult, he rests in it, reducing it to as decent and Christian a shape as the case admits. degree of guilt in such a case will be variously estimated. go with those who count the best sort of slaveholding the worst,

for it alone adorns and upholds the system. But this does not decide the measure of personal guilt. Many, too, hating the system, but acting under laws that forbid the good they would do, decide, benevolently, though perhaps amiss, that duty calls them to retain the relation of master, and do for their slaves the best they can. They submit to slavery, and are themselves held in it, rather than holding. Now it is pertinent to inquire how far it may be this sort of mere slave-having, rather than slave-holding, that is found in the churches in question.

Now, if there be a probability that this is the kind with which the Society has to deal, however much we may question the wisdom of this passive continuance in slavery, and however much we may wish all such men would hasten to withdraw their powerful support, and leave the fabric of sin to stand on its own unrelieved ugliness, it is still very far from clear that the H. M. Society should refuse to sustain missionaries in such churches. Nor by sustaining them does it justly incur the charge of countenancing, or of not discountenancing slavery. Granting that even such slaveholding is not entirely free of guilt, so long as the missionary is free "to reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine," this is the very field in which we should rejoice that the gospel is preached.

4. The apprehension that a church containing slaveholders will not tolerate a faithful ministration, is very far neutralized by the fact that such church voluntarily applies for aid from a Society better known throughout the South than here, as opposed to slavery, as counting it one chief intent of gospel preaching to destroy it, as refusing to employ slaveholding ministers, and as peremptorily declaring that it will not furnish men who will let slavery alone. We venture to say that not a church in Missouri applies for aid to the H. M. Society, that does not know of the demand once made from that State for pliable and accommodating missionaries, and of the signal rebuke it met. They know the posture of the Society in South Carolina and Louisiana, and have ceased to solicit its help; they know it quite as well in the Northern belt of slaveholding States, and do still apply in increasing numbers for its aid. There is but one

natural inference from these facts, and that is that there does not prevail in that part of the slaveholding States a determination to hear no faithful scriptural handling on the subject of slavery. Very delicate the duty of the missionary in such a church may be, and fidelity may cost him no small sacrifice of case and popular favor; but we do not believe it is true, and certainly it is not to be assumed as true, that these churches insist upon silence on the part of the missionaries touching this sin. The way is open, at least for hopeful efforts; and whenever it shall appear that a missionary is not allowed the exercise of his gracious discretion in rightly divining the word of truth as the sins of the people require, the H. M. Society stands pledged to "sustain him by its sympathy and pecuniary aid, as long as there is hope of usefulness; and then, when duty bids him depart, to assist him to enter another field."

5. It is not true, as a point of fact, that our Home Missionaries in those churches are silent on slavery. It is impossible to say how frequently, pointedly, urgently each of them, in fact, have, or in duty should have, handled this topic as a Christian preacher. The most ardent foe of slavery, unless he had parted altogether with his discretion, would take counsel of circumstances, and feel that to deal wisely with slavery, was as much his duty as to deal with it at all. It is the very point at which a missionary in such a case is put upon his chief responsibility, to commit neither of the two sins that will beset him—not to withhold the counsel of God against the wrong, on the one hand, nor to sin by the folly of a rash and unsuitable mode of procedure, on the other. This the Society commits to the discretion of its missionaries, charging them to deal faithfully with all sin, and especially not to let slavery alone. And it is known that they do not let it alone.

In the March No. of the Home Missionary, the Directors say: "It is our firm conviction that no other equal number of persons, in or out of the slave States, exert so great an influence as do these same missionaries, to bring the institution of slavery to be rightly regarded by those involved in it, and to induce churches to free themselves from its taint. It is not true that

they suffer the subject to sleep; that they let it alone because it is a "delicate subject;" but they discharge their consciences whether their message be well received, or whether, as in some instances, it subjects them to opposition, and even to personal danger. When their endeavors to do this, by a discreet use of the legitimate methods of the gospel, have not been tolerated, they have, in repeated cases, at the sacrifice of their own temporal interests, resigned their positions, and departed to other fields." And the testimony of missionaries is given, that they are awake to their obligation in this particular, and strive to discharge their duty.

6. Neither is it true, as seems to be assumed by the impugners of the H. M. Society, that the gospel, as ministered by these missionaries, is without effect against slavery. The Directors say "they have made progress in awakening the consciences of their people, and securing the appropriate action in reference to it," "that there is a real and substantial progress, that cannot fail to be appreciated by those whose position gives them opportunity to form a candid and intelligent opinion." In speaking of the kinds of churches aided by them, they mention some which have freed themselves of slavery, "and that some of this class have been sustained in their position by the Society, in the face of strong remonstrances to the contrary. There are still other churches in various stages of progress towards a similar separation from slavery. By degrees, prejudices are softened, errors corrected, and better feelings diffused through the community around these churches." For example, a missionary states that, "when he commenced his labors, the discussion of slavery in the pulpit usually produced great excitement in the community, and in some instances led to popular tumult. Now, no opposition is made to his speaking freely and strongly in condemnation of the system, both in public and private." Another speaks of an "encouraging and growing opposition to slavery. The pulpit can now speak out on this subject, and men will hear. We are determined to remove this great difficulty in our way, or die in the attempt. As Christians, and as freemen, we will suffer this libel on our religion and institutions to exist no longer." "I

feel," he continues, "that we owe it to God and to the oppressed race in the midst of us, to exhibit the whole truth in regard to this matter. I shall, however, be careful not to permit my influence or my ministerial character to suffer. As far as possible, I will carry out the Saviour's precept, to be wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove." And the Directors say, finally, "advances, grateful to every Christian heart, have been made on this subject by individual minds, by churches, and by communities; and our faith is so strong that it is the tendency of the gospel, where it is preached in its purity, to destroy sin in all its forms; that the Society intends to persevere in thus preaching it, and to make still more perfect proof of this efficacy."

The facts, therefore, do not warrant the presumption that silence is required of the missionaries in these churches. were, nothing would justify their submission to such a requirement for a moment, nor could the Society be defended in retaining any relation to such churches. It is on the express ground that the liberty of the missionary, as a Christian minister, is conceded in those churches—liberty to inculcate every point of Christian doctrine and practice, as he may find needed in the moral and spiritual condition of the people—it is on this ground, and with the knowledge that the Society in fact gives no place for a moment to the demand for men who will let slavery alone, but rebukes it, and carefully rejects from its corps of missionaries every man so involved in the sin as to be likely to deal leniently with it—on the ground, also, that it explicitly plants itself on a platform of avowed anti-slavery principles, and has published to the world in its organs, and to the missionaries and churches under its care, in more special explication, its utter condemnation of slavery—it is on such ground we sustain On such grounds, we feel that the the A. H. M. Society. churches owe undiminished confidence and support to that Society. And unless these positions can be invalidated, as we have never yet seen them by any who assail the Society, we feel that the loose style of assumed and insinuated blame in which they indulge, is a grievous wrong to the Society, and a crime against Christ and His eause.

As a specimen of this kind of crimination, see page 22 of Tract No. 1 of the American Reform Tract and Book Society -where the A. H. M. Society is characterized as "sending continually its missionaries to churches, whose members not only hold and buy and sell the image of God, and who not only refuse to hear reproof or instruction in regard to their sin, but would thrust violently away from them any man of God who should either proclaim to them the truth, or presume to instruct the slave: a Society which so preaches the Gospel as not only not to abolish slavery, but actually multiplies and strengthens slaveholding churches." A similar strain of accusation is common in the prints of that Society. And we submit that it is time, and that there is need, if the opponents of the H. M. Society do not mean to occupy the position of prepense and resolved accusers, that they now give us definitive statements of facts, specified derelictions, with time, place, and person, as befits charges so grave. It is not enough that we are told continually, with much pathetic declamation, that the H. M. Society aids churches in slaveholding States, and that therefore it is guilty of endorsing slavery. Let us have more than this, or much less of inferential and constructive crimination.

Without entering into all the mooted questions that hover about this matter, there are two considerations which urge themselves upon us as most pertinent to the subject.

If it were the case that the H. M. Society sent forth its missionaries to found churches in the slaveholding States, and the question were—on what basis of principle and practice shall a church be constituted in respect to slavery? and it were then to originate or authorize in the churches a constitution providing for the indiscriminate reception of slaveholders, it would be justly chargeable with fellowshipping and fostering slavery. Such is undoubtedly the constitution which the Society finds in some of the South-western churches soliciting its aid. It is a vicious and sinful arrangement. At the very least, slaveholding should be a prima facie disqualification for membership in a Christian church, imposing on one holding that relation the burden of rebutting the presumption which thus lies against his

picty, and of showing, ere he be received as a member, that he is, notwithstanding, a Christian man. Let him show, if he can, by broad marks, which all who know him will recognize, if they really exist, that the spirit of oppression and selfishness is not in him; that his holding is upon him, and not in him; that he is intent to know and do his duty in the case—this, at the least, before he be accepted as a follower of Christ. But the case stands quite differently with the H. M. Society. It finds these churches already organized, and needing aid-churches of Christ, as the most earnest in the opposition dare not deny, though wrong in their views and policy respecting slavery. The single question for the Society is, shall we now preach the Gospel in these churches, not as approving their views, nor as sanctioning their policy in this respect, but on the contrary, as utterly and avowedly condemning the whole system, but still coming into such relation to these churches as to labor in them for their recovery from all wrong? Shall we recognize them as Christian, though defective churches, and strive to purge them as vessels for the Master's use, applying the Gospel just as unimpeached Christian ministers in their discretion, on the ground, shall judge wisest—shall this be done, or these churches be denied aid, and thrust away from our hopes and labors? The H. M. Society has judged the former to be most wise and Christian: and so far from meriting these suspicions, it deserves thanks from all who hate slavery, as the most effective of all our Christian agencies against that sin. These Southern churches do not understand the H. M. Society as in any sense approving slavery; neither do Southern communities so understand it; nor will it be so regarded by any who candidly consider the history of its sayings and doings in relation to this subject.

The other consideration to which we referred, relates to the question—where, after all, does the responsibility pointedly rest for the just application of the Gospel in these erring churches? The Board of Directors cannot be present to direct; they must entrust the whole administration of the Gospel in the detail of it to the missionaries in the field, each judging and acting under vows, and as he shall answer to his Lord.

They send men who are certified to them as tried and faithful ministers of Christ: aside from this, they can ordinarily know little beyond the general repute of the man-little of his spirit, little of his bearing as a soldier of Christ in presence of the enemy, whether he will be firm and faithful, or shrink and temporize in conflict with a great sin like slavery. All depends upon the style of the man. And there the responsibility must The society lends all its influence to the encouragement of fidelity in its missionaries. It cannot fitly give special rules for dealing with slavery; it can but send approved men, known to be free from all peculiar temptations to be unfaithful; and if they falter and flinch, and hide the counsel of the Lord through fear or favor, on them it rests, and not on the Society. And for any derelictions of this kind in its agents, the Society can be held accountable only so far as it shall be found authorizing the fault.

Doubtless here is our weakness as against slavery and as against every other sin. Ten Christian men go forth as missionaries to as many churches in slaveholding communities: and you shall find ten varieties of procedure, ranging from a prophet's heroism down to cowardly silence. The trial is great, and we who afar off lift up loud voices of unsparing condemnation against slavery, and easily see how Jonah should straightway proceed to Ninevalı, and cry against its sins, should consider how cogent and insidious are the influences which an erring people will bring to bear to seduce and silence a minister of Christ. All styles of men are in the ministry—the firm and the weak, the bold and the timid, the wise and the rash. We believe the missionaries of the II. M. Society in the South have been and are, taken together, as faithful as an equal number of our Northern preachers would be amid their trials. Much they have done against slavery; much which, with more grace, they might have done, we fear they have failed to do; but we do not well see how the Society could have secured a greater measure of fidelity than it has.

It would be difficult to say too, how the H. M. Society could have repeated in a greater variety of form its substantial

declaration of hostility to slavery. It has not, indeed, sworn into the words of any Society, nor adopted any formulary of technical anti-slavery utterance. But to any mind that listens to the meaning of words, and not to words only, the declarations of this Society will seem full and satisfactory.

The H. M. Society has done everything in kind which a candid judgment could ask, to vindicate the correctness of its sentiments, and its position in relation to slavery. Everything in kind; and vet we are constrained to feel and say, when we consider the painful prominence of the sin in question, how it thrusts itself in wherever the sons of God meet or have any work of the Lord on hand; and when we see how widely the hearts of Christians are made to ache by the suspicion that this beloved Society in any way fails of its duty toward this sin, oh! that it had spoken more and oftener, more freely and promptly! It may be a weakness, but it is certainly a very venial one, that Christian ears and hearts should crave to be often assured that a sin so grievous is not forgotten. Over and over again, we can afford to utter a feeling so honorable to every Christian, so pertinent to every American Christian, as that of earnest abhorrence of slavery. It is a comfort to many of our minds to hear it, and it is good for our Southern brethren, and for all the world to hear it.

We are glad that the Society is ready to declare, as it does in the March No. of the Home Missionary, that it stands upon the highest ground ever taken by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—ground once far higher than it now holds, as its noble utterance in 1818 demonstrates; and on the same ground with the Resolution of the Albany Convention. It aims to preach the Gospel in its purity, and as far as practicable, it sends and supports such ministers only as its missionaries as it has every reason to believe will "so preach the Gospel, and inculcate the principles and application of Gospel discipline, that, with the blessing of God, it shall have its full effect in awakening and enlightening the moral sense in regard to slavery, and in bringing to pass the speedy abolition of that stupendous wrong;" and when their missionaries in some instances, "have

not been permitted so to preach, but have, in accordance with the directions of Christ in such cases, 'departed out of that city,'" this Society has approved their fidelity, sustained them in their sacrifice, and aided them to other fields of labor.

So far, therefore, from finding just grounds of fact for the charge so industriously made against the H. M. Society of countenancing and fostering slavery, a thorough and dispassionate inquiry gives us the simple truth that this Society stands upon a platform of avowed opposition to slavery, openly declares war upon it as one of its foremost foes in the work of evangelization, sifts out from among its agents every man whom participation in slavery in any form might turn aside from duty, refuses to send men who will let slavery alone, and gives to its missionaries every encouragement to be as faithful as they know this Society, and He who is both its Master and theirs, expect them to be. It does everything to evince its abhorrence of slavery, except simply cease to fight it! It does not sheathe the sword and turn away to seek some other and feebler foe. It carries the war into the enemy's land. It will not quit even the churches which that giant sin has polluted with its touch, but looks upon them as the points where it may most closely and advantageously grapple with it, and smite it with the weapons of the Lord. We heartily approve this policy of the Society; only may God raise up for them men of such faith and power as the work demands, and breathe into them the spirit of meek simplicity, and cool heroic wisdom, and patience of love and hope and prayer. Were the Society to abandon this policy, and withdraw its men, the twilight that now rests upon the debateable ground between freedom and oppression, would deepen by many shades of darkness, and whole districts would be given over to unbroken night. So let it be, if to do otherwise would compromise the truth of God. If to preach the Gospel with all the faithfulness which it can secure from human agents still leaves the H. M. Society guilty of approving slavery, then indeed it should withdraw, and leave that sin to undisputed mastery of the field. But let us be sure of our ground, before we quench another light in the darkened South. We firmly believe that this Society is doing more by its missionaries in the slave-holding States, than is done by all other agencies together, to bring the Gospel front to front with slavery. And we call earnestly on those who are now burdening this Society with suspicion, and paining the hearts of good men with unfounded apprehensions, to cease from their work, and join with us in the prayer and the trust that it may fill nobly up, in the future, the career of fidelity on which it has entered, and that it may be anointed of God, "to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound."

Resolved, Therefore, that this General Association do cordially approve of the A. H. M. Society, and commend it to our churches as an organization from which it is safe and blessed to receive, and to which it is more blessed to give.

And whereas insinuations and charges of wrong have been made against this Society in its relations to slavery, too vague in their character, and too general and sweeping in their aim, to admit of refutation, therefore—

Resolved, That we will frown upon all such accusations, unless their authors and abettors will make specific allegations, and hold themselves responsible for the same.

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[For the Statistics of this State, thanks are specially due to Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Racine, and Stated Clerk of the General Convention of Wisconsin; who promptly and kindly furnished the Union with a "History of Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Wisconsin," published in 1851, and with corrected statistics of the Congregational Churches as far as the limited time would allow; from which the following items are collected.]

The history of the rise and progress of religious institutions in this State is without a parallel, in respect to their early establishment and their rapid advancement. Fifteen years ago this country was occupied by the wild red man and the wild prey which he followed in the chase. In 1836, one minister entered this field and commenced his labors, and one church was organized during that year. In 1839, there were three ministers and five or six churches. From that time there has been a constant accession of ministers and a rapid increase of churches from year to year. There are now (1851,) one hundred ministers and one hundred and twenty-five churches. An ecclesiastical organization has been established, consisting of a General Convention and four District Conventions, which happily unite these churches and ministers in one body; and over forty houses of public worship have been erected.

But these statistics and general statements by no means show what has been accomplished. An amount of moral influence has been exerted by these ministers and churches on the forming

character of this young and growing State, which no arithmetic can compute and no mere figures express. The Gospel has been preached not only to congregations connected with these churches, but to multitudes in other places, and in the scattered settlements of the country. Sabbath schools have been extensively established, and multitudes of children and youth have thus been brought up under religious instruction. The Temperance cause has been aided and borne forward in its The Bible has been widely circulated. achievements. and religious books have been scattered over the State. observance of the Sabbath has been promoted; the cause of education has been advanced; common schools have been encouraged; select schools and academies have been established and sustained, and a college has been founded and put in successful operation; and revivals of religion have been enjoyed among the churches from year to year, which have resulted in the hopeful conversion of nearly three thousand souls.

These happy results are to be traced in a great measure to the influence and efforts of the American Home Missionary Society. The early occupancy of the field by that Society, its efficient aid and continued fostering care, have placed the cause of religion in its present advantageous position in the State. Nearly all the churches were either organized by the missionaries of that Society, or have been aided in the support of their ministers by its funds. Several ministers who are now sustained by their own people, are occupying ground prepared to their hands by the missionaries of the Λ . H. M. S., and building on foundations laid by them.

It will be a matter of interest to those who are not acquainted with the practical working of the Convention, to know what are its powers, and the relations which it sustains to the churches connected with it.

The great principle involved in this arrangement is contained in the first article of the Constitution, which is fundamental and unalterable, as follows:

"Churches belonging to this Convention may adopt either

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the Presbyterian or Congregational mode of government, and shall each be represented at the meetings of the Convention by one delegate."

In the organization of a church, the form of government is decided by the vote of the majority of the members; the minority yield their preferences, and coincide with the form of government thus adopted. There is no mixture of the two modes of government in the same church. Each church is either Presbyterian or Congregational, and transacts its business according to the established rules and usages of other churches of the same order; recognizing the right of the majority to decide in matters of this kind.

To the Presbyterian churches, the Convention sustains the same relation as a Presbytery, and has the same jurisdiction over them. To the Congregational churches it stands in the same relation as an Association with lay delegation, or rather a Consociation. It has no jurisdiction over the churches, unless by their action cases are referred to Convention for decision.

There is a provision in the Constitution which requires the records of the churches to be reviewed; but this rule does not give the Convention any control in a judicial sense. It is designed, so far as Congregational churches are concerned, to afford opportunity for advice and suggestion in regard to the manner of keeping records, and to enable Convention to discover any essential disorders or departure from sound doctrine, in which case they have the right to withdraw fellowship from the church, and thus dissolve the connection.

Twelve years have now passed since the organization of the Convention; its meetings have been harmonious and profitable, and often seasons of deep interest and spiritual refreshing.

Churches.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN WISCONSIN.

Columbia County.

Columbus,	1850				
Fountain Prairie,	1849	19			
Hampden,					
Welsh Prairie (Welsh.)	1848	32		1	
	I	ane C	ounty.		
Plue Mounds	10 15	0.1	David Iones a	1	-
Blue Mounds,	1847	24	David Jones, s. s.,	}	
Dane,	1040				
Dunkirk,	1846				
Half-way Prairie, (Welsh,)					1
Madison,	1840	40			
Ohio Settlement,	1847				
Rockville,	1040		C. I. I. THE DE C.		
Sun Prairie,	1846		Caleb W. Mathews,		1850
	α	odge C	ounty.		
Clyman,	1844	9			
Dodge Centre,	1849				
Emmet, (Welsh,)	1846				
Lowell,	1845	12			
Oak Grove,					
	Fond	du L a	c County.		
Alto,	18491	21	Vacant,		
Byron,	1849		,		
Ceresco,	1850				
Fond du Lac,	1845	89	S. Hawley, s. s.,		
Hortonville,			Vacant,		
Lamartine,	1850	1	,		
Oakfield,	-	23	S. D. Darling, s. s.,		1850
Rosendale,	.		Dana Lamb.		1847
Springvalé,	1848	20	"		1847
Utica, (Welsh,)	1851				
Waupun,	1845		Silas A. Ashmun, s. s.,		
- · ·		·	, , , ,	,	

Grant County.

Churches. Bee Town,	Organ-	Members.	Ministers	Ordam- ed.	Com'ce
	10.00				
	1847	S	Samuel W. Eaton, s. s.,		
Blake's Prairie,		39	Ira Tracy,		
Lancaster,	1843	78	S. W. Eaton, s. s.,	1847	1846
Platteville,	1839	127	John Lewis,	1844	1847
	Gı	een C	ounty.		
Exeter,					
	I	wa C	ounty.		
Dodgeville,	1847	43	A. S. Allen,	1837	1846
" (Welsh,)	1845	52	Evan Owens, s. s.,		
	Jeff	erson	County.		
Aztalan,	11840		Caleb W. Mathews, s.s.,		11848
Fort Atkinson,	1841	70 70	M. Montague, s. s.,		1844
Hebron,	1041	$\frac{13}{24}$			101.
Jefferson,	1850	11	v acaut,		
Koshkonong,	1846	20	Vacant,		
Lake Mills,	1847	~0	vacano,		
Oakland,	1041				
Waterloo,	1845				
Watertown,	1845	91	N. C. Chapin, s. s.,		1850
Water to Wil,					
		osha	County.		
Bristol,	[1851]				
Kenosha,	1838	152	J. Gridley,	1835	1847
Paris,	1844		Joseph S. Emery, s. s.,		
Pleasant Prairie,	1844	37			
Salem,	1840	37	L. W. Thompson, s. s.,		
Wilmot,					
	Lafa	yette	County.		
Bonner Branch,	1849	22	Calvin Warner, s. s.,		
Elk Grove,	1846	29	4		1847
Shullsburgh,*	1848	22	John Reynard, s. s.,		1850
Willow Springs,	1847		S. A. McEwen, s. s.,		1849
New Diggings,*	1844		Vacant,		
	Man	itowo	c County.		
I'wo Kivers,				1845	l
	Marc	uette	County.		
Berlin,	[1850]	1			

Milwaukee County.

	1/111	vauke	e County.		
Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Com'ced Labor.
Granville,	1843				
Milwaukee, Plym'thch.	1841	175	J. J. Miter,	1837	1841
" Spring-st.	1847		J. G. Wilson, s. s.,		
Wauwatosa,	1842	77	Luther Clapp,	1845	1845
	Outa		County.		
Appleton,		31	Charles W. Munroe,	1850	1850
	F	lacine	County.		
Caledonia,	1844	l	1	ļ	
North Rochester,	1840		Vacant,		
Racine,	1851	40	M. P. Kinney, s. s.,	į i	
" (Welsh,)	1848	45	John Parry,	1844	1844
Raymond,		7€	T. Loomis,		
Rochester,	1840	40	R. R. Snow, s. s.,	1845	1847
	R	ock Co	ounty.		
Beloit,	11838		- Brinsmade, D. D.,	1	1
Centre,	1848	28	J. Jameson, s. s.,		1849
Emerald Grove,	1846		O. F. Curtis, s. s.,	ļ.	1850
Evansville,	1846		Francis Lawson, s. s.,		
Fulton,			W. Sewall, s. s.,		
Janesville,	1845	149	H. Foote,		1846
Johnstown,	1845	48	H. H. Dixon, s. s.,		
Magnolia,		19	J. Jameson, s. s.,		
Milton,	1838	29	A. Warren, s. s.,		
Mount Zion,	1842	28			
Newark,	1845				
Rock Prairie,			Vacant,	[
Shopiere,	1844	72	M. Wells, s. s.,		
		Sauk C	County.		
Baraboo,	11847		W. Cochran,	1846	1847
Prairie du Sac,	1841		Edward G. Miner, s. s.,		101.
Spring Green Prairie,	1041	13	Edward G. Ellier, S. S.,		
(Welsh,)					
	Ch-	h	, Country	1	
(1)			n County.	11040	
Sheboygan,	1845		Charles W. Camp,	1848	
Falls,	1847	1 72	2 W. Allen, s. s.,		
	Wa	lworth	County.		
Allen's Grove,	1845	92	Benjamin Holtz,		1850
Bloomfield,	1846		,		
Delavan,	1841	92	Lucius Foote, s. s.,		1847
		-			

Walworth	County	-Continued.
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Churches.	Organ-	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- Con	
Elkhorn,	1843	$-\frac{1}{29}$	Vacant,		
Spring Prairie,	1841	20	,		
Sugar Creek,	1841	27	Vacant,		
Troy,	1839		Vacant,		
Whitewater,	1840	115 \	V. S. Huggins,		

Washington County.

Hantfond	119471 1	1 1
Hartford,	110471	, ,
	' '	

Waukesha County.

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Brookfield,	[1849]	16 Anson Clark, s. s.,	1184811848
Delafield, (Welsh.)	1844	32 R. Morris, s. s.,	1846
Genesee,	1842	61 S. Emerson, s. s.,	
Lisbon,	1842	35 Vacant,	1
Oconomewoc,	1845	Vacant,	
Pewaukee,	1840	34 Vacant,	
Warren,	1841	,	1 1
Waukesha,	11838	98'M. Holmes,	1 1

Winnebago County.

Menasha,	1851	29 J. W. Walcott, s. s.,	1850
Necnah,	1846	25 Vacant,	
" (Welsh,)	1849	,	
Oshkosh,	1849	55 Hiram Freeman, s. s.,	1840 1849
" (Welsh,)	1850		
Princeton,		13 E. G. Bradford, s. s.,	
Stockbridge,	1	52 O. P. Clinton, s. s.,	1835
Vinland,	1850	, ,	
Wautoma,	1	5 Edward Brown, s. s.,	
•		• •	

IOWA.

The General Association of Iowa convened at Mount Pleasant, in the Congregational Church, June 2, 1853, at 7 1-2 P. M., and was opened with devotional exercises.

Rev. B. Gaylord was chosen Moderator; Rev. A. B. Robbins, Scribe; and Rev. H. Adams, Assistant Scribe.

A committee was appointed to report a plan for the appropriation of the apportionment (8000 dollars) of the \$50,000 fund made to this State, and to nominate a committee of five to receive and appropriate the money. They were also instructed to appoint a committee as central as possible.

This committee subsequently made a report, which, after amendment, was adopted, as follows:

PLAN OF APPROPRIATION TO AID IN ERECTING CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN IOWA.

- I. Messrs. J. A. Reed, E. Adams and I. Lambrite, of Davenport; W. Salter, of Burlington; and Henry A. Wiltse, of Dubuque, shall be the committee to receive and appropriate the money apportioned to this State. They shall hold their office one year, and until their successors are appointed, and with power to fill vacancies. They shall make an annual report to the General Association. Three of this committee shall constitute a quorum, competent for the transaction of business.
- II. The committee shall appoint their own officers—a President, Secretary and Treasurer.
- III. The principles regulating the committee in appropriating aid shall be those contained in the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh articles of the Plan adopted by the Albany Convention.

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Articles of Incorporation were also adopted, constituting the above committee, "The Iowa Church-building Fund Corporation."

The above committee organized after adjournment, and chose J. A. Reed, President, E. Adams. Secretary, and J. Lambrite, Treasurer. Applications for aid should be addressed to the Secretary, at Davenport.

The following resolution was adopted in reference to the Mass. Sabbath School Society:

Resolved, That we regard with interest the establishment by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, of a Western Agency, and cordially recommend Rev. D. B. Nichols, agent for Iowa and Northern Illinois, to the sympathies and co-operation of our churches and communities.

In the evening, a sermon was preached from John 17: 18, by Rev. A. Turner.

On the following morning these resolutions were adopted in reference to

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY AND IOWA COLLEGE.

- I. That a devoted and efficient ministry is, by God's arrangement, indispensible to the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom on the earth, and that the churches of Christ are under the most solemn obligation to make every effort to provide for this great want, by striving to train up such a ministry.
- II. That it is the duty of the ministers and churches represented in this Association to encourage young men of devoted piety and promising talent, to consecrate themselves to the work of the Christian ministry, and to furnish to such all the aid they may need to enable them to enter upon a course of study with this end in view. Therefore,
 - III. That an effort be made to raise within the State during

the year the sum of five thousand dollars; two thousand dollars for the endowment of four permanent scholarships in the Preparatory Department of Iowa College; so much of the remainder as may be needed for the current year to be given to aid this class of young men; and the balance to be disposed of as the Trustees may direct: This sum to be raised in the following manner; by circulating a subscription among those here present, and by requesting all our ministers to present this subject to their several charges on or near the first Sabbath in December, and take up collections in aid of this object.

A subscription paper was circulated, and \$711 subscribed.

CONGREGATIONAL HERALD.

That we regard the establishment of the Congregational Herald in Chicago as an enterprise urgently demanded by the wants of the churches in the North-West, that the editors of that paper have our hearty sympathy and confidence, and that we recommend its introduction to the families of our congregations.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

- I. That our relation to the Home Missionary work and the debt of gratitude we owe to the A. H. M. S., lead us to cherish a deep interest in the welfare of that Society, and feel as deep grief at whatever may hinder its prosperity.
- II. That prompted by this interest, we affectionately request the Executive Committee of said Society, to adopt a rule, under which, aid for the support of the Gospel shall be withheld from churches admitting voluntary slaveholders to their communion.

TEMPERANCE.

That having unceasing confidence in the justice and expediency of the principles of the "Maine Law," we earnestly desire, and will labor to secure, its enactment, substantially, in this State.

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POLITICAL DUTIES.

That we believe the morality of the Gospel extends to our political as well as to our religious duties, and that we are required thereby as really to use the power vested in us as citizens against slavery and intemperance, as we are to pray against those sins.

DOCTRINAL TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

- I. That this Association record their grateful acknowledgments to the Doctrinal Tract and Book Society of Massachusetts, for their valuable contributions to the libraries of many of our ministers, of the works of Bellamy, Hopkins, the younger Edwards, and the venerable John Robinson, and that we are animated by the substantial aid which we have thus received, to seek higher qualifications for the more faithful and efficient prosecution of our ministerial labors.
- II. That we regard the republication of other works of the Fathers of New England, together with a history of the New England Churches, as an enterprise of great importance, and as demanded by a due regard to the memory of those who have obtained for their principles and labors a good report, and also by a just sense of the wants of our own generation, and especially of the West.

CORRESPONDING BODIES.

The following Delegates were appointed, in case of whose failure, the Registrar was instructed to give certificates to such ministers as may be able to attend.

To	General	Conference	of	Maine,	D. Lane.
"	"	Association	of	New Hampshire,	tt tt
44	"	Convention	of	Vermont,	H. Adams,
"	"	Association	of	Massachusetts,	B. A. Spaulding
"	"	4:	٠.	Connecticut,	R. Gaylord,
G	"	44	44	N. York,	W. L. Coleman,
44	44	££	44	Michigan,	C. II. Gates,
44	16	4.5	11	Illinois,	O. Emerson,
"	"	Convention	of	Wisconsin,	H. N. Gates,
		17		·	

To German Evangel. Conference of the West, W. Salter,
"Synod of Illinois, S. Waters,
" " Peoria. A. B. Robbins.

The Registrar was instructed to send the resolutions referring to the Λ . H. M. S., and D. T. & B. S., to their respective secretaries.

A discourse on the history of the Congregational Churches in Iowa was delivered this evening by R. Gaylord, which he was requested to furnish for publication in the Congregational Herald.

On the morning of the Lord's day Rev. J. C. Holbrook preached from John XVII. 4., I have finished the work thou gavest me to do. At 2 o'clock the children were addressed.—At 3 o'clock the Lord's Supper was administered. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. J. K. Mason, from Mat. XX. 20. All these things have I kept from my youth up: What lack I yet?

The Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches were, by request, supplied by appointment of the Association.

Adjourned to meet at Davenport on the first Wednesday in June, 1854, at 7 P. M. Rev. W. Salter, preacher of the Associational sermon, on Thursday evening.

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THE NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION

Begins with thanksgiving for the blessings of the year. The churches have been multiplied and increased. Seven new churches have been gathered, consisting largely of those who have recently been converted from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. They are the fruits of missionary labors, and should encourage to such labors more abundant.

Revivals of religion of peculiar interest and power are reported in several places. In one instance the Divine influence extended to a company of pious emigrants, who had stopped to rest in the neighborhood, on their way over the plains to Oregon. They were accompanied by a minister, who shared in the labor and joy of the ingathering of souls. Scores and hundreds of emigrants, catching the sacred fire, flocked to the standard of the Lord Jesus which had been raised; and though belonging to different denominations, they now agreed to live together in a church-state, under the style of the "Oriana Church of Umpqua Valley," with the full purpose of planting the institutions of the gospel in their contemplated home, "where rolls the Oregon, and the Pacific wave." In another place eleven heads of families and four entire families, were added to the Lord.

Peace and prosperity have attended the churches generally. Their number is 57, ministers 49. The present number of members in the churches is 2,072. The net increase during the year is 208. The contributions of the churches to benevolent objects are \$3,314-70.

A number of houses of worship have been completed during the year, and a larger number are in process of erection, and about being commenced. The contributions from this State to the \$50,000 Fund are \$588,05. Many feeble churches are now encouraged to do what has long been in their hearts—to find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob. The friends of the Redeemer in all the new towns and

settlements are earnestly exhorted to avail themselves of the aid that is so generously proffered, and give neither sleep to their eyes, nor slumber to their eyelids, until they build a suitable house, in which they may statedly assemble to celebrate the praise of God.

A growing interest and more decided feeling prevails in relation to the questions of moral reform. Society is regarded as under obligation to protect itself and its more unfortunate members against the ravages of the distillery and the dram shop, and the establishment of the principles of the "Maine Law," in due time, is confidently anticipated. The withholding of all christian recognition, and support from the system of American slavery—a consummation most devoutly to be wished—seems nearer at hand than ever before. More just views are also obtaining in relation to the evils of popular ignorance, and schools and academies are believed to be extending their influence and improving in character. The number of Sunday School scholars in connection with the congregational churches is 2,333.

There is reason to believe that the principles and polity of our churches are gaining a stronger hold upon the confidence and affections of the people of the State at large. Calls for preaching the gospel are increasing in number and earnestness. The conviction is fast obtaining, that the churches must themselves furnish the young men who shall fill the sacred office in the new congregations and in the waste places. God is turning the hearts of some of the youth of promise in this direction, and the infant College already numbers those who desire the good work of a christian bishop. The hearty and vigorous co-operation of all the churches in the plan adopted at this meeting to increase the efficiency of Iowa College, with special reference to the training of ministers of the gospel, is earnestly desired. The population and wealth of the State are increasing with unexampled rapidity, and the necessity is urgent for a greatly increased number of good ministers of Jesus Christ.

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STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES.

Davenport Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed.	Settled
Anamosa,	1846	50	A. Wright,		
Davenport,	1839	72	E. Adams,		
De Witt,	1842	9	, ·		
Fulton and Lyons,	1839	27		1 1	
Le Clair,	1849	33	L. R. White,		
Marion,	1848	55	J. R. Mershon,		
Muscatine,	1843	74	A. B. Robbins,		
Pedce,			,	1 1	
Sabula,	1845	64	O. Emerson,		
Tipton,	1844	46	H. W. Cobb,		
•		430			

J. A. Reed, Agent of A. H. M. S.; E. Ripley, H. L. Bullen, Professors in Iowa College; E. Mead, W. C.

	Denma	ark Association.
Brighton,	11841	12 B. Roberts.
Burlington,	1838	134 W. Salter,
Clay,	1844	42
Columbus.	1846	34
Crawfordsville,	1842	54 W. A. Westervelt,
Danville,	1839	65 R. Gaylord,
Denmark,	1835	182 A. Turner,
Hillsboro,	1853	27 J. C. Cooper,
Long Creek,	1846	25 D. Knowles.
Mount Pleasant,	1841	26 S. Waters,
Old Man's Creek,	1846	19 G. Lewis,
Salem,	1853	7
Trenton,	1849	17 A. M. Eastman,
Wapello,	1853	18 A. L Leonard,
Warren,	1849	23 R. Winehell,
	- -	680

D. B. Nichols, Agent Mass. S. S. S.; A. Leonard, W. C.; O. Eastman, W. C.

Des Moines River Association.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Ordain- ed	Settled.
Bentonsport,	1843	43	O. French,		
Eddyville,	1845	23	G. B. Hitchcoek,		
Elk Creek,	1851	5	M. Carey,		
Fairfield,	1839	28	C. H. Gates,		ĺ
Farmington,	1840	69	H. Adams, P.		
Glasgow,	1853	6			
Keosauqua,	1844	54	D. Lane,		! §
Knoxville,		12	C. Burnham,		
Maryville,	1851	11			
Oskaloosa,	1844		J. V. A. Woods,		
Ottumwa,	1846	43	B. A. Spaulding, P.		
Pleasantville,	1851	17			
Red Rock,	1851	11	S. J. Francis,		
,		342	,		

G. G. Rice, Kanesville.

Dubuque Association.

Bellevue,	1847	34 W. L. Coleman,
Bowen's Prairie,	1853	11
Caseade,	1844	11
Center, German,		20 A. Frowein,
Colesburg,	1846	50 E. B. Turner,
Cottonville,	1841	20 S. D. Helms,
Dubuque,	1839	149 Jesse Guernsey,
Dubuque, German,	1847	
Durango,	1848	J. R. Upton,
Farmersburg, German,	1848	13 C. V. Hess,
French Settlement,		17
Garnavillo,	1844	45 O. Littlefield,
" German,	1848	18
Lansing,	1853	7 T. Lyman,
Maquoketa,	1843	
Monona,	1847	
Sherold's Mound, Ger.,	1849	69
Tivoli,	4851	11
Yankee Settlement,	1848	13 II. N. Gates,
,		$-\frac{620}{620}$
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MINNESOTA.

A Convention which resulted in the organization of the Congregational Association of Minnesota, was held at St. Anthony, July 29, 1853. Rev. Sherman Hall was chosen Moderator, and Rev. H. M. Niehols, Scribe.

The Meeting was opened with portions of Scripture and prayer. Rev. Charles Seccombe gave an account of his labors in St. Anthony;—congregation increasing in numbers—sabbath school flourishing and interesting—27 members in the church.

Rev. Sherman Hall, of Point Douglass, gave an interesting account of his itinerant labors. 5 preaching places—a church of 11 members organized—only one male member besides the pastor—general aspect of things improving—observance of the sabbath increasing—a Sunday School just organized at Prescott; commenced under favorable auspices.

Rev. H. M. Nichols gave a short account of his tour through Benton county, and of the call for missionary labor.

After devotional exercises the Constitution and By-Laws were discussed and adopted—of which the following are the 1st and 9th articles:—

This Association shall be called *The Congregational Association of Minnesota*. It shall consist of Rev. Messrs. Sherman Hall, of Crow Wing, Richard Hall, of Point Douglass, Charles Seccombe, of St. Anthony, H. M. Nichols of St. Anthony, Royal Twitchell, of Rum River, and Charles Galphin, of Lake Minnetonka: together with all whom they shall hereafter receive into fellowship.

This Association adopts the following Confession of Faith, as a general symbol of doctrine:

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

- ARTICLE 1. We believe that there is one God—the sole Creator, Preserver and moral Governor of the universe. A spiritual Being of infinite wisdom, power, justice, goodness and truth; self-existent, independent and unchangeable.
- ART. 2. We believe that the scriptures of the old and new Testaments were given by inspiration of God; that they contain a complete and harmonious system of divine truth, and are our only perfect rule of doctrinal belief and religious practice.
- ART. 3. We believe that according to the scriptures the divine existence is such as lays a foundation for a three-fold distinction of persons in the Godhead—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and that these three are one God—he tsame in essence, and in all the divine attributes equal.
- ART. 4. We believe that the one supreme God has made all things for himself; that known unto him were all his works from the beginning; and that he has made all things according to the holy and unchanging counsel of his own will; yet in such a manner as that man is a free agent, and accountable for all his actions.
- ART. 5. We believe that the divine law, and the principles of divine government are perfectly holy, just and good.
- ART. 6. We believe that the first parents of the human race were created hely, and fell from their original state by voluntarily transgressing the divine command in the article of forbidden fruit.
- ART. 7. We believe that, in consequence of their apostacy, all their posterity are born with hearts depraved and at enmity with God; so that, if left to themselves, they will invariably commitsin, and expose themselves to his wrath forever.
- ART. 8. We believe that Christ, the Son of God, is the only Redeemer of sinners—that he took our nature upon him, and by his sufferings and death made a sufficient atonement for the sins of all men, so that God can now be just, and yet the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus.
- ART. 9. We believe that, although the invitations of the gospel are such that whosoever will may come and partake of the waters of life freely; yet the depravity of the human heart is such, that no man will come to Christ, except the Father, by the special and efficacious influences of his spirit, draw him.

ART. 10. We believe that those who embrace the gospel were chosen in Christ before the world began; and that they are saved, not by works of righteousness which they have done, but according to the distinguishing mercy of God, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost.

ART. 11. We believe that for those who exercise true faith in Christ, there is no condemnation, and that they are kept by the power of God,

through faith unto salvation.

ART. 12. We believe that there will be a resurrection of the dead; that all mankind must one day stand before the judgment seat of Christ, to receive sentence of just and final retribution, according to their respective works; and that from the judgment seat the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the rightcous into life eternal.

ART. 13. We believe that the sacraments of the New Testament are Baptism and Lord's Supper; that believers of regular church standing only, can consistently partake of the holy supper; and that visible believers be admitted to the ordinance of baptism.

The Congregational Association of Minnesota having been thus constituted with prayer by the Moderator, the Convention was dissolved, and Rev. Sherman Hall was chosen Moderator of the Association, and Rev. Charles Seccombe, Scribe.

The following are the By-Laws relating to the licensing of Candidates.

The examination of candidates for license shall embrace the following departments:

- 1. Standing in the Christian church; present experience of the grace of God, and motives for entering the gospel ministry.
 - 2. Theological doctrine and practical duty.
 - 3. The Hebrew and Greek languages.
 - 4. Ecclesiastical History.
 - 5. Ecclesiastical Polity and positive institutions.
 - 6. Biblical Literature and History.
 - 7. Classical and Literary attainments.

Each candidate shall be required to read before the Association a sermon, or such parts of it as shall be desired. He shall also present for examination, an exegetical essay. Unless personally known to one or more of the members, the candidate shall, ordinarily, present certificates of character from his instructors in theology, or from some one

known to the Association, in addition to the usual certificates of church membership and theological studies.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :--

Resolved, That we believe the morality of the gospel extends to our social and political, as well as our religious duties, and that we are thereby as really required to use the power vested in us as citizens, against the sins of the age, as we are to pray against those sins.

Resolved, That we regard slaveholding as a sin against God, and a crime against man; and we deem it eminently the duty of the church of Christ, to stand aloof from all connection with this sin, and protest by every christian means, against the principle of property in man.

Resolved, That fully believing in the justice and expediency of the principles of the prohibitory Liquor Law, as enacted by many of the States, we will do all in our power, as christian citizens and christian ministers, to secure the enactment of a similar Law in this Territory.

Resolved, That as the sanctification of the Sabbath is one of the firmest safe guards of Society, as well as one of the highest requirements of religion, we will use special effort to promote the public and social observance of the Sabbath day.

A Committee having been appointed to draft a system of regulations for the government of the Territorial committee who shall be appointed to receive and disburse the \$4000, presented the following report, which was adopted.

REPORT.

ON THE RULES FOR THE BUILDING FUND COMMITTEE.

- 1. This Committee shall choose their own officers, who shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer.
- 2. This Committee shall be annually renewed by election by the Congregational Association of Minnesota, to continue in office until their successors are appointed, with power to fill vacancies. Three members of this committee shall constitute a quorum competent to transact business; and they shall make an annual report to the Association of their doings.
- 3. The Committee shall be regulated in appropriating the money by the principles contained in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th articles of the Albany Convention, in relation to the church building fund. (See minutes of the Convention.)

- 4. No appropriation shall be made to a church until evidence is furnished that said church has a good title to its building lot, and that it has been incorporated according to law. Provided, however, a church is *unable* to obtain a title to their lot, they may receive the appropriation by giving sufficient security for the amount, until they have had a reasonable time for obtaining such title.
- 5. Every church applying for aid must give the name and location of the church or congregation, the number of members, both male and female, the name of its minister or stated supply, and the average number of attendants on public worship.
- 6. The amount to be appropriated to any church or society, will be paid to the order of the trustees, when the committee are satisfied that the house of worship has been completed agreeably to the terms of the appropriation.
- 7. In any case where payment in advance is necessary to secure the completion of the house of worship, a portion of the amount appropriated will be advanced on personal security, the whole amount to be paid and the security to be released when the house is completed.
- 8. Whatever portion of the \$4000.00 shall not be required for immediate use, the Committee may loan on proper security, that they shall be able to avail themselves of it whenever wanted.

The Territorial Committee were now chosen, to take charge of the building fund, and attend to its disbursement in accordance with the above regulations. That Committee consists of

Rev. R. Hall, of Point Douglass; Rev. Charles Galpin, Lake Minnetonka; Rev. Charles Seccombe, St. Anthony; Hon. W. C. Hurd, Sauk Rapids; Mr. Charles King, St. Anthony.

After devotional exercises, the Association adjourned to meet at Point Douglass, on the last Thursday of January, at 7 P. M.

OREGON.

The history of Congregationalism on the Pacific coast begins with the embarkation of Rev. George H. Atkinson for Oregon, October 23, 1847, where he arrived on the 20th of the following June, having been detained nearly three months at the Sandwich Islands, awaiting an opportunity to obtain a passage to the mouth of the Columbia. In the autumn of 1848, a second missionary, Rev. Horace Lyman, was commissioned for this distant part of our home field, who commenced his labors at Portland, at the head of navigation on the Willamette River, and at present the most important place in the Territory. A church of twenty members has been organized, and a commodious church edifice erected at an expense of \$6,400, and its influence is already widely felt in the cause of temperance, education, and every effort to promote the well-being of society.

Rev. George H. Atkinson, who is stationed at Oregon City, twelve miles above Portland, has spent a portion of his time the past year in an effort at the East to procure the endowment of two literary institutions, which are regarded as vital to the interests of the cause of education in the Territory. Not the least important among the manifold labors of the pioneers in this vast territory, have been their efforts to establish these and other institutions of learning, which, with the blessing of God, shall shed the light of science and religion over these shores for centuries to come.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848, produced an unsettled state of society in Oregon, very disastrous to the interests of the missions. The regular pursuits of life were sus-

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pended, and nearly the whole male population rushed to the mines, and when the crowd of adventurers began to return. other causes were in operation to scatter the population over the country, so that but a small number in most cases can be reached by each missionary. Other laborers, however, have entered upon the field—Rev. Thomas Condon, in 1852, who is stationed at St. Helens, and Rev. Obed Dickenson at Salem. These brethren, with three others, whose names we have not been able to procure, and one new school Presbyterian, have formed themselves into a Congregational Association, and although these, with all their fellow-laborers of other Protestant denominations, can but ill supply the rapidly increasing population scattered along the shores of the Straits of De Fuca and Pugets Sound, amid the forests around the cascades of the Columbia, through the fertile valleys of the Cowlitz and the Willamette, on the banks of the Umpqua, and even to the boundary of California, they will cause many a region to shine in the light of truth, and exert an invaluable influence in moulding the character of this infant territory, and in laying the foundations of public order, intelligence and virtue.

CALIFORNIA.

By the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, ratified May 30, 1848, Mexico ceded to the United States the Province of Upper California. This event added a vast area to our national domain, and imposed a new responsibility on the Home Missionary Society, as the organ of the churches in supplying the destitute portions of our country with the means of grace. Two missionaries were therefore commissioned for California in the autumn of 1848.

Before they had embarked for their field of labor, the astounding announcement was received which turned toward that land the attention of the whole civilized world. The golden treasures which had slumbered from the Creation, awaiting the occupancy of the soil by a free Protestant people, were suddenly disclosed; and from every civilized land, but most of all from our own shores, eager multitudes rushed to gather the golden harvest. Villages and cities sprang up, as by magic, along the river courses; and from an obscure Mexican province, it leaped forth a full grown State.

To follow these self-exiled thousands with the institutions of the gospel, which should mold the discordant elements thus thrown upon those shores into the forms of organized and christian society, was the appropriate work and evident duty of the Home Missionary Society; and although the treasury was empty, the Committee hesitated not to obey the summons, and in 1850 commissioned three additional laborers for this field. They were cordially received, and after a short period, CALIFORNIA. 271

their support was assumed by the people to whom they ministered. God has signally prospered their labors. In San Francisco, San Jose, Marysville, and Nevada, flourishing churches have been gathered, and commodious houses of worship erected. Extensive tours for exploration and preaching have also been made in different parts of the country, especially in the mining districts. The missionaries, have also exerted a leading influence in restraining the prevalence of vice and crime—in creating an elevated and healthful public sentiment—in projecting educational enterprises—in diffusing general intelligence and religious truth, through the medium of the press; in short, in every movement connected with laying the foundations of institutions which are destined to bless the unborn millions who are to people those shores.

In the month of July, 1849, the First Congregational Church was formed in this city, under the ministry of Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, its present pastor. In that early day, the population of the city numbered but a few hundreds; and the congregation assembled for divine worship in a small building, situated on the southwest corner of Portsmouth Square. But the influx of population was so rapid, and buildings of every kind were so scarce, that the public necessity soon demanded this house, (which had been built for a public school house) as a place of confinement for criminals. From about August of that year, till the following February, the congregation had no convenient place of assembling. At that time a chapel had been completed by them, sufficiently large to accommodate 200 persons and upwards. Early in the summer of the year following, 1850, Mr. Hunt was installed pastor of the church; and ever since the place of worship has been well filled, and much of the time crowded to overflowing. In June, 1851, the building was exposed to the great fire, and was saved only by the greatest exertion. Plans for building a more commodious church were talked of as soon as the city began to recover from the depressing effects of the great fires of the year 1851; but none was fixed upon till about a year ago, when it was determined to erect a permanent brick church. It was a great

undertaking, but it was entered upon with a corresponding energy. The building is now up, and will have been, ere this, dedicated to divine worship. The society will be involved in a heavy debt; but it is within its own body, the means being furnished by a number of the congregation. There are few if any very wealthy men in this congregation, but the body of the society are young men of energy and perseverance. An organ is on the way for this church, and the audience room will be neat and tasteful. The house will hold when completed, from 1200, to 1500 persons. This will be the first permanent church edifice erected in the city.

In the summer of the same year, 1849, in a little village of cloth tents and flimsy houses and shops, pitched under the noble oaks, on the banks of the River Sacramento, another little church was formed under the ministry of Rev. J. A. Benton. The congregation met sometimes under the shade of one of the larger trees; and sometimes in a building, which, in other countries, would be called a *shcd*, and which was afterwards a blacksmith's shop.

Amid the hurry and bustle and confusion of those days, the Sabbath was but little distinguished from other time. Very few took note of it. Noise and business and traffic characterised it. But when the town was all astir, and teams were coming and going, and boats and vessels were unlading, the little congregation might have been seen gathered in their accustomed place under the tree, or in the before mentioned building, to honor God as best they could, in public worship. It was a matter that attracted little attention and caused but few remarks. It interfered with nobody's schemes, though they who attended to such things as public worship at that time in California, were regarded as somewhat singular. The season of severe heat came on, and prostrated the health of their minister. He struggled against sickness for months, but was finally obliged, at the beginning of the rainy season, to leave for a change of climate. During that long and severe winter, 1849-50, the congregation was without a minister. But when spring returned, he went to his place again, with

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health restored and strength revived. His little church gathered around him, his congregation assembled again, first in an upper room, while their present church edifice was building; and when that was done, (which was early in the summer of 1850,) their numbers were considerably enlarged. From that time the progress of the church has been marked with usefulness and success.

In the spring of the year 1851, Mr. Benton was ordained and installed paster of the church; the only ordination service that has taken place in the State. The plain, pointed, and unshrinking manner in which the truth has there been preached ever since, has had a great influence in bringing about the marked change that has taken place in the merals of that community. And the influence of that church and congregation, now filling entirely their house of worship, exerts, and will exert a very important influence in carrying the work of reform to the desired result. The salutary progress has hitherto been silent and unheralded; but it has gone so far, that those who have least sympathy with it care not to speak disrespectfully of it.

When, last November, the entire city was wrapped in flames, and men, women, and children were obliged to flee for their lives at dead of night, and when, indeed, every other church in the city was in a blaze, the well directed efforts to save this one were blessed; and though apparently most exposed, it was as if the Omnipotent One had vouchsafed it protection, and commanded the raging element to do it no harm. And there it stands to this day, the only house of worship in the city, and there is the faithful sowing of the seed.

Two and a half years ago, news came down from the mountains that rich deposits of gold had been found in and along what was called Deer Creek. Multitudes flocked thither, and a settlement immediately sprung up along the banks of that stream. The mineral resources of the neighborhood continuing to be great, the place grew in size and became the centre of a thriving business. As in too many other instances, everything was taken there but moral principle. But that was so

far left behind, that order and decorum, sobriety, and a regard for the Sabbath, were little known. Into this rough but stirring scene of life Rev. J. H. Warren removed with his family in the spring of 1851. In six months from that time, he had by vigorons exertion secured the erection of the neat and comfortable church before mentioned, at a cost of \$5,600, all of which had been paid.

Six months after that, he was installed paster of the Congregational Church worshipping in it; and he has continued his ministrations ever since to a congregation that value the gospel the more for being permitted to enjoy it while they dwell away in those rough and mountainous districts.

- Rev. J. G. Hale is located in Grass Valley, four miles from Nevada. He has been there less than four months. He has a congregation worshipping in a Masonic Hall; and has a church building up and enclosed, and paid for thus far. It is a little larger than that at Nevada. This building will doubtless be completed and occupied in two months.
- Rev. W. C. Pond has begun to gather a congregation in the northern part of this city. Two months ago, he commenced to get subscriptions for his building. It is up, finished in a neat and substantial manner with a bell, and nearly paid for, 60 feet by 32; and was dedicated June 27. Services interesting. House holds 300; and at least 100 went away, not being able to get in. This is not an indication of what his congregation will be, for Mr. Hunt and myself suspended our services to attend his. But he will soon gather a good congregation.
- Rev. I. E. Benton is preaching at Mission Dolores, near San Francisco, but no particulars have been received of the state of the Mission.

While we rejoice that our own denomination has taken so early and useful a part in the great work of evangelizing this young and vigorous State, we thank God that other laborers have entered the field and are cultivating it with success.

While the harvest is so great and the laborers are so few, we hardly stay to ask where they have been trained, and in what way they will till the soil, if they do but go forth bearing the precious seed of gospel truth. We would heartily say—"Send by whom thou wilt send;"—"Here am I, send me;"—and then add the fervent prayer—"Now the Lord add unto them (how many soever they be) an hundred-fold," and 'that our eyes may see it.'

CANADA.

The Congregational churches in Canada, have, with about eight or nine exceptions, risen into existence since the year 1836. This progress is mainly the fruit of the labors of the Colonial Missionary Society, in connection with the Congregational Union of England and Wales. At the same time not a little has been done in the way of increasing the number of churches by the existing churches themselves, and in this work they have been effectually aided by the liberality of the Christians in the United States. A large proportion of the churches now reported are partially dependent on missionary funds for the support of their pastors; these funds are partly raised in England, partly in Canada, and almost annually some contributions are sought in the United States. In a large number of them, especially in Eastern Canada, there are a considerable number of members natives of the United States, or decendants of such.

Until the present year the churches in Eastern Canada, and as far West as Brockville, have been associated in one Union, and those West of that point in another. Their respective local missionary organizations were also distinct and separate; but the whole have been recently brought together in one Union and one Missionary Society, under the names of the "Congregational Union of Canada," and the "Congregational Canadian Missionary Society." From eighteen to twenty of the existing pastors have been trained in the Theological Institution at Toronto, in which there are usually from six to nine students.

These churches have done a very important service to the religious interests of Canada, by diffusing correct ideas in relation to the nature of Christian fellowship, and in regard to the spiritual nature of our Lord's Kingdom. They were never more effective than at the present time.

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STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES.

CANADA EAST.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Out- Stations.	Average Hearers.
Abbottsford,		30	Rev. N. McLeod,	3	100
Granby,		80	Tiev. N. Melleod,	2	250
St. Andrews,		25	Vacant,		100
Broome & Cowansville,		25	D. Connell,		100
Durham,	1	60	D. Dunkerley,		100
Danville, Shipton,		84	A. J. Parker,	-	180
Eaton,		68.	E. J. Sherrell,	1	120
English River, Wil-		0.0	Vacant		
liamstown,		20	{ Vacant,		
Inverness,		60	Vacant,		150
Hawkesbury, C. W.		50	Vacant,	2	200
Indian Lands, "		60	J. McKillican,	3	520
Melbourne,		40	T. Bayne,	3	200
Montreal, Zion ch.			H. Wilkes, D. D.,		500
" Gosford-st.			F. H. Marling,		180
Philipsburgh,			J. Buckham,		150
Potton,		1	Vacant,		
Russeltown,		65	H. Lancashire,		120
Sherbrooke,			J. Robertson,	2	350
Stanstead,			R. V. Hall.	1	150
Quebec,*			W. H. Hugh de Burgh.	,	150

Twen'ty churches, two of them being just over the border in Western Canada; 14 ministers; 1138 members, or about this number; 3620 hearers, probably many more.

into which it has sent its wandering streams.

At its formation it was the only Church in the city professing to restrict its membership to converted persons. This, and yet more, the strong attachment to the English and Scotch "Established churches," occasioned silent but strong opposition which, however,

^{*} The interest felt in this Church by many into whose hands this volume will come, may justify, if not demand, a note. Its healthy infancy and vigorous youth gave promise of a growth which has not yet been realized; but its importance is not to be measured by its numbers. Standing on the frontier of the Province, it receives from none of the other churches,—it contributes to almost all; so that while many have been brought into its fellowship, its membership has remained comparatively small. Within five vears of its formation, "a Quebec church" might have been gathered in its rival sister city, with half as many members as itself now numbers, while its representatives might have been found in New Brunswick, in several States of the Union, and in "the Old Country," as well as in Western Canada. Like a mount in upon which the precious rains have descended, the effects of which are to be seen not so made upon its rugged sides as in the plains beneath, into which it has sent its wandering streams.

CANADA WEST.

Churches.	Organ ized.	Members.	Ministers.	Out- stations.	Average Heate s.
Albion & Bolton Village,		17	J. Wheeler,	3	160
Bowmanville,		61			
Millville,		10	J. Climie,		200
Newcastle,		11)		
Belleville,		25	H. D. Powis,		200
Brantford,		60	John Wood,		200
Brock, (Gaelic,)			Vacant,		
Brockville,		18	J. Fraser,		40
Burford and Paris,			J. Vincent,		200
Caledon,		50			160
Cobourg,		55	Thomas Snell,		100
Cold Springs,		75	William Hayden,	2	170
Colpoy's Bay, (Indian.)			L. Kribs,		
Darlington,			J. Climie,		
Drummondville, Pres.) '		
pastor Cong.	1		{ Thomas Rattray,		
Erramosa,		50) T 377:11:	3	000
Hillsburgh,		11	{ J. Williams,		300
Esquesing,			Vacant,		
" Centre,			H. Denny,		
Georgetown,			J. Unsworth,		
Glanford,		ļ	T. Finton,		
Hamilton,	1	53	E. Ebbs.		110
Kingston,		50	K. M. Fenwick,		250
Lanark,	į	70	R. K. Black,	1	300
London,			W. F. Clarke,		150
Markham,	1		James Hay,		150
Martintown,			J. McKillican,		
Newmarket,			Thomas Baker,		
Norwood & Asphodel,	Ì	12	,		
Clairville,	- 1	6	{ T. Searight,	1 1	190
Norwich,		1	Vacant,		
Nottawassaga,			N. McKinnon,		
Oakland,		1	W. Hay,		
Oakville and Trafalgar.	ļ		Vacant.		

like its deep snows, melted and disappeared. A commodions and substantial building was erected and paid for, except the ground on which it stood, and so well attended as to promise permanent prosperity; but the removal of the Government offices—the failure of health and removal of its first pastor—the sudden death of his success by cholera—the devastation of two-thirds of the city by the two fires, and the repeated and long continued deprivations of pastoral oversight, have tried the faith and courage of its friends. But the dark clouds have broken away, and the sun now shines again—the precursor, it is hoped, of revived life and more abundant fruitfulness. The solid and beautiful church has been repaired and adorned, and the labors of its present pastor appear to be blessed. May their peace and prosperity be like the noble river which flows beneath them—increasing in breadth and power in all its course.

CANADA WEST .- Continued.

Churches.	Organ- ized.	Members	Ministers.		Average Hearers.
Oro, Innisfil, and Argus Settlement,		39	A. Raymond,		150
Port Sarnia, Plympton, Moore's,		15 16 31			200
Port Stanley, Scotland,		21	W. Allworth, William Hay,	2	100 250
Simeoe, Southwold,		34	G. Ritchie, J. Silcox,	2	140
Swackhammers, Stouffville,		76	Vacant, J. Durrant,	2	200
Stratford, Toronto, Adelaide-st.		13	S. Snider, J. Roaf,		80
" Richmond-st. Vaughan,			Vacant, — Jupp,		
Warwick, Whitby,		25	D. McCallum, J. T. Byrne,		60

Total, 52 churches, 37 ministers, about 1,600 members, and above 6 000 hearers.

Without Pastoral Charge.—Adam Lillie, Professor Divinity, Philosophy, &c., Arthur Wickson, A. M., Professor Classics and Hebrew, Toronto Theological Institute; A. Geikie, Toronto; Wm. Clarke, Simcoe, Agent of French Canadian Missionary Society; Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines, Missionary to Colored population; R. S. Ward, Toronto; S. King, Hamilton.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION, of Canada, will meet D. V. in Zion Church, Montreal, on the second Wednesday of June, 1854, at 4 o'clock P. M.



ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.

PASTOR, REV. HENRY WILKES, D. D.

The wood cut affords a good representation of the church building occupied by the First Congregational Church, Montreal. It was creeted at a cost, including the price of the land, of twenty-five thousand dollars, and was dedicated in November, 1846. The church was organized in July, 1832, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Richard Miles, formerly missionary at Capetown, South Africa, in connection with the London Missionary Society. During the few years of his pastorate, a neat building was erected by the congregation, in St. Maurice street, capable of seating, without galleries, 350 persons.

In October, 1836, the present pastor began his regular labors among the people, taking in connection therewith, the agency of the Colonial Missionary Society, at first for the whole and CANADA. 281

afterwards for a part of Canada; for which twofold object he left his sphere of labor in Great Britain, and proceeded to Canada. As a consequence the history of this church has been linked intimately with the progress of the Congregational cause in Canada East, and the eastern portion of Canada West. Eight of its members have gone into the Christian ministry; the servivors of whom are now actively laboring in some part of the Lord's Vineyard.

In a few years after Dr. Wilkes' entrance upon the pastorate, galleries were creeted in the church, and other improvements made; and, moreover, the debt was paid off early in 1843. The second church was formed of members of this church, amicably leaving for the purpose, under the pastorate of Rev. J. J. Carruthers, D. D., now of Pertland, Maine. The place being incapable of enlargement, and there being no room left for extension, it was determined to creet a new, more commodious and larger edifice, and to dispose of that in St. Maurice street. As none of the pews were sold, but the property was that of the church this could be legally effected with ease. An eligible site was purchased on Beaver-Hall Hill, and the present church building erected. It seats with case 1100 persons. There is a little peculiarity about its management which ought to be stated. one has individually any right of property in the building; it belongs to the aggregate body, the Church, the members of which only have any vote in relation to it. The seats within the building are free to all. This was deemed important because of the great influx of strangers to the city from time to time, who are often deterred from attending a place of worship from fear of incommoding regular attendants. It is therefore prominently laid down as a rule, that strangers have as much right as ordinary occupants to enter any pew in the building. to make this abundantly clear, there are no pew rents. Yet it was not deemed well to have families unnecessarily inconvenienced, therefore with the above understanding, such portions of pews as they could occupy were allocated to families and individuals. The support of the institution, as a whole, including pastor's salary, interest of debt, and general current expenses.

are provided for by weekly voluntary contributions. Parties put down their names for so much per week; a convenient mode of paying it is provided, and they bring it up to the house of the Lord every Lord's day, 1 Cor. 16: 2. Seven years experience has proved to this church that sufficient funds for all the above purposes are more easily and cheerfully raised this way than by the old method of pew rents and subscriptions. The contributions are thus not in proportion to the space occupied, for sometimes a poor man occupies a large space with his family, while a rich man has no family to bring to God's house; but they are designed to be in accordance with apostolic rule, "As God hath prospered you." Four years ago the debt on the building was eighteen thousand dollars; at the close of the present year it will probably stand eight thousand.

During the present year, Zion Church has been linked in historical associations with the melancholy massacre of the 9th of June. Under its roof Gavazzi lectured. Against its strong stone walls a Popish mob came with shouts of hate, and acts of outrage and violence; and in front of it respectable and unoffending citizens were shot down, under circumstances the most mysterious and extraordinary conceivable. To this hour inexplicable mystery hangs like a funeral pall around that catastrophe.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.*

* [The following paper was received from Rev. T. M. Post, after subsequent pages were in type, and is inserted on account of the deep and wide-spread interest felt in the movement it describes.]

The First Trinitarian Congregational Church, of St. Louis supposed to be the only one in active existence in the State of Missouri-originated less than two years since, from the Third Presbyterian Church of St. Louis: a large portion of which thought that by adopting the Congregational organization, they would both increase their own usefulness, and meet an obvious want of the city: which—with all ecclesiastical forms from Mormonism to Papacy, embraced within it and with its population of an hundred thousand, many of them originally from Congregational connexions - had not a single Congregational Church within its limits. It was decided by a vote of sixty-two to twenty-four of the church members, and embracing a larger proportion of the pecuniary support of the church, to make the proposed change. The church property which was only sufficient to pay to private stockholders about 80 per cent. of their investment, was purchased by the majority, all who wished to withdraw being paid for their stock at a higher valuation than the majority who purchased, offered to sell their own. The church was organized with the announced purpose of erecting a new place of worship in a situation more central and favorable for the new enterprize, and more convenient for those who wished to engage in it. Twenty thousand dollars were subscribed for this purpose before the organization, and a lot in the most pleasant

portion of the city has since been purchased for \$13,000. Failure to effect an anticipated loan at the East, and an unwillingness to bring a heavy debt on an infant church, have induced a delay in building. But notwithstanding the disadvantage of this delay, which is felt to be a serious one, and notwithstanding antagonistic influences of various kinds attaching to it in its early history, the church has had a steady and healthful growth in strength and numbers and general prosperity.

The church was organized in March, 1852, with twenty-five members. It now numbers 129.

It has had thus far great internal harmony, no cases of discipline, and has enjoyed one revival of religion. It has in it á large corps of Christian young men, who are active in the various enterprises of the city. Its Sabbath school has twenty four teachers and one hundred and thirty pupils. In addition to its contribution to the general objects of Chistian charity, it sustains a city Missionary.

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CONGREGATIONALISM IN CHICAGO, ILL.*

Under the impression that once so generally prevailed, that Congregationalism could not or ought not to exist in the U.S. out of New England, no effort was made to plant the system of the Pilgrim Fathers in what is now the principal city of the North-west. Presbyterianism was allowed to take entire possession of the ground, and appropriate to itself all the elements of Congregationalism there. The First Presbyterian Church was founded in connection with the labors of a Congregational minister. (Rev. Jeremiah Porter, now of Green Bay.) in March. 1833, and was composed, with the exception of one individual. of those who were members of Congregational Churches, and that individual is now a deacon in the First Congregational Church of Chicago. The Church grew rapidly with the growth of the city, embodying in itself all the Presbyterianism and Congregationalism of the place, (the latter having always been by far the largest.) Subsequently a second and a third Presbyterian Church were formed, in connection with the New School body, and ultimately, also, an Old School organization, a large portion of the materials of the latter being also Congregational.

It was not until 1851 that any movement was made to establish Congregationalism on a distinctive basis; and it was then by a forced process on the part of the Presbyterians that it was brought into being.

^{*} Received too late to insert in its proper place, and is here necessarily abbreviated.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHICAGO was organized on the 22d of May, 1851, by a council called for the purpose. Forty-eight persons assented to the Articles of Faith and entered into covenant with God and each other.

They erected a plain house of worship, which was subsequently burned. Arrangements are in progress for building a new and handsome house during 1854, at a cost of upwards of \$15,000. The membership has increased to more than one hundred, and the prospects of the Society are every way encouraging.

In Dec. 1852, a council assembled pursuant to letters missive, and organized the "Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago," most of the members of which were from the First Presbyterian Church. They erected a house of worship which was dedicated in February, 1853. The present membership is about eighty, and having a central and eligible location there is every prospect of a large and speedy increase. A call has been extended to and accepted by Rev. N. H. Eggleston, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to become the pastor.

In March 1853, arrangements were made for the purchase of the establishment of the *Prairie Herald*, a religious newspaper published in Chicago, and for securing the services of Rev. J. C. Holbrook, of Dubuque, as editor of the Congregational Herald, which was to succeed it; and also to gather a new church of which he should be the minister. The new paper was issued in April 1853, and has been steadily increasing in circulation and influence, and has already accomplished much for the spread and permanent establishment of Congregationalism in Chicago and the North-west.

In June 1853, a third Congregational Church was organized in the north division of the city, in connection with the labors of Mr. H., by a council convened for the purpose, called the New England Church. They have erected a neat, though temporary house of worship, at an expense, including the lot, of about \$5,000, and there is every encouragement for the expectation of growth and prosperity.

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In April also of the same year, Rev. E. F. Dickinson commenced his labors in the southern section of the city, and as the result a fourth Congregational Church was formed in November, in the vicinity of the American Car Company's works. A house of worship has been erected, and regular services are sustained on the Sabbath. Mr. D. also preaches once every Sabbath at another point in the southern division of the city, where a house of worship has been built and a church is expected to be organized.

Thus it will be seen, that Congregationalism, although but little more than two years old in Chicago, has become a "fixed fact" there, and its churches are numbered among the permanent institutions of the flourishing and growing "Garden City." It is surprising that it had existence there no sooner, since the American portion of the population is almost exclusively of eastern origin, and the great majority of the number, and the principal wealth and efficiency of the Presbyterian Churches are really Congregational. Had the First Presbyterian Church been established on the platform of Congregationalism as it should have been, that system would have been predominant in the city. The present prospects are, that, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it has been introduced, it will soon take the prominent and influential position to which it is entitled, and become one of the most efficient instrumentalities in the city for the promotion of the Gospel, as it already has in the interior of the North-west, where it early took root, and has ever held its proper place.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN NEW-YORK.

The rise of Congregationalism in the City of New York dates properly from the formation of the present Broadway Tabernacle Church. Previous to that time there had existed in the city a few feeble Congregational churches, some of which hardly lived long enough to have a history, or even a name. These enterprises, however wisely planned, were frustrated by unforeseen circumstances, partly through a misconception of the principles of Congregationalism in the community at large, partly from the general failure of the "Free Church" movement, with which some of these were identified, but mainly in consequence of those extraordinary commercial crises, which, within the last twenty years, have involved many of the leading Christian merchants of New York in pecuniary embarrass ment and ruin.

The Broadway Tabernaele Church was organized September 3, 1840. The building known as the Broadway Tabernaele, was erected in 1836 for the accommodation of a Free Church, under the pastoral character of Rev. Charles G. Finney; but Mr. Finney was soon dismissed from this charge in consequence of ill health, and after several changes in the pastoral office and in its organic structure, the church was disbanded in July, 1840, the Tabernaele having been previously sold at auction under foreclosure of mortgage. At this sale, Mr. David Hale, then a member of the church worshipping in the building, purchased the Tabernaele entirely upon his own responsibility, and forthwith announced that it would continue to be open for public worship,

in accordance with the usages of the Congregational churches of New England. Mr. Hale had for some time felt the desirableness of having in New York a large and central church, in which the sons of the Puritans could find the faith, the worship, and the ecclesiastical order of their fathers, and he invited all persons friendly to such an organization, to unite with him in forming a Congregational Church. About seventy persons entered into such an organization, under the name of the Broadway Tabernacle Church. In the first year of its existence, 114 were added to this church, and in the second year, 130, of whom 60 united upon profession of their faith. More than 1000 members have been enrolled upon the catalogue of the church, and notwithstanding the changes by removal and by death, so frequent in New York, it maintains an average of about four hundred resident members.

The Tabernaele Church, at its formation, made the following declaration as the fundamental principle of Church organization:—

"A Christian Church, we understand properly to be, and we accordingly declare this church to be, an association of professed believers in Christ for mutual watchfulness, for the enjoyment of Christian ordinances, and the maintenance of the worship of God."

This appears to have been the first formal declaration of the principles of Congregationalism, by an organized body in the city of New York. But the prosperity of the Tabernacle Church demonstrated that Congregationalism could flourish upon this soil, and awakened the numerous friends of this system of church polity—the sons of New England residing in New York and Brooklyn—to the importance of forming churches in their several neighborhoods, in which they could worship God after the manner of their fathers. The first impulse to the organization of those churches in the two cities, which now give to Congregationalists a position relatively as strong as that of any other denomination of Christians, was given by the enterprise and the pecuniary contributions of Mr. Hale, and by the success of the Tabernacle Church.

In the original movement, Mr. Hale stood almost entirely When he purchased the Tabernacle, his private resources were limited, money was worth two per cent. a month, and property and credit were at the lowest ebb. His connection with the Tabernacle was widely misunderstood and misrepresented. What he did for the glory of God and the promotion of Christian truth, liberty, activity and love, was ascribed to the most narrow and selfish motives. Having bought the house entirely on his own responsibility, at a time when this involved no ordinary risk, and having given on account of the purchase his own notes to a large amount, he was obliged to open the house quite freely to public uses, in order that the income from these lettings might pay the interest on loans and mortgages, ground rent, and other current expenses, in all exceeding four thousand dollars. In so doing, Mr. Hale sometimes allowed the Tabernacle to be used for purposes which were disapproved by the church and the Christian community, and as neither the extent of his obligations, nor his agreement to surrender his property to the church at cost, were generally known, the impression went abroad that he rented the building for the sake of gain, and was deriving a handsome income from worldly amusements. This greatly scandalized some good people, and furnished his political and personal enemies with an inexhaustible fund of satire and abuse. All this he bore goodnaturedly, knowing that in due time the whole matter would be understood. He had some peculiar notions as to the purposes for which such a building as the Tabernacle should be used, but he was ever ready to regard the wishes of his brethren in the church, even when he had entire control of the building. For several years he had the sole management of the property, renting it as he had opportunity for public purposes, and transacting all the business pertaining thereto, for none of which services did he ever receive a single cent for his own benefit. As soon as the new church was organized, Mr. Hale leased the Tabernacle to the ecclesiastical society or congregation, for ten years, at an annual rent of one thousand dollars. By the terms of this lease the congregation were to have the exclusive use

of the audience chamber on the Sabbath, and of the lecture room and other apartments during the week, and to receive all the revenue from pew rents and collections, they defraying their own expenses, and Mr. Hale reserving the right to let the building for miscellaneous purposes during the week, and engaging to meet all the expenses of the property. It was further stipulated that at any time within the ten years, the Broadway Tabernacle Society might purchase the property at cost, interest included, and that the net income of the building in the interim should constitute a sinking fund for such purchase. Thus Mr. Hale voluntarily put it out of his power ever to realize one dollar from what might have proved a most lucrative investment. He bought the Tabernacle at his own risk, intending that the property by its earnings should, as it were, redeem itself for the perpetual use and benefit of a Congregational church. so disinterested, is hardly credited by a selfish world. sinister motive is ever suspected by those who know not what it is to forego self-interest for the glory of God.

In March, 1845, the Broadway Tabernacle Society purchased the building of Mr. Hale, Mr. Thompson having made this a condition of accepting their call to become their pastor. The property is now owned by the Society, is almost free from encumbrance, and has more than doubled in value. Few churches have been more truly prospered than this.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN.

(SEE FRONTISPIECE.)

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS commenced its existence as an organized body on the the 22d day of December, 1844. The Ecclesiastical Society connected with it was legally constituted on the 24th of the same month.

With few exceptions these were composed, as they still are to a great extent, either of emigrants from New England, or of those whose ancestors were of the Puritan stock. Most of the individuals associated in the formation of the church, had been previously connected with societies of the Presbyterian Church; but though united thus with another communion, and happy in their relations to it, engaged in its interests, edified by its ordinances and ministrations, and attached to its clergy, they retained an undiminished regard for the institutions of ecclesiastical order with which they had been previously familiar, which were endeared to them by their associations with parental piety, and whose influences were seen to be identified with all that is noblest in the history of New England.

And this regard for the principles and practices of the Congregational order, was thoroughly revived by the discussions on Church government, which in the years 1843–'4 attracted such general attention in the commercial metropolis, and throughout the country. Many were led to feel, in the progress of those discussions, that the institutions to which they had been attached by outward and traditional associations, rather than by conviction, possessed intrinsic claims on their affection and respect; that the Congregational system, as expounded by its standards,

and as essentially embodied in the usages of the New England churches, was the most remote of all systems from that hierarchical Episcopaey whose pretensions in their judgment had become excessive; that it preserved a simplicity and self-consistency, in its principles and methods, which others wanted; that it realized more nearly than they the primitive and Scriptural idea of the Church and its ministry; that in its practical applications it would avoid certain tendencies or liabilities to difficulty believed to be inherent in them, and would tend more fully to unfold the graces of Christians, and to develope and augment the energies of the Church.

It was perceived, also, that a church modelled substantially after the New England pattern would attract some to its worship who otherwise, through prejudice against the Presbyterian discipline or history, might be drawn into communions essentially diverse from that of their Fathers; and it was hoped that a society in Brooklyn which should welcome to a familiar altar the enterprising young men coming thither, year by year, from the cities and villages of the East, would be an instrument to them of eternal good, proving the birth-place of their souls.

Nor was the belief wanting that churches which should represent fully the polity of New England in the recognized metropolis of the country, and which should demonstrate the practicability of establishing that polity upon a soil for which it had been pronounced unfitted, might do much, by example as well as by direct effort, to spread throughout the land the principles of the Pilgrims, and without detriment to other departments of the Church to establish and extend Congregational liberty.

Under these circumstances, and with these views, an orthodox church of some kind having become needful in the central part of the city, to supply the wants of a rapidly increasing population, it was determined, after repeated consultations and prayer for Divine direction, to commence at once the needful preliminary measures for the erection of a suitable edifice, and the organization in due time of a Congregational Church.

The first meeting of individuals interested in this enterprise, was held on the evening of January 25th, 1844. The night was

cold and inclement, and only a few persons were present. There was, however, no loss of zeal and no discouragement among the few who had collected. The meeting was organized, a committee was designated to draft a plan for subscriptions, the time was fixed for another assembling, and all resolved to enlist others in the new undertaking.

From that time the work went steadily forward. Subscriptions were secured to an amount which it was estimated would cover the total cost of the land, the building, the organ, and the whole furniture of the house; a suitable site was selected and purchased, the contracts were made, and the erection of the edifice commenced. Its corner stone was laid July 2, 1844, in presence of a large assembly. Rev. W. B. Lewis, of the Third Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, offered the introductory prayer; Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, delivered an eloquent and appropriate address; and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Brodhead, of the Central Reformed Dutch Church.

For several months after the commencement of their enterprise, and until the edifice to be occupied by them was measurably completed, the individuals engaged in the establishment of the new church, remained in the societies with which they were connected, and heartily discharged therein their several duties. But on the evening of the 22d December, the two hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, seventy-one persons assented publicly to Articles of Faith, entered into covenant with each other and with God, and were recognized by a council as a church of Christ.

From that time until the present, the progress of the Church in numbers and in strength, and, it is hoped, also in piety and Christian efficiency, has been steady though gradual.

In June, 1846, a unanimous call was presented by the Church and Society to Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., to become their pastor; and in November of that year, the call having been renewed, he accepted it, and was installed.

In June, 1847, nine of the members of the Church, including several who had been actively interested in it from its commencement, were dismissed, at their own request, to unite with others in establishing the Plymouth Church, which was organized soon after. The Church has also given, of its members and means, to the formation or the strengthening of other churches in Brooklyn and its vicinity; and its members have seen the denominational interest which, with the single exception of the Tabernacle church in New York, was so insignificant at the commencement of their enterprise, assuming rapidly a strength and character not to have been anticipated, and at which they have themselves been often surprised.

Soon after the institution of regular Sabbath services in the lecture room of the Church, a Sabbath School was commenced, for the systematic instruction of the youth of the congregation, and it has continued with increasing interest to the present time. It numbers more than two hundred upon the list of its pupils, with an average attendance of a hundred and sixty, and many of the members of the Church are energetically enlisted in it. Several have been led, it is hoped, to commence the Christian life under its instructions.

Immediately after the complete organization of the Church, by the installation of its pastor, a schedule was adopted of monthly contributions for objects of Christian benevolence, and collections have since been annually made in accordance with it. These have already amounted, in the aggregate, to from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

From the moment at which the enterprise of establishing a Congregational Church in Brooklyn, began to assume a definite form in the thoughts of its projectors, it had been a favorite element in their plan, that the edifice to be erected for it should be encumbered by no debt. It was supposed at the outset, that \$25,000 would amply suffice; and when it was found that this sum must be exceeded in order to complete it in the manner desired, the needed increase of funds was regularly and carefully secured, before the alteration was decided upon. But when the whole was completed, it was found that owing to unforeseen delays and expenditures, and the changes which had been gradually made in the original plan, the entire cost of the edifice had

been \$65,000; and that a debt remained upon it, after all that had been paid, of \$18,000. It was felt that the original design would never be completed, or the highest prosperity and energy of the Society be secured, until this was removed. Accordingly, in January 1848, measures were adopted for its liquidation; and before April of the same year, the whole amount was subscribed, within the Society, and the property released from every incumbrance. A secure basis was thus established for permanent pecuniary prosperity; the original design in regard to the enterprise, was in this respect completely realized; and the Society now shows year by year a regular balance in its treasury. It is also accumulating, gradually, a choice and ample Pastoral Library.

There are now connected with the Church more than four hundred members. The usual attendance on the Sabbath worship numbers a thousand. Two seasons of general religious inquiry and interest have been enjoyed during the last seven years; and few communions have passed without some persons presenting themselves for union with the Church on profession of their faith.

In view of all the progress of the Church thus far, of its present position and strength, and of the prospects for usefulness that are evidently opening before it, its members feel that they have abundant reason for gratitude and hope, though also for humility. Through many scenes, of expectation and disappointment, of confidence and of patience, the hand of God has led them up, to a point where their numbers are comparatively large, their means of usefulness ample, and their visible influence extensive and enlarging. To Him, they would render all the praise. Upon Him, they would rely for wisdom and for grace. And in His strength they would go joyfully forth, to the labors, the trials, and as they trust the Christian successes, of the inviting Future.

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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ALBANY.

REV. RAY PALMER, D. D., PASTOR.

In the early part of the year 1850, an Association of gentlemen connected with different congregations in the city, purchased the house of worship then recently vacated by the First Presbyterian Church, with a view to the establishment of a new religious Society, together with a Church of the faith and order of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England. This step was taken from a conviction that there was need of another Church; and it was hoped, that one Congregational in its form, while it would meet the wishes and the sympathies of numerous families of New England origin already in the city, or removing into it from time to time, might also have a happy influence, as a new religious element in the general system of instrumentalities before established, for the advancement of the cause of Christ. The house thus secured, was opened for public worship on the first Sabbath in April.

On the 10th of July following, eighty-one persons, dismissed by letter from other communions, were duly organised by an ecclesiastical council assembled for the purpose, as the First Congregational Church in Albany. The services were deeply interesting, and an able and instructive sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven.

In the course of the succeeding autumn, the Church and congregation invited the Rev. Dr. Palmer, then minister of the Third Congregational Church in Bath, Me., to become their Pastor. The call was accepted; and on the 10th of December Dr. Palmer was installed by council with the usual services, Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, preaching the sermon. The organization of the enterprise was thus completed, and those who had enlisted in it, had the satisfaction of seeing their place of worship

occupied, almost at once, by a large congregation, and of believing, from many indications, that God was pleased to smile on their humble efforts to do good.

During these first three years of its existence, one hundred and twenty-one have been added to the Church—a very large part of them on profession of their faith. Forty-three children have been offered for baptism. There are at present upwards of two hundred members of the Sabbath School and Bible Classes, and the weekly prayer meetings are well sustained. It is gratefully to be acknowledged, that the presence of the divine Spirit has been indicated almost from the beginning, by a succession of serious inquirers, and of hopeful conversions unto Christ. United and peaceful within itself, the Church has also the kindest relations to the sister churches of the city.

The history of the Church edifice is not without an interest. It has long been known as the "Old Brick," and has always been rather a favorite with the community. It was erected in 1769. The now venerable Dr. Nott, of Union College, was installed as Pastor in it in 1798. His successors have been, Dr. Romeyn, afterwards Pastor of the Cedar Street Church, New York, Dr. Wm. Neil, Rev. A. J. Stansbury, Rev. Henry R. Weed, and Dr. John N. Campbell, the present accomplished Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Its walls have echoed to a vast number of able and eloquent discourses, and within them many refreshing influences of the Spirit have been enjoyed; so that it is not strange that pleasant and almost sacred associations should be connected with the place in the minds of many, who have been familiar with it from their childhood.

During the last summer the Old Brick was closed eleven weeks for repairs. It has been very greatly improved both within and without. The old pulpit, with its appendages, has given place to one more modern and tasteful in its style. The fronts of the galleries have been lowered, and the entire interior newly painted and furnished, and on the whole, this fine old Church now ranks among the most pleasant, commodious, and cheerful looking places of worship in the city.





PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ROCHESTER, N. Y

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ROCHESTER.

During the last few years the different religious denominations of Rochester have manifested a special interest in the subject of the increase and improvement of church edifices. The necessity for their multiplication has been evident, from the rapid increase of the population, and the almost complete suspension of enterprises of this nature for many years. Aecordingly several of the more flourishing denominations of the city, have within a recent period, engaged in earnest in this work, affording evidence in the results, of a creditable christian liberality and providence.

At such a time, with an awakened and general interest in the subject, the crisis seemed favorable for Congregationalists to combine for a similar object. An effort was therefore commenced, and is steadily progressing, designed to introduce into this city the orthodox Congregational polity of New England.

The corner stone of "The Plymouth Church of Rochester," was laid on Thursday, September 8th, 1853, by the Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., of Canandaigua, a large concourse of people being present. The following elergymen also took part in the ceremonies: Rev. W. G. Howard, of the Second Baptist Church; Rev. J. B. Shaw, D. D., Brick Pres. Ch.; Rev. A. C. George, First Methodist Ch.; Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, First Pres. Ch., Rochester, and Rev. J. H. Dill, Cong. Ch., Spencerport.

The Church is eligibly and centrally situated on the corner of Troup and Sophia Streets, and the accompanying engraving proves that it will be substantial and attractive.

The dimensions of the building are as follows:

Length of outside, exclusive of tower and buttresses, 137 feet. Height to the top of the cornice, 35 "
Square of the tower, including the walls and buttresses, 30 "
Height of the tower, including the spire. 225 "

In the rear, and forming part of the main building, is a Lecture-room, 35 feet by 77.

The Church is built in the Norman style of architecture, from plans by Merwin Austin, Esq., Architect.

The Association who have undertaken this work, design forming a Congregational organization, as soon as the state of the building will admit of its being used for public worship.

It is with great reluctance that we defer to another volume of the Year-Book, an account of the Church of the Puritans, New York, and the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. It was hoped that both edifices would appear—the one in its external beauty, the other in its interior grandeur, as filled with its compact masses—in engravings equal to those of the Church of the Pilgrims, and the Plymouth Church of Rochester; but these, with a history of their growth and success, as well as other interesting matter, the size of this volume, and the want of time, compel us to omit. We therefore reluctantly conclude this part of our work with a very brief account of

THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The first Congregational Association in the city of New-York, was organized in 1825, under the name of "The New-York Independent Association," which was subsequently changed to "The New-York Congregational Association," or as it was frequently called by abbreviation, "The New-York Association." This body at one time had between twenty and

thirty members, gathered from a wide circuit in South-Eastern New-York and in New Jersey.

Several years later, another association was formed under the title of "The New-York City Association:" but there being no occasion for the existence of two similar bodies in the city, a convention of Congregational ministers, and of delegates from Congregational churches in Southern New-York, Long Island and New Jersey, was held in January, 1837, at which it was resolved to form a new association under the name of "The New-York Congregational Association," the second organization under that title. This body was composed chiefly of the members of the first New-York Association, the New-York City Association, and the Long Island Association, all which consequently became extinct. The new association was quite respectable in numbers, although the churches connected with it were comparatively few and feeble,—and it was represented annually in the General Association of the State.

But, in the year 1842, this body was accused before the General Association of error in doctrine, and a neglect of discipline; and in the year following, the General Association, having failed to receive satisfaction through a committee appointed to examine the charges, resolved that, unless the New-York Congregational Association would investigate "certain things touching the character and standing" of one of its members, and also purge itself from certain alleged errors in relation to the doctrine of "sinless perfection," said Association should be "regarded as out of fellowship" with the General Association. "as an ecclesiastical body." This resolution was to take effect at the close of the current year. The New-York Association. at its meeting at Poughkeepsie, in October, 1843, refused to comply with the direction of the General Association; but at a subsequent meeting, held January, 1844, determined upon its own voluntary dissolution as expedient, in view of the opprobrium into which it had fallen, and the act of dissolution was accompanied with a solemn expression, on the part of the majority present, of their "disapprobation of the doctrine of sinless perfection attained in this life, as held and propagated by some members" of the Association, and with a refusal to grant letters to any holding such sentiments.

Meanwhile, towards the close of the year 1841, a new association, "The Manhattan," had been constituted, which was received into fellowship by the General Association. This body was orthodox, according to the New England standards, and comprised several worthy ministers of the Gospel in the city of New-York and its vicinity,—some who had not been connected with the New-York Association, and others who had become dissatisfied with the course of that body in the matters referred to above; but as few of these ministers occupied conspicuous posts among the churches, and as no public manifesto of theological sentiments was ever put forth by the body, its character and position were generally misunderstood, and it fell into undeserved reproach and neglect among other ecclesiastical bodies in New-York, and even among the Congregationalists of New England.

But a new era for Congregationalism in New-York now began. The success of the Broadway Tabernacle Church had established beyond contradiction the fact that Congregationalism could flourish upon this soil. The years 1844—'47, witnessed the organization of several Congregational churches in New-York and Brooklyn, in which were included many of the wealthy, liberal and energetic friends of Christ in the two cities, and also the erection of several commodious, tasteful, and even costly houses for Christian worship according to the Congregational order. In these circumstances, it was deemed expedient by the pastors of these churches, after consultation with the brethren of the Manhattan Association, to organize an association which should be a fair exponent of the character, the strength and the principles of the Congregational denomination in New York.

Accordingly, a convention of Congregational ministers was called for this purpose at the Broadway Tabernacle, June, 1846, which having resolved that it was expedient to organize a new association, appointed a committee to draft a Constitution to be submitted at an adjourned meeting.

At that meeting, March 16, 1847, a new association was

formed under the name of the Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Its present membership appears on page 170 of this volume. Its Articles of Faith are those of the General Association of New York, of which the following is a copy:—

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

- ARTICLE I. There is only one living and true God, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in his being, wisdom. power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth; subsisting in three persons, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the same in essence, and equal in every divine perfection.
- ART. II. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by inspiration of God, and are the only perfect rule of faith and practice.
- ART. III. God hath foreordained and worketh all things according to his eternal purpose, and the counsel of his own will.
- ART. IV. God executes his purposes in the work of Creation and Providence, in such a way as to secure his own glory, and the highest good of the moral system, and yet in perfect consistency with the free moral agency of his intelligent creatures.
- ART. V. Our first parents were created holy, and by voluntary transgression became sinners, justly exposed to eternal punishment.
- Art. VI. In consequence of the transgression of our first parents, all their posterity became sinners, and are, in their natural, nurregenerated state, totally sinful, and by the law of God condemned to eternal death.
- ART. VII. The Lord Jesus Christ, who is both God and man in one person, has, by his sufferings and death, made a complete atonement for all mankind, and thereby laid a foundation for the offer of a free and full pardon, which is made indiscriminately to all, on the condition of repentance for sin, and faith in Christ.
- ART. VIII. Mankind in their natural state universally reject the offers of salvation, performing nothing acceptable to God until renewed by the special influences of the Holy Spirit, and therefore, in order to salvation, must be born again.
- ART. IX. God has, in the Covenant of Redemption, given to Christ, a part of mankind, who were from all eternity predestinated to be holy, and to be heirs of eternal glory; and by the agency of the Holy Spirit renews them, after his own moral image, and causes them to persevere in holy obedience unto the end.
- ART. X. The Lord Jesus Christ arose from the dead on the third day, and ever liveth to make intercession for his people, governing all things for their good; and by virtue of his atonement, as the only meritorious cause, procures their justification, adoption, and final salvation.

ART. XI. A church is a congregation of Christians, professing faith in Christ, and obedience to him, and joined in covenant for ordinary communion in the Ordinances of the Gospel; invested with power to choose its own officers, to admit members, and to exercise government and discipline according to the rules of the Gospel.

ART. XII. Christ has appointed two sacraments to be observed in the church—Baptism and the Lord's Supper; the latter to be administered to professed believers in Christ who give credible evidence of piety; the former to them and their children.

ART. XIII. The first day of the week is the Christian Sabbath, and is to be sanctified by an holy resting all the day, even from such worldly employments as are lawful on other days, and spending the whole time in the public and private exercises of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in necessary works of mercy.

ART. XIV. The souls of believers are, at their death, made perfectly holy, and immediately taken to glory. At the end of the world there will be a resurrection of the dead, and a final judgment of all mankind, when the Saints shall be publicly acquitted by Christ the Judge, and admitted to endless life and glory: and those who have continued in their sins shall be doomed to endless punishment.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS

OF

CONGREGATIONALISM.*

That the germ of Congregationalism is found in the New Testament, can be believed, without supposing that this particular system of church polity, or any other, was fully developed in all its parts during the lifetime of the apostles; without even supposing that this, or any other, was intended to be made a distinct subject of divine legislation. It should be sufficient authority for any ecclesiastical usage, if the principles of the gospel, carried into consistent practice amid all the circumstances which Providence has arranged, shall naturally and necessarily bring in that usage. Hence the manner in which Congregationalism took its rise in New England, renders it sufficiently divine.

Its beginnings are thus set forth by Dr. Cotton Mather in his historical notes on the Cambridge Platform. "The churches of New England, enjoying so much rest and growth as they had now seen for some sevens of years, it was, upon many accounts, necessary for them to make such a declaration of the church order, wherein the good hand of God had moulded them, as might convey and secure the like order unto the following generations. Next unto the Bible, which was the professed, perpetual, and only directory of these churches, they had no platform of church government more exact than their famous John Cotton's well known book of 'The Keyes.'"

^{*} This paper was prepared by Dr. J. S. Clark, and published in the "Christian Obsert vetory," for Aug., 1847. Its value, as a historical document, seems to demand a wider circulation and a more permanent form—we give it, therefore, with one or two trilling alterations; a paragraph is also added, to bring it down to the present time, so far as it relates to Massachusetts.

This language is intelligible; and the idea, beautiful. A company of conscientious Christians, fleeing from an oppressive hierarchy because it hinders the development of pure Christianity, making the wilderness their home because it affords them "freedom to worship God," selecting their own religious teachers by popular vote, and these teachers taking the Bible as their "professed, perpetual, and only directory" in the administration of their affairs, -commence their career in this seeluded spot, far from all other restraint than that which Christ, their acknowledged Sovereign, imposes. In these untrammelled circumstances, each body of believers assumes its own independent form; a form, which, owing to similarity of sentiment and condition, will be very likely to have a sameness in its essential features, with considerable variety in its minor details. At length, in 1648, they come together, not to enact a code of ceclesiastical laws, not even to construct an original system of church polity; but simply to compare notes and usages, and commit to writing that system which had already sprung into use among them. And thus make "a declaration of the Church order wherein the good hand of God hath moulded them."

The declaration thus made was the Cambridge Platform, which has ever since been regarded as the ground-plan of New England Congregationalism. And when it is considered that this system of ecclesia stical polity was not concocted by any one man, nor body of men, but is simply a transcript of the usages, "a declaration of the church order," which sprang up spontaneously among an intelligent, devout, and conscientious fraternity of churches, who had as yet no denominational preferences to consult, who went to the Scripture for all their rules, even in the minutest affairs of life, it will be seen in what high sense it claims to be divinely authorized, and on what strong grounds it rests that claim. Coming up in this way, it gives incomparably better evidence of its being from God, than if it had been devised and decreed by the wisest council of bishops that Christendom ever saw.

The whole number of churches in Massachusetts at the time this Synod met at Cambridge, in 1643, was thirty-nine. If to these be added four others gathered in Connecticut, three in New Hampshire, and one Baptist church in Rhode Island, we have the entire ecclesiastical map of New England, twenty-seven years after the landing at Plymouth, and seventeen after the settlement at Boston. It exhibits forty-six Congregational churches, gathered from a population of something less than thirty thousand, or one distinct church organ-

ization and place of worship for every six hundred and fifty souls. Were we estimating their supply of religious instruction as well as their progress in church extension, it would be important to observe that most of these churches were supplied with two ministers each a custom which gradually went out of use; till, in our day, the support of only one is deemed too burdensome by many a parish which would have ranked among the ablest in those Puritan times.

But it is only the rise and progress of the churches, which we propose to consider in this article. And here, at the outset of our inquiries, we encounter a fact, as deplorable as it is embarrassing. Many of the churches, founded by the Pilgrim Fathers, and which stood forth for a long time, (some of them for more than a century and a half.) the champions and defenders of the Pilgrim faith, while they still adhere to their original system of ecclesiastical polity, have renounced that Thirteen out of the thirty-nine whose pastors and delegates framed the Cambridge Platform, belong to this class; to which five more must be added, if we adopt the decision of our civil courts, and consider the identity of the church as inhering in the parish. names are expunged from the present list of evangelical churches. But they cannot be blotted from the past. They still have a "record on high." And yet this feature in the history of New England Congregationalism imposes the necessity of applying the rule of subtraction, as well as addition, in following the progress of our denomination through the past to the present.

We have endeavored to form a list of the Congregational churches of Massachusetts, both Trinitarian and Unitarian, arranged in the chronological order of their organization,—a labor which cannot be performed in a day, or even a year, inasmuch as the materials from which to construct such a list are to be sought for, not so much in books, as in the unpublished records of the churches. And what makes the subject still more perplexing is, that these records are oftentimes defective. However, by keeping the inquiry alive through a series of years, and embracing all favorable opportunities for getting the facts, we have been able to assign a date to the origin of cach, with a reasonable degree of accuracy. From an inspection of this list, the following results are derived.

The whole number of Congregational churches which have been gathered in the State, from the beginning to the present time, is six hundred and thirty-three. Of these, thirty have either become extinct,

removed from the State, or been amalgamated with others of the same denomination; leaving the number now on the ground, six hundred and three. Of these, four hundred and thirty-nine are Evangelical, and one hundred and sixty-four Unitarian.

Commencing with 1647, the year before the Cambridge Platform was completed, when the number of organized churches in Massachusetts was thirty-nine; and dividing the two centuries which have since elapsed into eight periods of twenty-five years each, the additions for each of these periods have been as follows:—For the first period, twenty churches; for the second, seventeen; for the third, sixty-one; for the fourth, one hundred; for the fifth, sixty-three; for the sixth, forty-nine; for the seventh, sixty-two; for the eighth and last period, two hundred and twenty-two.*

In accounting for the small number of churches gathered during the first period subsequent to 1647, it should be remembered that during Oliver Cromwell's administration, the tide of emigration set back from New England to Old. The smallness of the increase, during the sixth period, viz., from 1773 to 1797, indicates plainly enough the effect of the revolutionary war on the multiplication of the churches, as does the large increase during the last period, show the influence of revivals, and the fruit of Home Missions. About half the Orthodox Congregational churches, which have been gathered during the last twenty-five years in this State, were either cherished into life or preserved from death, by the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

Ninety of the Unitarian churches in Massachusetts were originally Orthodox; while at least twenty-five other parishes retained their meeting-houses and parish funds, after Evangelical churches had seconded from them.

* For greater convenience we give these statistics in tabular form.

Before	-	-	-	-	-	 ø	1647,	39	churches.
First peri	iod of	25 ye	ars, en	ding in			1672,	20	**
Second	64	+4	4				1697,	17	44
Third	64	44	61	:			1722,	61	44
Fourth	* (66	6.				1747, 1	00	**
Fifth	66	64	4				1772,	63	44
Sixth	44	66	6				1797,	4 9	4.6
Seventh	44	66	41	:			1822,	62	44
Eighth an	nd last	t, "	4				1847, 2	222	46
	Tota	ıl.					6	333	

If now, from the one hundred and sixty-four Unitarian churches in this State, we subtract the ninety that were once Trinitarian, there will remain but seventy-four that were originally founded on that faith. If we accept the decision of the judges, and concede what Unitarians claim respecting those twenty-five others, there will be but forty-nine churches in all the State, planted by Unitarian enterprise; and five hundred and fifty-four, or more than eleven out of twelve, gathered originally by the zeal of the Orthodox.

But in order to obtain a just, or even an impartial, view of the progress of Congregationalism, it is needful, not only to compute its absolute growth through successive periods, but also to compare it with the growth of other denominations during the same time. By omitting to do this, almost any denomination of Christians, in this growing country, can find evidence that it is destined to out-number, and over-top every other. And yet, through lack of reliable statistics, it is extremely difficult to trace this comparative progress. Along the misty track of the past, there are but a few points, where sufficient light can be found, to admit of a comparison between the different denominations, even in Massachusetts.

The following facts, however, have been verified. Up to 1664 there was no church organization in the State, except the Congregational; unless we make a distinction which the fathers of that day were not accustomed to make, between a few which had the elements of Presbyterianism in their structure, and the mass of them, which had not. This exception, however, applies rather to a few ministers Presbyterially inclined, than to the churches under their care. There does not appear to have been a regular Presbyterian church gathered in Massachusetts, prior to 1727, when the present Federal Street Church, Boston, was organized in that form. The largest number in the State, at any one time, has been five; which is now reduced to two. As these are scarcely distinguishable from the others in doctrine or religious fellowship, they are here included in the Congregational fraternity. Whatever New England owes, therefore, to the ecclesiastical influences under which her character was formed and her institutions founded during the first forty-four years from her birth, she owes to Congregationalism exclusively. Beginning at this point, the order of time in which the other religious denominations took their origin, may be stated thus: - The first Baptist church in Boston, which was also the first in Massachusetts, was gathered in 1664. The first Episcopal

church was organized in 1686, and is known among us now as the King's Chapel Church, in this city. It is also a fact, suggestive of reflection, that it was the first on the continent to become Unitarian. The Friends, or Quakers, arose in 1710. The first Universalist organization was effected in 1786. The Roman Catholics opened their first place of worship in 1789. The Methodists began in 1795. Unitarian societies were not publicly known as such, in Massachusetts, prior to 1810, with the single exception of the King's Chapel congregation, which excluded the doctrine of the Trinity from their Liturgy, in 1785.

We have found means for comparing the number of churches in the several denominations, at four different periods in the past.

In 1696, which was seventy-six years after the landing at Plymouth, the churches in Massachusetts were, one Episcopalian, one Baptist, and seventy-four Congregationalist. There was also a congregation of French Refugees, in Boston, who had a place of worship in School Street, which was subsequently occupied by Rev. Andrew Croswell's congregation, till his death, and then went into the hands of the first Roman Catholic congregation.

In 1767, after a hundred and forty-seven years, the Episcopalians numbered ten assemblies; the Friends, thirteen; the Baptists, sixteen; the Congregationalists, two hundred and eighty.

Twenty-three years later, in 1790, the Roman Catholies had one church; the Universalists, one; the Friends, six; the Episcopalians, eleven; the Baptists, eighty-three; the Congregationalists, three hundred and thirty-two.

At the beginning of this century, the Roman Catholies were still but one; the Universalists, four; the Friends, eight; the Episcopalians, fourteen; the Methodists, twenty-nine; the Baptists, ninety-three; the Congregationalists, three hundred and fifty-two.

The present number of churches connected with the several denominations, is estimated thus:—Freewill Baptists, seven; Swedenborgians, ten; Friends, fourteen; Christ-ians, thirty; Episcopalians, fifty-five; Roman Catholies, fifty-eight; Universalists, one hundred and forty-five; Unitarians, one hundred and sixty-four; Methodists, one hundred and eighty-one; Baptists, two hundred and thirty-three; Congregationalists, four hundred and thirty-nine; in all, one thousand three hundred and thirty-six. From this, it appears that the Orthodox Congregationalist churches comprise about one third of all the

churches in Massachusetts; the Baptists, one sixth; the Methodists, one seventh; the Unitarians, one eighth; the Universalists, one ninth; the Roman Catholies, one twenty-third; and the Episcopalians, one twenty-fifth.

Having given the ecclesiastical statistics of Massachusetts, in rather tedious detail, we shall merely glance at the progress which Congregationalism has made in other parts of the land. It has already been noticed that there were forty-six Congregational churches in New England, when the Synod of 1648 met at Cambridge. In 1696, when the number of these churches in Massachusetts was seventy-four, there were in Connecticut thirty-six; in New Hampshire, five; and in the Province of Maine, three ;-the whole number in New England being at that time one hundred and eighteen. In 1760, these had increased to four hundred and eighty-three, viz:-in Massachusetts, two hundred and sixty; in Connecticut, one hundred and fifty-three; in New Hampshire, forty; in Maine, twenty; in Rhode Island, ten; and were doubling about once in thirty years, as President Stiles calculates in his Election Sermon, preached at that date. The present number within the limits of New England, is not far from one thousand two hundred and seventy. This estimate, of course, includes only the evangelical.

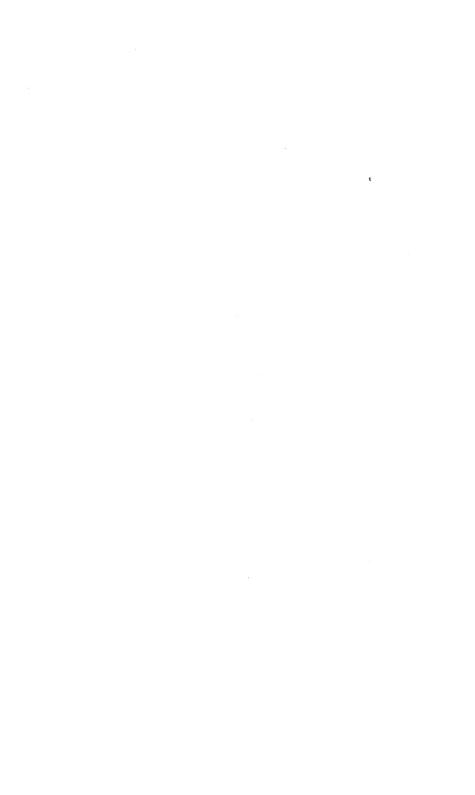
Congregationalism, in this country, was hardly known out of New England, prior to 1800; and then, for twenty-five years, it was not generally recognized as anything distinct from Presbyterianism, with which, in fact, it became so harmoniously affiliated, that New England Congregationalists, in their emigrations to the West, felt little desire to transport their ecclesiastical name, the thing itself, which that name signified, being made, as they deemed, sufficiently sure. For reasons, however, which need not be stated here, there has been, for the last fifteen or twenty years, a stronger development of the distinctive features of Congregationalism, in this class of churches, and a greater partiality for the name, insomuch that there are already not less than three hundred and twenty-five unmixed Congregational churches, in the Middle and Western States; which, added to those of New England, make the whole number in the United States, one thousand five hundred and ninety-five, or, in round numbers, one thousand six hundred. been estimated, with how much accuracy we are unable to say, that the Congregational churches in England are one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; in Wales, four hundred and sixty-three; in Scotland,

one hundred and three; in Ireland, twenty-four; and in the British Provinces, seventy-eight; in all, two thousand five hundred and twenty-one; which, added to those in the United States, make the total number in Great Britain and America, something over four thousand.

As to the prospects of Congregationalism in this country, there appears to be no good reason to fear that the predictions concerning its speedy extinction, which have been uttered against it, ever since its first establishment, will have a fulfilment in our day. It never extended farther than at present, and was never extending faster. There are some developments of the age, which seem peculiarly favorable to its future progress. The democracy of our civil government, which, instead of fading out, becomes more strongly marked, every year, is cognate with the essential and distinctive feature of our ecclesiastical polity. Modern Republicanism and modern Congregationalism, were thrown up together, from among those deep things of God and his government, which were brought to light by means of the Puritans. It is but reasonable, therefore, to look for a correspondence in their several manifestations. And at what time since the beginning of the seventeenth century, have the masses of human mind been more impatient of political authority, or judicatorial restraint, in matters pertaining to the church, than at the present moment? The mutations and permutations through which the Presbyterian and Episcopal bodies are passing, especially when we take into view the source of these commotions, have a tendency in the same general direction. Causes may, indeed, be set at work, which shall prevent these elements of Congregationalism from assuming an organic form, or, at least, from crystalizing around this nucleus of ours. We may become so exclusive as to impose upon ourselves a law of non-intercourse with those who already hold every essential of Congregationalism, but the name. Or we may become so liberal and sympathizing, as to fraternize with all who have the name, though they hold searcely any thing else in common with us. Should none of these things come to pass, there is reason to believe that this simple and scriptural method of church government will have a wide extension, and be found equally well suited to the condition of any people, who are blessed with common education and common sense.

The whole number of Congregational (Trinitarian) churches in the State, is 469; and the number of members connected with them, on the 1st of January, 1853, was 67,688. The number of settled pastors

at the present time, is 380—the rest of the churches being, in general, statedly supplied. From Jan. 1, 1852 to this time, (Nov. 15, 1853,) 47 pastors have been dismissed, and 61 settled; 9 have died, who sustained the pastoral office. During the same period, 5 new churches have been organized, and 13 meeting-houses built. For the year 1852, there were added to these churches 2,144 by profession of their faith, and 1,805 on recommendation from other churches—in all, 3,949 additions during the year. Considerable discussion has been had the past year, on the subject of ministerial support, with a view to an increase corresponding with the increased expense of living, and most of the societies who have had occasion to settle pastors within the last twelve months, have advanced on the salaries previously paid, while many others have done the same for their ministers, as a matter of simple equity in fulfilling the spirit of the original contract.



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A few names incorrectly printed in the body of the work have been corrected in this list—others may have escaped notice, or may have been deciphered incorrectly from illegible M. S. S. Persons sending their names to be enrolled as members, will please to write them in full and so that they can be read correctly.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

Appointed by the General Congregational Convention at Albany, Oct., 1852.

The Central Committee avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the publication of the Year-Book of the Congregational Union, to make a brief report to the public of their doings under the trust assigned them. With a desire to discharge the duties of that trust in the most complete and satisfactory manner, the Committee met, only a few days after the adjournment of the Convention, and organized for business by the choice of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, President; Rev. N. H. Eggleston, Secretary; and Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Treasurer-Circulars setting forth the objects and plans of the Convention, were immediately prepared and widely distributed, and such other measures as were practicable were made use of by the Committee to ensure a hearty and efficient interest in the movement inaugurated at Albany. The accompanying Report of the Treasurer shows that nearly sixty thousand dollars have been received by the Committee, a sum larger by almost ten thousand dollars than the anticipations of the Convention ventured to provide for by specific appropriation. Of this sum fifty thousand dollars have been disbursed, or made subject to draft according to the assignment made by the Convention. Of the surplus a large portion has been already distributed to churches in States not enumerated by the Albany Convention.

The Committee during the time which has been occupied by them in the collection and disbursement of this noble and truly charitable fund, have had constantly accumulating evidence of the usefulness of the movement which has so largely engaged the attention of our churches during the past year. New strength and spirit have thereby been infused into them; new confidence in our simple and Scriptural Church Polity has been widely inspired; and what eminently descrives to be chronicled, while our denominational interests have thus been advanced, the sectarian spirit has not apparently increased, but we are knit to the other great branches of the Christian fold in our land with a broader and truer bond of union than ever before. The movement made by us has also commended itself to other branches of the Church, and is evidently leading them to adopt like measures. One large body of Christians, closely allied to us in doctrine and spirit, are just now emulating our zeal in the collection of a noble fund in aid of the feeble churhes in their connection, and so it may prove that our zeal hath provoked many, and that our work is not to be estimated by the pecuniary sum contributed in our Churches or by the results flowing directly from it.

In connection with the collection of the fund proposed by the Convention, the Central Committee, at one of their earliest meetings, took measures, in accordance with the authority given by the Convention, to procure and publish a series of plans for Church Edifices. This work, the measure of which none can well understand who have not engaged in similar undertakings, has been attended with unforeseen difficulties and hindrances. The Committee have spared no pains or expense that might ensure the good character of the book, and they now offer it to the public, satisfied that while imperfections may be discovered in it, it will be found to fill a place that has hitherto been almost if not altogether vacant.

The cost of the work has greatly exceeded the anticipations of the Committee, but they are still able to furnish it to the churches at a price at which no book dealer would think of affording it, and a price which will make its purchase expedient to those who contemplate the erection of even the smallest and least expensive house of worship.

Such, in brief, is the Report of the doings of the Committee to the present time. A final statement will be given to the public when the surplus funds in the hands of the Committee are entirely disposed of, and the accounts of the Treasurer are closed.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
ISRAEL MINOR,
R. S. STORRS, Jr.,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
O. E. WOOD.
N. H. EGGLESTON.

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Amherst,	8 00	Frankfort,	10 00
Andover,	5 00	Gorham,	36 00
Bangor, Hammond st.,	$75 \ 00$	Gray,	7 00
" First Church,	45 00	Hallowel,	28 00
" Central "	19 00	Kennebunk,	60 00
Bath, "	82 80	Lebanon,	7 00
"35 dol. additional, pay	able	Lewiston Falls,	48 80
July 1,		Limerick,	18 18
" Winter st.,	57 00	Lovell,	2 00
Belfast,	13 00	Lyman,	8 00
Benton,	3 25	Machias,	28 50
Bethel, 1st ch.,	15 85	Monson,	11 42
Biddeford, 1st ch.,	5 06	North Augusta,	4 00
Bingham,	2 00	North Belfast.	10 00
Blanchard,	6 00	North Yarmonth,	10 60
Bluehill,	13 50	Orland,	13 00
Boothbay,	13 50	Orono.	10 00
Brewer,	12 00	Otisfield,	12 17
Brooks,	3 00	Passadumkeag,	1 00
Brownsville,	10 00	Pittston,	3 00
Brunswick,	49 48	Portland, Abyssinian ch.	2 12
Bucksport,	55 00	" High st. ch.,	190 11
Calais,	43 00	" 3d ch.,	203 28
Camden,	21 00	Prospect,	9 00
Castine,	36 50	Rockland,	14 00
Cumberland,	10 50	Saco,	40 00
Dedham.	11 00	Searsport,	64 00
Dennysville,	31 42	Standish,	12 08
Dexter,	7 50	Thomaston,	8 00
Durham,	2 00	Topsham,	13 00
Edgecomb,	6 00	Turner,	8 00
Ellsworth,	30 00	Washington,	3 75
			5 10

Waterville,	\$15		Haverhill,	\$50	
Wells,		00	Hill,		00
Windham,		00	Hillsboro Bridge,		36
Winslow,	24	00	Kinsdale,		00
Winthrop,			Hollis,	44	
Wiscasset,	20		Hooksett,		00
Woolwich.	14		Jaffrey,	11	
Yarmouth,	54		Keene,	51	
York,		30	Kingston,		63
Ebenezer Chickering, Po	em-		Lebanon,	32	
broke,		00	" West,	33	
Rev. J. W. Cressey, Bucks	ton, 5	00	Lempster,	14	
J. B. Thornton, Esq., Scar	.po-		Lyme,	52	00
ro', for the erection	of		Manchester, 1st ch.,	62	73
some one church, Miscellaneous.	300	00	Manchester, 1st ch., "Franklyn st. cb., Mason.	52	00
Miscellaneous,	3	12	Mason,		
		_	Mason, "Village,	14	62
Total Amount, Received from Com.,	\$2,118	87	Merrimack South,	6	
Received from Com.,	76	60	Moultonboro',	7	00
			Mount Vernon,	25	00
	\$2,195	47		02	52
Less Expenses,	4		Nashna, 1st ch., "Pearl st. ch., New-Ipswich, New-Market, South, Northwood.	67	43
• '			New-Ipswich,	10	00
	\$2.191	47	New-Market, South,	7	20
			Northwood,	7	0.0
NEW-HAMPSHIP	ा र		Oxford, East,	14	-
NEW-HARL SHIP	LE.		"West,	16	
All Arra Contra	1.0		Pembroke,	12	
Allstead Centre,	10		Plainfield,	10	
Amherst,	118		Rindge,	27	
Auburn,	20		Rochester,	27	
Bath,	30	00	Rye,		00
Bennington,	8	75			
Bethlehem,	9	00	Seabrook and Hampton Falls Swansey,	21	00
Bristol,	14			13	
Campton,	12		Troy,		
Candia,	26		Washington,	3	00
Canterbury,	10		David Bandlett		0.0
Centre Harbor,	3		David Bartlett,		00
Chester,	33		Rev. Charles Willey, Committee for N. H.,		00
Claremont,	10		Committee for N. H.,	119	54
Concord,	83		-		
" East,	11	00		,690	66
" South,	102	00	Less Expenses,	5	63
Decrfield,	15	00			
Dumbarton,	15	00	\$1	,685	03
East Boscawen,	24	65			
Fitzwilliam,	38	07			
Francistown,	42				
Franconia,			VERMONT.		
Franklin,	5 8	00			
Gilmanton Centre,	10		Ascutneyville,	\$5	00
" Iron Works,	10	37	Bakersfield,	17	
Gilsam,	90	66	Barton,	8	
Goshen,	$\frac{20}{3}$	95	Bennington, 2d,	15	
Great Falls,	$\frac{3}{32}$	5.3		50	
	2		Benson,	17	
Hanover, an individual,	8		Berlin,	33	
Harrisville,	δ	OI	Brandon,	33	UU

Brattleboro', Centre,	86 20	Shoreham,	50	0
· · West,	45 - 00	South Hero & Grand Isle,	11	0
Brookfield, 1st ,	24 00	Springfield,	75	0
" 2d,	12 ()0	Strafford,	18	1
Burl'ngton,	135 00	Thetford.	32	0
Cabot,	8 00	Tinmouth,	5	0
Castleton,	71 25	Vergennes.	57	C
Chelsea,	16 09	Wallingford,	22	(
Clarenden,	3 75	Wardsboro.	5	(
Cornwall,	30 00	Weathersfield Centre,	21	2
Traftsbury,	4 00	West Charleston,	10	0
Dorset,	11/25	" Hartford,	5	4
Dummerston,	$20 \ 00$	" Townsend,	7	(
East Burke,	4 00	Westford,	28	£
Enosburgh,	71 00	Weston,	12]
Essex.	$21 \ 35$	White River.	21	
Fayetteville,	$20 \ 21$	Williamstown,	17	
Grafton,	$10 \ 00$	Williston,	34	
Granby,	3 60	Windsor,	45	
Halifax,	5 00	Winooski Falls,	6	
Tardwich,	31 50	Worcester,	9	
Linesburgh,	40 00	Wolcott,	3	
Holland,	4 00	J. P. Fairbanks, St. Jehnsbur	v 100	,
rasburg,	14 00	J. G. Stimson, Waterbury,	25	
fericho,	8 00	C. Reed. Fairhaven,	5	
Johnson,	18 38	F. R. Bennington,	10	
adlow,	23 00	L. S. Bingham,	3	
Lyndon,	7 00	Rev. J. C. Wild, Shelburne,		
danchester,	42 31	C F Dike and Dr C Page	$\frac{1}{7}$	
Middlebury,	68 00	C. F. Dike, and Dr. G. Page Two persons in Cambridge,	, ,	
dilton Falls,	15 00	C. W. R., West Milton,		
dontpelier,	50 00	Anonymous,	1	
dorr stowa,	10 00	Anonymous,	1	
Newbory,	15 00		2649	_
New Haven.	50 00	Loca Figurage	7043	
Norwich North,	15 00	Less Expenses,	•	
	30 00		\$2642	_
· South, Drwell.	74 00	•	\$2042	
	21 00			
Peacht m,	10 50			
Peru.	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \ 50 \\ 7 \ 66 \end{array}$			
Pittsfield,			_	
Pittsford,	75 69	MASSACHUSETTS	3.	
Poultney,	15 51			
Putney,	7 00	A3.*	=0	
Randolph Centre,	8 00	Abington,	70	
· West,	6 00	East, North,	50	
Rochester,	4 00		35	
toyalion,	31 00	Adams, South,	10	
Rupert.	25 00	" North,	8	
Rutland,	128 49	Amesbury and Salisbury,	34	
·· West,	72 25	" Union Church,	20	
St Albans, 1st,	205 00	" West, "	23	
· · 2d,	20 62	Amherst, 1st. ch.	42	
st. Johnsbury, East.	14 00	2nd. ch.,	31	
luc. Ch.	3:: 10	" North,	32	
	32 72	" South,	30	- (
Saxton's River,	15 00	South,	66	

Andover Seminary,	125 00	Chicopee, 3rd ch.,	50 0
" North,	$\begin{array}{ccc} 125 & 00 \\ 27 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	" Falls,	$19 \ 0$
		Cohasset, 2nd ch.,	30 3
Ashburnham, Mrs. Leonard	's		40 (
S. S. Class, "North,	3 50	Cummington, "J. O. Tucker,	21 3
" North,	5 00	J. O. Tucker,	3 (
Ashby,	30 00	Ourusvine,	6 (
Ashfield,	$\frac{20}{31} \frac{00}{00}$	Dalton,	20 (5 (
Athol, Attleboro, "South,	31 17	Dana,	94 (
" South	20 00	Danvers, 2nd ch.,	56 (
Auburn Dale,	57 16	" 3rd ch., Dedham,	86 (
Belchertown,	70 00	Deerfield South,	11 (
Berkeley,	3 00	Dorchester,	203
Rerlin	18 00	Dover,	7
Beverlev.	40.73	Dracut,	12
" Washington, St.,	22 57	Dudley,	30
" 4th, ch.,	23 00	Dunstable,	15 (
2:11:	10 00	East Hampton,	51
Boston, Bowdoin St., "Essex St.,	100 00	Easton,	12
" Essex St.,	155 75	Egremont,	17
Mt. vernon.	482 13	Enfield,	64
" Old Sont 1,	156 08	Fairhaven, 1st ch Fall River.	87
" Park St.,	457 35		77
" Phillips,	40 00 81 47	Falmouth,	50
" Pine St.,	81 47	Falmouth, East,	9
" Salem St.,	213 53	Fitchburg,	30
2 6 1	12 00	Falmouth, East, Fitchburg, Framingham, Franklin, Gardner, Gloucester, "North ch.,	45
Boxford,	24 00	Franklin,	185
Boxiora, Boylston, " West,	29 ()0	Gardner, Gloucester, "North ch., Goshen,	12
Prointes	30 00	Gloucester,	16 10
Braintree, "New,	80 00 40 00	Coshon North Ch.,	18
" South,	$\frac{40}{25} \frac{00}{00}$	Gosnen,	100
" West,	30 03		4
Bridgewater,	61 00	Granby. Granville, West, 1st ch.,	24
" East & Weet	21 75	Great Barrington	85
" East & West, " North, Brighton,	29 00	Great Barrington, Greenfield, Groton	21
Brighton,	40 10	Groton,	55
Brookfield,	14 50	Hadley 1ct ob	13
Brookfield, "North, "West, Brookline.	31 00	" 3d, " North, " South, " " 1st ch.,	31
" West.	13 50	" North.	18
Brookline,	124 20	" South,	42
Buckland,	$\frac{121}{22} \frac{20}{00}$	" " 1st ch.,	91
Byfield,	10 12	Halif vx,	18
Cambridgeport, Cambridge West, Centreville, Charlemont East, Charlestown	35 00	Hano er,	8
Cambridge West,	$\begin{array}{c} 113 \ 00 \\ 24 \ 84 \\ 20 \ 00 \end{array}$	Hardw ck,	17
Centreville,	24 84	Harwick,	10
Charlemont East,	20 00	Hatfield,	122
CHAI ICOLONII,	220 00	Heath,	3
" Winthrop ch.	, 270 12	Hingham,	10
" Sab	. S., 77 24	Hinsdale,	100
Chelmsford North,	$43 \ 00$	Holden,	18
Chelsea,	250 50	Holliston,	50
		Hopkinton,	62
" J. A, Copp,	65 25		3.5
Chesterfield,	7 00	Housatonic,	
" J. A, Copp, Chesterfield, Chester Village, Chicopee,			15 11 51

Ipswich, 1st. ch.	50 00	Quincy.	27 19
Kingston,	20 00	Randolph,	52 75
Lancaster,	52 00	Raynham,	31 00
Lawrence, " 2d ch.,	58 00	Reading.	58 70
	45 00	" Bethesda,	115 67
Leicester,	94 75	" Sonth,	$55 \ 35$
Lenox,	29 00		22 00
Leominster,	45 00	Richmond,	10 00
Leverett,	7 00	Rochester,	23 00
Lincoln,	$\frac{19}{38} \frac{50}{00}$	Rockport,	21 00
Long Meadow, Lowell, Kirk st.,	75 00	Rowe, Rowley,	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 54 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$
Ludlow,	31 25	Roxbury, West,	40 10
Lynn, 1st ch.,	140 00	Salam Howard street	95.50
Malden.	22 00	Salem, Howard street, 3d ch.,	57 00
Mansfield.	15 12	" Crombie st.,	100 00
Marblehead,	101 00	" Tabernacle,	100 00
Marlhoro	14 00	Sandwich,	45 00
Marshfield, North, "South,	10 00	Saxonville,	22 00
" South,	44 56	Scituate,	10 55
Mattapoisett,	20 00	Seekonk,	22 35
Medfield,	14 00	Shelburne Falls,	26 00
Medford, "Mystic,	24 00	Sherburne,	23 44
" Mystic,	$164 \ 41$	Shrewsbury,	45 00
Medway,	31 59	Southampton,	17 00
" East,	50 00	Southboro,	14 25
" West,	30 00	Southfield,	21 00
Melrose,	14 00	Southwick,	21 00
Middleboro, "West,	$\frac{30}{14} \frac{00}{00}$	Spencer,	15 00
Middleton	8 00	Springfield. North,	$\frac{30}{38} \frac{00}{28}$
Middleton, Millbury,	50 00	" West, Stockbridge, West,	12 00
billioury,	90 00	Stoneham,	12 00
Millford,	20 00	Sturbridge,	29 00
" Fem. Ben. S'y.,	5 00	Sudbury,	21 12
Milton,	21 50	Sunderland,	61 25
Monson,	49 00	Sutton,	31 50
Montagne,	24 00	Swamscot,	5 00
Montagay	14 00	Taunton,	13 00
Newbury, 1st ch., "West,	25 00	Templeton.	44 25
" West,	41 00	Tisbury, West,	12 00
Newburyport,	$100 \ 00$	Topsfield,	30 00
2. 1. 1 1.11.	160 43	Townsend,	84 00
Newton,	70 43	Walpole,	29 00
" 2d ch.,	52 00	Ware.	86 50
" Elliot ch.,	165 00	Webster, Wellfleet, "South, Wenham	7 50
Northampton, 1st ch	368 02	weilneet,	32 00
Northboro,	$\begin{array}{ccc} 58 & 25 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$	Wanham South,	5 00
Norwich, Orleans,	5 00	, , change,	$\frac{28}{104} \frac{00}{00}$
Otis,	8 00	Westboro,	11 50
Oxford,	60 00	Westford, Westminster,	10 00
Pawtucket,	115 50	Weymouth,	21 71
Pepperell,	37 00	" South,	20 00
Philipston.	37 00	Whately, 2d ch.,	16 10
Pittsfield, 1st ch.,	100 00	Whitingsville,	95 50
Pittsfield, 1st ch., "South ch.,	100 00	Williamsburgh,	11 00
Plainfield,	14 58	Williamstown,	14 00

Wilmington, Winchendon,	24	00	Manchester 2d,	24	0
Winchendon,	36	12	Plainville,	25	0
Windsor,	11	00	Terryville,	80	0
Worcester, G. Bushnell,	59	00	TT		
Windsor, Worcester, G. Bushnell, "South, "Union ch., Worthington, Wrentham. Anonymous, Hampden County,*	54	00	Unionville, Berlin, "Kensington. "New Britain, Glastonbury, "South, "Eastbury, Southington, Newington,	23	ň
" Union ch	282	00	" Konsington	99	0
Vorthington	112	75	Wensington,	9	U
Vrantham	112	13	New Britain,	60	Z
Trentman,	19	0.5	Glastonbury,	56	00
Thonymous,	3	25	" South,	11	0
1ampaen County,*	1213	21	" Eastbury,	11	0
			Southington,	38	0
	\$14,241	26	Newington,	36	4
Less Expenses,	14	03	West Hartford	76	ŝ
• ,			Newington, West Hartford, East Hartford, Wethersfield	65	_
	\$142,27	93	Washandali		
	Q112,21	20	wethersheid,	30	
			Wethersfield, South Windsor,	11	9
RHODE ISLA	ND.		· ·	3,030	<u> </u>
rovidence Beneficient	Ch.,		NEW HAVEN COUNTY.	,	J
		00			
entral. "	250		Now-Haven 1st ch	759	7
Richmond st "	250		New-Haven, 1st ch., " North, " College st., " Chapel st., " South. " Howe st., " S. Sch., " Mrs. M. A. Gibbs, " Fairhaven, 1st ch., " 2d ch., " Westville, " Broadway S. Sch., Bethany, Derby, 1st. ch.,	575	1
ligh et "	150		" College st	919	4
central, "Central, "Central, "Central, "Central, "Central, "Central title to the central title to the central title title to the central title t	130		" Changlet	- 81	U
Landb Win and an	1	00	" Chapel st.,	111	7
South Kingston,	9	00	" South,	82	3
			" Howe st.,	55	3
Amount received,	\$1,466	87	" S. Sch.,	5	0
			" Mrs. M. A. Gibbs.	10	0
CONNECTICU	m		" Fairbayen 1st ch	50	Õ
CONNECTION	1.	J	" " 2d oh	96	^
			Wastrilla	20	v
HARTFORD COUN	TY.		" Westville, " Broadway S Sch	62	U
]	" Broadway S. Sch.,	3	0
Hartford, First ch.,	400	00	Bethany,	6	0
" Third,Dr.Bush	nell.1012	00	Derby, 1st. ch.,	47	0
" Fourth	195	00	Derby, 1st. ch., "Birmingham, "Ansonia, Hamden, Mt. Carmel, "East Plains, Middlebury,	145	0
" Fourth, " Pearl st.,	199	5 C	" Ansonia	117	0
Tenton Conton	120	90	Hamdan Mt Carmal	33	n
Canton Center, East Windsor Theo. Sem. Cast Windsor,	94	00	Garage Plains	97	0
ast windsor Theo. Sem.	, 25	76	East Flains,	91	v
ast Windsor,	38	00	Middlebury,	26	8
Franby, First ch.,	20	00	Naugatuck,	42	U
tranby, First ch., last Granby, lest Trail land, limsbury, laffield,	6	75	Middlebury, Naugatuck, Orange, Oxford, Prospect, Seymour,	16	
Vest trai land.	12	00	Oxford,	5	0
Simshury	60	00	Prospect.	10	0
Sufficial d	91	00	Seymour	$\tilde{3}\tilde{3}$	
			Frospect, Seymour, Milford, 1st ch., "Second, Waterbury, 1st ch., "2d, Branford,	50	
Vindsor,	42	50	Millord, 1st cil.,	90	
vindsor Locks,	25	00	Second,	30	
equonnoc,	11	50	Waterbury, 1st ch.,	120	
East Avon,	27	00	" 2d,	25	
Bristol.	100	00	Branford,	48	7
Collinsville	25	00	" Rev. T. P. Gillet.	50	(
vindsor, Vindsor Locks, Pequonnoc, Cast Avon, Sristol, Collinsville, arming ton, Ianchester, Ist. ch.,	960	00	" L. L. Squire	50	Ò
fonchorten 1-4 -1-	408	00	Cheshire	30	i
amenester, 1st. ch.,	40	00	W Ton	90	-
			Thomboo No. 13. 13.	20	
* No particulars have been	n received	of	Durnam, North ch.,	65	(
his amount, and the absence			East Haven.	56	4
nent was not perceased until	It was too	rate	Branford. "Rev. T. P. Gillet, "L. L. Squirc, Cheshire, "W. Law, Durham, North ch., East Haven. Guilford, 3d ch., North Guilford, Meriden, 1st ch.,	51	7
		DOTE:		19.4	
optocure it. It is the sam slawl, and one or two amour	its from of	her	North Guilford,	34	U

Meriden, 1st ch., Central ch., Middlefield.	5	00	WINDHAM COUNTY.	
" Central ch.,	35	00		
Middlefield.	47	50	Brooklyn,	\$14 63
North Branford,	10	00	Canterbury, Westminster, Killingly, North,	22 - 00
Northford,	10		Westminster,	5 00
North Haven,	29	66	Killingly, North,	5 00 5 00
Wallingford,	56		South,	11 00
A member of Convention,	10	0.0	Mansfield, North.	15 00
			Plainfield, First ch.,	71 0
	\$3.386	11	Plainfield, First ch., Central Vill., Pomfret,	90 2
NEW LONDON COUN	TY.		Pomfret,	48 2
N. London, Dr. M'Ewen.	10	00	Thompson let ch	1.1 7
N. London, Dr. M'Ewen, " 2d ch., Norwich 1st ch., " 2d. " 4th, " Wein greet	175	16	Sterling and Voluntown, Thompson 1st ch., Quinnebaug. Windham, 1st, "Scotland, "Willimantic, Woodstock, South, "West,	30 0
Norwich 1st ch	119	00	Windham 1st	11.0
" 2d.	657	0.0	William, 1st,	10 0
" 4th.	20	38	Scotland,	18 0
" 4th, " Main street, Colchester, First ch.,	383	04	Winimanile,	10 7
Colchester First ch	43	41	Woodstock, South,	18 00 3 00
East Lyme,	5	00		3 00 50 5
Franklin.	$\frac{43}{5}$	99	" North,	50 5.
	14	00		
Lobonon Latob	0.0	00		8514 1
Lebanon, 1st cm.,	90	0.7		
Lisbon, 1st cn.,	20	07	LITCHFIELD COUNTY	7
Hanover,	51	72	The state of the s	
Montville,	15	00	T.4.1.C.11.1.4.1	
North Stonington,	31	00	Litchfield, 1st ch.,	54 5
" D. R. Wheele	er, 50	00	South Farms,	55 6
Jewett City, Lebanon, 1st ch., Lisbon, 1st ch., Hanover, Montville, North Stonington, D. R. Wheele Salem,	14	00	Milton,	3.5
Stonington, 2d cn.,			Canaan, North,	55 - 0
Mystic Bridge,	10	00	" South,	16 0
				19 4
	\$1,803	11	West Corn,	16 0
l'AIRFIELD COUNT	T.		Ellsworth,	7 1
			West Corn, Ellsworth, Goshen,	42 0
Bridgeport, Second ch., "H. & T.,	\$85	75	Keni.	34 0
" Н. & Т	20	00	New Hartford,	2 0
Easton,	$\frac{20}{32}$	0.0	Norfolk,	80 0
Fairfield, 1st ch.,	4.4	38	Salisbury,	79 0
Southport,	159	52		87 1
Greenwich, 2d ch.,	165	10	Woodbury South	50 5
" Stanwich,	13	71	" North	47 0
Easton, Fairfield, 1st ch., Southport, Greenwich, 2d ch., Stanwich, Ridgefield, Westport,	77	00	Watertown, Woodbury, South, "North, County Convention,	30 0
Westport	34	00	Torringford,	30 0
Westport,	9.6	00		25 8
South Norwark,	36		Torrington,	
South Norwalk, Trumbull,	83		Warren,	28 0
Stranord.	72		Winchester	27 5
Huntington, Monroe,	25		Winsted,	62 1
	15		Wolcottville,	50 0
Newtown,	9	00	Bethlem,	47 0
Brookfield.	23	15	Harwinton,	50 - 0
New Fairfield,	30	00	New Milford,	70 - 0
Danbury, 1st ch.,	54		Plymonth,	106 0
" "		00	Plymonth Hollow,	29 0
" 2d ch.,		00	Sherman,	29 0
Bethel,		00	Southbury,	24 0
arcance,	00	0.0	South Britain,	46 0
	\$1,080	24	Washington.	27 0

New Preston,	30	00	Additional,	10	85
5	\$1,360	36		\$12,400	60
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	•		Less Exchange on Draft,	2	17
Middletown, North ch.,				\$12,398	43
" Fourth,	15 32	00			
Cromwell.	50		NEW-YORK.		
Saybrook 1st.ch	30	00	THE WAY OF THE		
West Chester. Chatham, East Hamp., "Middle Haddam, Chester,	18	51	Albany, 1st. Ch.,	\$365	0
Chatham, East Hamp.,	16	00	Bedford,	7	
" Middle Haddam,	27	00	Berkshire,	13	
	28	00	Binghampton,	24	00
Clinton,	25		Brighton,	14	00
East Haddam, 1st ch., "Millington,	20	20	" 1st ch.,	9	U
" Millington, " Had-Lyme, Haddam, 1st ch.,	6	00	Brooklyn, Bridge st. ch., "Fulton av. ch., "Park ch.,	43	00
Haddam, 1st ch.,	18	66	" Park ob	31	200
" Higganum,	18 11 45	00	" Park ch., " Pilgrim ch.,	2 702	00
Killingworth,	45	00	" Plymouth ch	2,702	00
Lyme, 1st ch.,	28	30	" Plymouth ch., South ch.,	5	00
" Grassy Hill,	12	53	Cambria,	44	00
Deep River,	17	00	Canandaigua,	100	
Westbrook,	26	00	Carroll,	22	
			Center,	33	30
	\$551	08	Champion,	20	O(
TOLLAND COUNTY.			Clarkson,	15	
		0.0	Collins,	18	
Andover, Rev. A. Miller,	\$5		Columbus,	22	00
Bolton,	42	00	Crown Point,	11	00
Coventry, 1st ch.,	36		Eaton,	15	00
Ellington, Gilead,	23		Elmira, " 1st ch.,	50 40	
Hebron,	3.5	$\alpha \alpha$	Flushing, 1st ch.,	31	
Manlliona	99	50	Franklin,	38	
Rockville, 1st ch.,	106	50	Fredonia, C. E. Washburn	, 5	
" Second,	190	56	Gainsville,	20	
Somers,	28	83	Gloversville,	290	
Stafford Springs,	31	38	Green West,	5	00
Union,	2	00	Greenport,	10	00
Vernon,	90 15	58	llamilton,	25	
Mill Plains,	15	50	Homer,	100	
Hamburg,	6	09	Jamestown,	64	
	AC0.1	00	Linklaen,	20	
	\$624	84	Lodi,	33	
RECAPITULATION.			Lockport,	100	
Harlford County, New Haven, New Loudon, Fairfield,	33,030	91	Lumberland, Madison,	13 60	
New Haven,	3.386	11	Massena, 2d ch.,	10	
New London,	1.803	îî	i Middlefown	25	
Fairfield,	1,080	24	Morean Station.	5	
Windham,			Mt. Hyde, 1st ch.,	10	0.0
Middlesev	514 551	08	Morean Station, Mt. Hyde, 1st ch., Mt. Sinai,	70	50
Litchfield,	1,360	36	New Lebanon	20	00
Folland,	624	82	New-York, Bethesda ch.,	6	
Additional Reading,	14		" Church of the		
" North Greenwick	a, 25	00	Puritans,	1,176	93

New-York Eastern ch.,	50 00	PENNSYLVANIA,	
" Free ch.,	$\frac{21}{75} \frac{00}{00}$		
" 4th ch.,	75 - 00	Ellensburgh,	28
" Tabernaele ch.,	721 00	Balch II. B., (Meddville.)	1
" Union ch.,		Thomas Margaret, (Shohola,)	6
" We's'ı ch.,	21 51		
" 4th ch " Tabernaele ch., " Union ch., " Welsh ch., Owego.	$30 \ 00$		\$35
Patchogue,	8 00		
Penn Yan,	44 00	ощо.	
Perry Center	20 00	Onio.	
Perry Center, Peterboro Free ch., Pierrepont, 1st. ch., Poughkeepsie,	16 00 2 00 100 00 13 00	Altron	20
Pierrepont 1st ch	2 00	Akron,	32
Poughkeensie	100.00	Bellvino,	35
Randolph,	13.00	Belpre,	11
Riverhead,	18 00	Breeksville,	3
Dadman	18 00 58 00	Brighton,	7
Rutland ch.,	95 75	Bucyrus,	24 : 73 :
Channa Litab	15 50	Cuyahoga Fails,	73
Sherman, 1st ch,,	19 00	Cuyahoga Falls, Cleveland 1st Ch.,	72
Smyrna,	13 00	Joon Mic,	25
Spencerport,	5 00	Franklin Mills,	10
Stockholm, East,	35 75 15 50 13 00 5 00 30 00 10 00 211 00	Guilfor I,	21
Walton, 2d, Warsaw	$10 \ 00$	Hadeon	23
Warsaw,	211 00	La ayette,	6 6 50 101
Whitehall,	9 00	Madison,	6
Whitehall, Williamsburgh, 1st ch., N. E. ch., Union, Center,	20 00	Mansfield,	50
" N. E. ch.,	34 25	Marietta,	101
Union, Center,	5 00	Middlebury,	3
,		Oberlin,	74
Abbott, Rev. G. D.,	5 00 5 00 5 00 1 00	Sandusky, Springfield, Sycamore, Thompson.	12
Abbott, W. E., Syraense,	5 00	Springfall	10
Baker, D., Newton,	5.00	Sycamore,	9
Ball, J. M	1.00	Thompson	15
Bennett, J., Laneaster,	50.00	Thompson,	10
Bowen & McNamce, N. Y.,	10 000 00	Williamsfield West,	10
Elmore Z. W.,	120 00	York,	20
Hanking H & f. Pug Pug	120 00	Goodman R.,	10
Hepkins, H. A. & Bro. Pra		Putnam D. Harmar,	100
Fallows Boss House	3 00	Putnam David,	200
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mins,	2 00		\$968 -
Hepkins, H. A. & Ero, Praburgh, Kellogg, Rev, Hagar Mills, Pyncheon, Mr., A. Thuslegical Student	3 00	Less expences	11 -
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A Friend,	3 00		\$956
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\$	320,394 64	INDIANA.	
-		Clean Creek	_
NEW JERSEY.		Clear Creek,	5 (
THE OTHERS.		Michigan C.ty,	15
D1 6 11 W	40.00	Terre Haute 1st Ch.,	50 (
Bloomfield West,	40 00		
Chester,	25 00		\$70
Newark,	$165 \ 00$		
Paterson Free Presbyterian		ILLINOIS.	
Bassenger J. B., (Dover,)		ILLINOIS.	
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	\$289 00	Aurora,	6
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		Babcoeks Grove, Barry,	5

Batavia,	54 00 i	MICHIGAN.	
Big Rock,	6 00	Alamo,	2 40
Bloomingdale,	15 00	Almont,	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 40 \\ 6 & 71 \end{array}$
Bristol,	11 69	Augusta,	15 00
Byron,	11 00		5 00
Cambridge,	10 00	Chesterfield,	
Chicago 1st Ch.,	62 64	Columbus,	1 75
Como,	10 00	Cooper,	5 60
Crete,	3 00	Detroit,	183 50
Crystal Lake,	$10 \ 32$	Genesee,	5 00
Danby,	2 42	Grand Rapids,	26 00
Elgin,	14 00	Greenville,	10 00
Farmington,	40 00	Hartford,	5 00
Flag Creek,	5 53	Hartland,	7 00
Galesburg,	46 60	Howell,	15 00
Gap Grove,	1 00	Jackson,	50 50
Genesee,	14 00	Keelersville,	7 00
Griggsville,	28 00	Litchfield,	21 00
Hadley,	22 00	London,	4 00
Hampton,	11 00	Medina,	9 46
Jacksonville,	50 00	Niles,	$\begin{array}{c}10&00\\5&72\end{array}$
Jericho,	7 00	Northville,	11 00
Knoxville,	10 00	Raisinville,	$\begin{array}{c} 11 & 00 \\ 4 & 25 \end{array}$
Lafayette,	7 25	Richmond,	
Lamoille,	6 00	Romeo,	25 00
Lawn Ridge,	8 00	St. Clair,	30 00
Lee Center,	19 00	Wheatland,	10 00
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Lockport,	14 00		0000 10
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Plum Grove,	10 00	Burlington,	50 00
Port Byron,	11 25	Cascade,	7 00
Princetown,	13 00	Centertown Ger. Evan,	1 60
Providence,	9 30	Colesburg,	10 00
Quincy 1st Ch	64 - 50	Cottonville,	7 90
" Centre Ch.,	18 00	Crawfordsville,	8 00
Riley,	2 00	Danville,	21 50
Ringwood,	7 75	Davenport,	25 00
Rockford,	30 00	Deep Creek,	3 25
" 2nd Ch.,	123 00	Denmark,	68 00
Round Prairie,	$10 \ 00$	Dubnque,	82 75
St Charles,	15 00	" Ger. Evan,	25 50
Sycamore,	3 35	Durango,	12 00
Toulon,	7 00	Eddysville,	5 00
Udina,	3 00	Fairfield,	5 00
Union Grove,	5 00	Farmington,	5 00
Vermillionville,	6 00	Garnavillo,	14 20
Weathersfield,	7 00	Keosanqua,	8 00
A Friend,	$25 \ 00$	Knoxville,	20 50
•		Long Creek,	2 00 6 00
	\$1138 47	Makoketa,	6 00

Monies	17 00	Cup Provide	
Marion,	$17 00 \\ 14 25$	Sun Prarie, 20 50	
Marysville,		Waterloo, 5 00	
Mount Pleasant,	7 31	Watertown, 5 55	
Museatine,	50 00	Wawatosa, 17 80	,
Oldman's Creek,	3 50	West Troy, 12 00	,
Oldman's Creek, Pleasantville, Sabula, Savannah, Ill Sherold's Mounds, Ger.Evan	15 00	West Troy, 12 00 Whitewater. 2 individuals, Madison, 2 00 1 "Willow Creek, 1 00)
Sabula,	9 00	2 individuals, Madison, 2 00)
Savannah, Ill	4 25	1 "Willow Creek, 1 00)
Sherold's Mounds, Ger. Evan	495		-
St. Clair,	0 00	\$607 81	Ĺ
Sterling,	3.50	Less Expenses, 8 00)
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Tivola.	2 25	\$599 81	ı
Yankee Settlement.	8 00	MINNESOTA.	
Rev. O. French,	1 00		
are it of a remem,		Point Douglas and College	
	578 20	Grove, \$16 50	1
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Less expenses,		the state of the s	
	\$572 44	MISSOURI.	
WISCONSIN.		First Con. ch., St. Louis, \$100 00)
	\$10 00		•
Appleton,		THE DESIDENT OF	
Blue Mound, Bonner Branch, Brookfield,	5 00	NEW-BRUNSWICK.	
Bonner Branch,	14 50		
Brookfield,	10 50	Individuals in St. Stephens, \$41 00	}
Center,	10 00		
Brookfield, Center, Chelsea, Dodgeville, "Welsh,	5 00	ENGLAND.	
Dodgeville,	9 00	The state of the s	
Welsh,	9 00	A friend in Manchester, \$125 00)
Elk Grove,	17-50	A frend in Manchester, \$125 00	,
Emerald Grove,	27 - 63	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
Emmett,	$\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$	Moino SUMMARY.	
Ionia,	2 50	Maine, \$2,181 47	
Jefferson,	7 00	Maine, \$2,191 47 New-Hampshire, 1,685 03 Vermont, 2,642 07	;
Johnstown.	10 00	Vermont, 2,642 07	1
Johnstown, Jonesville,	50 00	Vermont, 2,642 07 Massachusetts, 14,227 23 Rhode Island, 1,466 87 Connecticut, 12,398 43 New-York, 20,394 64 New-York, 20,394 64	}
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Kenosha,	28 00	Connecticut. 12.398 43	;
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Koshkonong,	$\frac{0}{12} \frac{00}{25}$	New-Jersey, 289 00)
Oak Grove,		Pennsylvania. 35 00	
Oshkosh,	25 40	Obio 056 04	
Laneaster,	10 00	Indiana, 70 20 Illinois, 1,138 47 Michigan, 617 00 Iowa, 572 44	
Lisbon,	4 04	Dinaia 1120 47	,
Magnolia,	6 00	Illinois, 1,138 47	
Milwaukie, (Plymouth ch.,)	$83 \ 00$	Michigan, 617 00	
" Spring st.,	$25 \ 00$	Iowa, 572 44	
Milton,	7 00	Wiseonsin, 599 81 Minnesota. 16 50 Missouri. 100 00	
Plattsville,	16 00	Minnesota, 16 50)
Cormon	7 00	Missouri, 100 00)
T	0.00	Minnesota. 16 50 Missouri, 100 00 New-Brunswick, 41 00 England, 125 00)
Racine and Pine Grove.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 00 \\ 4 & 00 \end{array}$	England, 125 00)
Racine and Pine Grove, Rosendale,	20 00		-
Sheboygan,	6 00	Total, expenses de d, \$59,567 10)
"Falls,	5 00	Interest to June 18, 342 43 " Dec. 20, 681 17	6
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THE CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held at Albany, on the 5th, 6th 7th and 8th days of October, 1852.

In accordance with a call issued by direction of the General Association of New York, a Convention of Ministers and Delegates of Congregational Churches in the United States, assembled at Albany, New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1852, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee to nominate Permanent Officers of the Convention, made their report as follows, which was adopted:

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Rev. Wm. T. Dwight, D. D., of Maine, President.

Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., of Conn.,
Rev. Asa Turner, Iowa,
Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of New York,
Rev. J. C. Holbrook, of Iowa,
Rev. L. Smith Hobart, of Michigan.

Secretaries.
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The Convention re-assembled at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M., for public worship. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hawes, from 1 Cor. 2:2. "For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified." Rev. J. H. Linsley, D. D., aided in the opening exercises, and Rev. L. Beecher, D. D., offered the closing prayer.

The Business Committee reported, in part, the following items, for discussion in the Convention:—

- 1. The construction and practical operation of the "Plan of Union between Presbyterians and Congregationalists," agreed upon by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the General Association of Connecticut, in 1801.
 - 2. The building of Church Edifices at the West.

3. The system and operations of the American Home Missionary Society.

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 6th.

A Prayer Meeting was held at 8 o'clock, conducted by Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D.

At 9 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by the President, and opened with singing and prayer.

The thanks of the Convention were offered to Rev. J. Hawes, D. D., for his sermon before the body last evening, and a copy was requested for publication.

The Business Committee recommended that the first item—the Plan of Union—be referred to a Committee, of two from New England, and one from each of the other States represented in this body; and, by vote, it was so ordered.

In relation to the second item, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, to take into consideration the subject of aiding feeble churches at the West, in building Church-edifices; and, if the Committee shall see fit, to report a plan for the same.

The Business Committee recommended that the item of business No. 3,—concerning the system and operations of the American Home Missionary Society,—be referred to a Committee, of one from each State represented in this body; and that all resolutions respecting the withdrawal of aid from churches in the slaveholding States be also referred to that Committee.

It was voted to take up for consideration, item No. 4, on the docket:—The intercourse between the Congregationalists of New England and those of other States. Upon this subject, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced:—

Whereas, for several years, insinuations and charges of heresy in doctrine, and of disorder in practice, have been made against Congregationalists at the

West, frequently too vague in their character, and too general and sweeping in their aim, to admit of refutation; and

Whereas, Congregationalism at the West has thereby suffered greatly in the estimation of Congregationalists in New England, and of many other Christians; therefore,

Resolved, First: That it is the duty of Congregationalists to frown upon all such accusations, unless their authors or abettors will make specific allegations, and hold themselves responsible for the same.

Resolved, Secondly: That it is very important that the General Associations, Conferences, and Conventions at the East, be careful to send Delegates to the General Associations at the West, that they may obtain reliable information respecting Western Congregationalism.

THURSDAY MORNING, October 7th.

A Prayer Meeting was held at 8 o'clock, A. M., conducted by Rev. G. A. Calhoun, D. D.

At 9 A. M., the Convention was called to order, and opened with devotional exercises.

The Committee on aiding in the erection of Church Edifices at the West, submitted their Report, which was accepted; and after discussion and amendment, the Convention Resolved:—

That the "Plan for raising FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the erection of Congregational Church Edifices at the West," be approved and adopted by this Convention; and that it be recommended to the consideration of the Congregational Pastors and Churches throughout the United States.

Plan for raising \$50,000 for aiding in the erection of Church-edifices at the West.

- I. On the first Sabbath in January, 1853, all the Congregational Churches in the United States shall be requested to take up collections, as a New Year's offering, to aid in creeting Congregational Churches in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota; this Convention recommending to all Pastors of Congregational Churches to preach on the subject, on the said Sabbath, and urge liberal contributions.
- 11. This Convention shall appoint seven persons, in the city of New York and vicinity, to act as a Central Committee, to receive the money and distri-

bute the same as hereinafter provided; with power to fill vacancies in their body, and in the State Committees, the appointment of which by this body is hereinafter provided for.

- III. This Convention shall appoint a Committee of three persons in each State, who shall have the general supervision of raising money within their borders, causing notices to be published in the newspapers, and urging all the Churches to do their part; said State Committees to receive the money⁸ when collected, and forward the same to the Central Committee.
- IV. When all the moneys raised shall be received by the Central Committee, if the same shall amount to less than \$50,000, the Central Committee, if they deem it expedient, shall use further means to make up that amount,
- V. When said sum of \$50,000 shall be received by the Central Committee, or when all the collections and subscriptions made shall be paid over to them, then said Central Committee shall apportion the same to each of the Western States and Territories, as follows, to wit:—

To the	e State	of Ohio	8000 d	ollars.
"	"	of Michigan	8000	64
"	44	of Wisconsin	8000	46
44	"	of Iowa	8000	"
"	44	of Indiana	3000	44
"	"	of Illinois	8000	46
44	44	of Missouri	3000	••
44	Territo	ry of Minnesota	4000	

VI. After the money has been apportioned, and before it is paid over, the General Congregational body, where one exists, in each of the foregoing States and Territory, shall appoint a Committee of five, two of whom shall be laymen, to receive the sum apportioned to the State or Territory. Or, in those States where there is no general body distinctively Congregational, the State Committee provided for in Article III, shall call a Convention, of the Pastors and Stated Supplies of the Congregational Churches in such States respectively, with one lay delegate from each Church, who shall choose a Committee as aforesaid, to receive and appropriate the money apportioned to the State.

VII. Should there be a surplus, over and above the aforesaid sum of \$50,000, the same shall be appropriated, under the direction of the Central Committee, towards the erection of Congregational Churches in the foregoing and other States and Territories.

- VIII. No money shall be used for any other purpose than the erection of houses for Religious Worship.
- IX. No money shall be applied to aid in erecting any Church-edifice or place of worship, unless the Committee appointed by the State Convention shall be satisfied that said Church-edifice will be completed free from all debts

and encumbrances, and that aid is necessary to complete its erection; nor shall any of the funds thus collected be granted to any Church or Society for the erection of a house of worship, (except in cases which the Committee may deem peculiar,) unless the available subscription of the Church or Society applying for the same, shall amount to at least twice the sum for which they apply.

X. No sum exceeding Three Hundred Dollars, shall be given for the erection of any one house of worship.

XI. Money may be loaned for a limited time, on proper security, instead of being given as a donation, whenever the State Committee shall deem this expedient.

XII. Other Regulations and Rules, not inconsistent with the foregoing,—as providing for the supply of vacancies occasioned by deaths or removals in State Committees, fixing their terms of office, prescribing the keeping of records, the making of reports, &c., &c.—may be adopted at the discretion of each State General Association or Convention.

The Convention adopted also the following resolution, to accompany the preceding Report:—

Resolved, That, in the judgement of this Convention, it is expedient that the Central Committee constituted for the aid of Churches at the West, in erecting Houses of Worship, procure plans of suitable edifices, with specifications and estimates, to be shown to Committees and others concerned in those enterprises, with a view to promoting convenience, economy and good taste, in the design and execution of the work; and, further, that before aid is granted, the State Committee be made acquainted with the plan and specifications of the buildings proposed to be erected, with liberty to insist on conformity, so far as they shall think expedient, to their directions.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, in reference to The Maine Law:—

Assembled as we are from various and distant portions of our great Republic, and deeply interested in whatever promotes the morality, the order, the peace and prosperity of our country: We, the members of this Convention, feel it a privilege and duty to unite in the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the recent adoption by three States and one Territory, and the favorable action, of a Law which suppresses and roots out the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, called the Maine Law, is, in our opinion, an event, in the good providence of God, which calls for the gratitude and support of all who love their country and their race; and that all Congregational Ministers and Churches be earnestly requested to stand forth prominent in favor of this legislation in their respective States and Territories, and continually to make supplication to Almighty God that the good work of re-

demption from one of the most demoralizing and desolating evils with which we are afflicted, so happily commenced, may speedily be perfected throughout our country and throughout the world.

The Convention then adjourned, till 3 P. M.

THURSDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention assembled, and opened its session with singing a hymn.

The discussion on the Report concerning the Plan of Union, was resumed; and it terminated in the unanimous adoption of the Report, as follows:—

The Committee on the Plan of Union, report the following Preamble and Resolutions, for the consideration of this Convention:—

Whereas, the Plan of Union formed in 1801, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the General Association of Connecticut, is understood to have been repudiated by the said Assembly before the schism in that body of 1838, though this year acknowledged as still in force by the General Assembly which met last at Washington, D. C.; and

Whereas, many of our Presbyterian brethren though adhering to this Plan in some of its provisions, do not, it is believed, maintain it in its integrity; especially in virtually requiring Congregational Ministers settled over Presbyterian Churches and Congregational Churches having Presbyterian Ministers, to be connected with Presbyteries; and

Whereas, whatever mutual advantage has formerly resulted from this Plan to the two denominations, and whatever might yet result from it if acted upon impartially, its operation is now unfavorable to the spread and permanence of the Congregational polity, and even to the real harmony of these Christian communities:—

Resolved, 1st. That in the judgement of this Convention it is not deemed expedient that new Congregational Churches, or Churches heretofore independent, become connected with Presbyteries.

2d. That in the evident disuse of the said Plan, according to its original design, we deem it important, and for the purposes of union sufficient, that Congregationalists and Presbyterians exercise toward each other that spirit of love which the Gospel requires, and which their common faith is fitted to cherish; that they accord to each other the right of pre-occupancy, where but one Church can be maintained; and that, in the formation of such a Church, its ecclesiastical character and relations be determined by a majority of its members.

3d. That in respect to those Congregational Churches which are now connected with Presbyteries.—either on the above mentioned Plan, or on those of 1808 and 1813, between Congregational and Presbyterian bodies in the State of New York,—while we would not have them violently sever their existing relations, we counsel them to maintain vigilantly the Congregational privileges which have been guaranteed them by the Plans above mentioned, and to see to it that while they remain connected with Presbyteries, the true intent of those original arrangements be impartially carried out.

The Committee on "the System and Operations of the American Home Missionary Society," made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted:—

The Committee to whom was referred the "system and operations of the American Home Missionary Society," together with all Resolutions respecting Missionary aid to Churches in the Slaveholding States, report:—

That your Committee are unanimous in their approbation of the voluntary and unsectarian character of the American Home Missionary Society, and of the wisdom and efficiency with which its affairs have been conducted.

On the subject of the Society's relation to the Presbyterian and Congregational systems of Church polity, your Committee are of opinion that any disruption of present relations is unadvisable.

The Committee express their belief that this Society has executed its trust towards both Congregational and Presbyterian Churches with impartiality; and that any complaints on this head will be found to result from local interests, and not from the administrative policy of the Society.

The subject of Missionary aid to Churches in Slaveholding States having been referred to the same Committee, the following report was presented, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is the tendency of the Gospel, wherever it is preached in its purity, to correct all social evils, and to destroy sin in all its forms; and that it is the duty of Missionary Societies to grant aid to churches in slaveholding States, in the support of such ministers only as shall so preach the Gospel, and inculcate the principles and application of Gospel discipline, that, with the blessing of God, it shall have its full effect in awakening and enlightening the moral sense in regard to Slavery, and in bringing to pass the speedy abolition of that stupendous wrong; and that, wherever a minister is not permitted so to preach, he should, in accordance with the directions of Christ in such cases, "depart out of that city."

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Committee on Nominations recommended that the following individuals be appointed on the Central and State Committees, under the plan to aid in the erection of Church edifices at the West, and, by vote, they were so appointed:—

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

In New-York and vicinity.—Henry C. Bowen, Rev. C. B. Cheever, D. D., Israel Minor, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., S. B. Chittenden, O. E. Wood, Rev. N. H. Eggleston.

STATE COMMITTEES.

Maine.—Rev. W. T. Dwight. D. D., Rev. J. W. Chickering, Levi Cutter, Portland.

New Hampshire.—Rev. N. Bouton, D. D., George Hutchins, Rev. B. P. Stone, Concord.

Vermoni.—Rev. Silas Aiken, D. D., Rutland; Rev. Chas. Walker, D. D., Pittsford; William Nash, New Haven.

Massachusetts.—Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., Boston; Rev. Elam Smalley, D. D., Worcester; Dea. Julius Palmer, Boston.

Rhode Island.—Rev. Jona Leavitt, A. C. Barstow, Benjamin Dyer, Providence.

Connecticut.—Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., Hartford; Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., Timothy Dwight, New Haven.

New-York.—Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn; Rev. O. E. Daggett, Canandaigua; Hon. B. R. Wood, Albany.

New Jersey.—Rev. S. D. Cochrane, Paterson; Rev. Charles Beecher, Dr. J. M. Ward, Newark.

Ohio.—Rev. J. C. Hart, Hudson; Rev. T. Adams, Thompson; H. B. Spellman, Cleveland.

Michigan.—Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Detroit; Rev. L. S. Hobart. Ann Arbor; Francis Raymoud, Detroit.

Illinois.—Rev. F. Bascom, Galesburg; Rev. Wm. Carter, Pittsfield; Philo Carpenter, Chicago.

Indiana.—Rev. M. A. Jewett, Rev. L. H. Rice, Henry Ross, Terre Haute.

Wisconsin.—Rev. J. J. Miter, Milwaukie; Rev. L. S. Clapp, Wawatosa; E. D. Holton, Milwaukie.

Iowa.—Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Dubuque; Rev. E. Adams, Davenport; H. A. Wiltze, Dubuque.

Minnesota.—Rev. Charles Seccombe, St. Anthony; Rev. Richard Hall, Major Furber, Pt. Douglas.

The Business Committee reported the following resolution in reference to the calling of a future Convention, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the President, the Vice Presidents, and the Secretaries of this Convention, be appointed a Committee, with power to call another General Convention in the year 1855, or previously, at such place as they may designate—provided, that in their deliberate opinion such a Convention shall be expedient.

The subjoined resolutions, being also introduced by the Business Committee, were successively considered and adopted by the Convention:—

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Whereas, The friends of Congregationalism in Washington city have taken measures for establishing a Congregational Church in that city, and have purchased a commodious house of worship in an eligible situation, near the City Hall:—

Resolved, That this Convention look with great interest to the success of the enterprise of planting the religious institutions of our fathers in the National Capital; and we commend the object to the attention of our brethren, for their prayers, and for such pecuniary aid as it may need during its infancy.

REPUBLICATION OF CONGREGATIONAL WORKS.

Resolved, That this Convention recognizes with gratitude the republication of the collected works of Bellamy, Hopkins, the younger Edwards, and the venerable John Robinson, by the Doctrinal Tract and Book Society of Massachusetts, and the intended republication of the works of other fathers of American Congregationalism.

Resolved, That this Convention regards the extensive circulation of such works, among the ministers and churches of the Congregational polity, as an object of public interest and importance.

ON INCREASING THE NUMBER OF MINISTERS.

Resolved, That in view of the alarming disproportion between the increase of our population and the increase of ministers of the Gospel, it is recommended to the churches to inquire who among their youthful members are qualified, by natural gifts and by the grace of the Spirit, for the service of

God in the Gospel of his Son, and to encourage and aid such persons in preparing themselves for that work.

Resolved, Also, that this Convention cordially approves of the aim and the operations of the American Education Society, and commends it to the favor of the Churches.

SUPPORT OF COLLEGES AT THE WEST.

Whereas, Many colleges exist at the West which are under the control of Boards of Trust, composed of Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and which came into being under the auspices, and have been founded and sustained by the common funds of these two denominations:—

F@Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, the interests of sound learning, and of Christian truth, and the mutual prosperity of these denominations, alike demand the perpetuation of this union.

DUTIES OF A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Resolved, That every Congregational Church should regard itself as bound to care and labor continually for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ within its own parochial sphere; and to build itself up, not by inroads upon other Evangelical Churches, but by training up its own children in the faith and service of our Lord Jesus Christ, by promoting the intelligence, order and piety of all the households associated with them, and by systematic efforts in the spirit of Christian love, to enlighten, evangelize and save the neglected, the ignorant and the unbelieving.

SPECIAL PRESENT CALLS FOR SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE.

Resolved, That in an age when so much is to be done for the salvation of our country and for the diffusion of the Gospel throughout the world, and when the wealth of our country is developed and increased with a rapidity which threatens to overwhelm the Churches with a tide of worldliness, it is of the utmost importance for the Churches to discipline themselves to habits of Christian activity, and of systematic contribution to the great enterprises of Christian beneficence.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be presented to our presiding officer, for the gentlemanly, prompt and efficient manner in which he has moderated this large Convention, during its deliberation and action upon subjects of great importance to the cause of God and to the interests of man.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted, the whole Convention rising in their places, in express approbation of their spirit and terms:—

THE PURPOSE AND AIM OF THIS CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the polity of the Congregational Churches, being eminently simple and scriptural, is and must be essentially spiritual and unsectarian.

Resolved, That while this Convention rejoices in the prosperity of Congregationalism, especially in the fields of its more recent enterprise, and in the prospect of its still more rapid and vigorous growth as the result of these counsels and deliberations, yet we here distinctly disclaim and disavow all merely sectarian zeal; and do profess it to be our object, one and sole, to promote, through the Congregational polity, and hence in the freest and most efficient manner, the World's salvation in Jesus Christ our Lord.

The last resolution adopted was as follows:—

GOD'S HAND IN THIS CONVENTION.

Resolved, That we gratefully and devoutly recognize the overruling providence of God, in the calling of this Convention, in the measures which have been adopted by it, and in the entire harmony of its counsels and its results.

The business of the Convention being completed, the minutes were read and approved. Prayer was offered, the doxology was sung, and the Convention adjourned.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

For an account of the Origin, Constitution and Officers of the Union, the reader is referred to pages 31—33, of this volume. This additional notice is inserted that it may take its appropriate place among the Societies which should have the sympathy and aid of the Churches of our denomination throughout the wide field which it aims to make more beautiful and more fruitful by bringing all who labor in it into closer and more efficient union.

Some of the modes in which this Society may be effectually sustained, are mentioned in the statement above referred to. It may be added that Churches may render valuable and needed aid by making their pastors life members. It is hoped that Pastors will endeavor to engage their people on its behalf, that its power for good may rapidly and largely increase.

The rooms of the Society are in Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets. Communications should be addressed to Rev. T. Atkinson, Sec. Am. Cong. Union, New-York, to whom orders for the Year-Book may be addressed. If to be sent by mail, stamps should be enclosed.

CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

NO. 12 TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON.

This Institution was founded in Boston in the month of February, 1851. Its main object was the same then as now; but its operations were more restricted till May 5, 1853, when

measures were taken to extend its privileges to the whole body of Evangelical Congregationalists, and to invite their co-operation.

The following is an epitome of the Constitution and By-Laws: Its object is to found and perpetuate a Library of Books, Pamphlets, and Manuscripts, and a collection of portraits, and whatever else shall serve to illustrate Puritan history, and promote the general interests of Congregationalism; as also to secure the erection of a suitable building for its library, its meetings, and the general purposes of the body.

It embraces "ministers and laymen connected with the churches of the Orthodox Congregational denomination, paying each one dollar, as a condition of membership." Others may be elected as honorary members, with equal rights and privileges, except that of voting.

The annual meeting comes "on the Tuesday preceding the fourth Wednesday in May, (the week of Boston Anniversaries,) at 12 o'clock M.; and on the same day, at 4 o'clock P. M., provision is made for "a sermon, oration, or address, by some member elected by ballot at the previous annual meeting." This is followed the next day by a "collation, accompanied by such exercises as the Directors may prescribe." There are also three other meetings of the Association each year, viz: on the last Tuesday of August, November and February, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Library room, devoted to such exercises as may be determined at the time, or assigned at a previous meeting; notice of the same to be published in the Boston papers on the week preceding.

The Board of Directors, who are "charged with the general interests of the Association," meet monthly, "make a report of their doings for the year at each Annual meeting of the Association, and suggest such measures for the action of the body as in their judgment the welfare of the Institution requires."

The Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, who are also on the Board of Directors, attend to the functions usually connected with those offices.

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It is made the duty of the Librarian to keep a complete catalogue of all the books, pamphlets, manuscripts, periodicals and portraits belonging to the Library, with the names of the donors annexed; to arrange them on shelves or in cases most convenient for reference, and see that the room is rendered attractive to those who desire to avail themselves of its privileges.

Since the reorganization in May, about four hundred and fifty members have been enrolled, located in all parts of the Continent where Congregational Churches are found, from There have been already gathered into California to Canada. the Library some fifteen hundred volumes, and more than four thousand pamphlets, including deposits made by the American Statistical Association, and a few private individuals, besides many duplicate numbers and incomplete sets of old periodicals. A valuable assortment of daily, weekly and monthly periodicals, now issuing from the press, are supplied gratuitously by the publishers. The manuscript department, though not yet large, contains some rare specimens; and portraits of the Fathers are beginning to adorn the walls of the Library. room is open all hours of the day, (Sundays excepted,) and the Librarian on hand to assist the enquiries of those who wish to consult him.

President.—Rev. WILLIAM T. DWIGHT, D. D. of Maine.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. John A. Albro, D. D., of Massachusetts; Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D., of Maine; Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., of New Hampshire; Rev. Silas Aiken, D. D., of Vermont; Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., of Connecticut; Rev. Thomas Shepard, of Rhode Island; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., of New-York; Rev. J. M. Butler, of Ohio; Rev. L. S. Hobart, of Michigan; Rev. J. J. Miter, of Wisconsin; Rev. John C. Holbrook, of Illinois; Rev. M. A. Jewett, of Indiana; Rev. Asa Turner, of Iowa; Rev. H. Wilkes, D. D., of Canada.

Directors.—Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D., Rev. Samuel M. Worcester, D. D., Rev. Sewall Harding, Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, Julius A. Palmer, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary,-Rev. J. S. Clark, D. D.

Recording Secretary.—Rev. Samuel H. Riddel.

Librarian.—Rev. Joseph B. Felt.

Treasurer.—Alpheus Hardy, Esq.

THE DOCTRINAL TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, HEREAFTER TO TAKE THE NAME OF

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

It will be seen by the advertisement of this Society, that it has already made considerable progress in the publication of those works the diffusion of which is one object of the American Congregational Union. Several most valuable standard works have been stereotyped and published, which ought to be in every parochial and pastoral library, and the Society is now enlarging its means and extending its efforts. It has already sent an entire set of its publications to all the Congregational Churches in Michigan which have pastors,—to most of the pastors in Iowa, and to some in Illinois and Wisconsin.

That the name may be more appropriate, it has been changed, and made more distinct and comprehensive. The number of its executive officers will also be enlarged, in order to secure the combined wisdom and influence of the different sections of the country, and it will publish such works as are needed and adapted "to promote the progress and well-working of the Congregational Church Polity." Having already accomplished a great and good work, and being now prepared to enter upon a wider field, with greatly augmented power, we doubt not this Society will be worthy to be known and sustained as the Congregational Book Society.

MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

This Society was organized June 1, 1832;—the Mass. Sabbath School Union having been dissolved on the previous day, after much deliberation, and with great unanimity. It originated in no factious, controversial, or narrow, exclusive denominational spirit. It came into being from a deep-felt want, well

considered, that the children of our churches, in every department of their religious education, should be instructed in all those great principles of faith and practice, which the early fathers of New England, believed and taught, and to which our churches, in all charity to those differing from them, still cling with the unyielding tenacity of unwavering belief in their scriptural truth.

Nearly every denomination has now its own distinct Sabbath School organization, through which its churches and schools make most of their donations for promoting the cause and furnishing its own Sabbath School literature. It is felt that if there is any good reason for each denomination to have its distinct churches and ministry, there is an equally good reason for having its distinct Sabbath School operations. This institution is the nursery of the church. To its members every church looks for her future enlargement. But if the children are left untaught in regard to all those truths which are distinctive, what security has she that another will not gather the harvest from the seed which she has herself sown and nurtured? truths and principles that are distinctive to any given denomination, are not of sufficient importance to have them taught to the young—to those by whom the churches of that denomination are to be replenished and perpetuated—then they are not of sufficient importance to justify the existence of that denomination. Never was there more real christian love, union, and zeal, in the Sabbath School cause, than there has been since each denomination has been doing its own work in its own way.

The union of parents and children, of old and young, in every Sabbath School, is an object at which this Society has constantly aimed. An examination of its yearly reports will show that from one-quarter to two-thirds of the members of very many of the schools connected with the Society, especially in Mass., have been over eighteen years of age. In many schools may be seen from two or three to six or eight large classes of young men, and a larger number of young women. There are probably connected with the Congregational Sabbath Schools in Mass, alone, more than 20,000 scholars over 18 years of age.

This peculiarity in the schools in New England, presented one important reason for a distinct Sabbath School organization, and a distinct Sabbath School literature. The 2d part of the Scripture Questions was prepared to meet the wants of the older and more mature members of the schools, and the result has shown the wisdom of the plan. Teachers and aged pupils have derived from this series the most valuable assistance in an acquaintance with divine truth.

A missionary in Michigan, acknowledging the receipt of some of the books of the Society, says—"Let Puritan principles and theology spread over the fertile plains of the spreading West, and our country is not only safe, but she shall also, in the hands of God, become an instrument in the salvation of world. What more efficient instrumentality, the living ministry only excepted, than the invaluable productions of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, containing truth, with the least admixture of error incident to human agency, commending itself to the mind, when it is most susceptible of the liveliest and most lasting impressions?"

See advertising pages for a list of some its publications.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Report speaks of the past year as one of comparative prosperity and success. The receipts, and the number of young men aided, are somewhat larger than for several previous years. There is a decidedly increasing interest in the cause of ministerial education, giving promise of still more ample results in years to come. The minds of men are turning with new earnestness to this subject, and a deeper con-

viction is felt of the necessity of enlarged and vigorous effort in the work of raising up ministers of the Gospel.

The income of the Parent Society, from all sources, for the year ending April 30, 1853, was \$22,729 15. Three hundred and eight students were aided during the year from its treasury in Boston, who have been pursuing their studies in colleges and theological schools in various parts of the land, as follows:—Andover, Bangor, East Windsor, Yale, and Theol. Dep. of Wes. Res. Col.—Theological students, 131. The remainder connected with the following Colleges:—Amherst, Williams, Harvard, Brown University, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, University of Vermont, Yale, Western Reserve, University of Michigan, Wabash, Illinois, Knox, Iowa, and Beloit.

It is interesting to notice from whence they have been gathered. From Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan. Indiana. Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, England, Scotland, Canada, and Constantinople.

During the same period the Philadelphia Education Society has had under its care fifty-three young men, twenty-six of whom were theological and the remainder collegiate students. In addition to which there is the Central Education Society, located at New York city, and the Western Education Society at Auburn, N. Y., which have to do almost exclusively with theological students, mainly in connection with the Union Seminary in New York city, and the Auburn Seminary.

Applications for aid were received from eighty-five new men, seventy-nine of whom were admitted. The number during the previous year was sixty-one, an encouraging advance, but one altogether inadequate to the increasing demands for ministerial labor.

The rooms of the Society are at No. 15 Cornhill, Boston.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The British and Foreign Bible Society was formed in the year 1804, and its influence began to be felt immediately over the entire Protestant world. In the United States it awakened inquiry, and led to the organization of similar associations. The first Bible Society in the New World was formed in Philadelphia in 1808, the second in Connecticut, and the third in Massachusetts in 1809. Other societies continued to spring up, until in 1816 it was ascertained that their number was about seventy.

The American Bible Society was formed on the second Wednesday of May, 1816. Its receipts during the first year amounted to \$37,779–35, and its issues 6,410 Bibles. For the last year—the thirty-seventh of its existence—its receipts were \$346,542–42, and its issues 260,381 Bibles, and 538,999 Testaments; total, 799,380.

The Society has printed and circulated nearly nine millions of Bibles and Testaments. It has also made pecuniary grants to aid in the publication of the Scriptures at various missionary stations in foreign lands, to the amount of nearly \$400,000.

Auxiliary Societies now extend from Maine to California and Oregon, and are about two thousand in number, with some four thousand minor branches, without which the American Bible Society could do but little towards supplying our country with the Scriptures.

The number of translations of the Scriptures, or parts of them, which have been made into the various languages and dialects, is not far from two hundred—all of which, except about forty, have been made since the Bible Society era in 1804. In publishing twenty-five of them, the American Bible Society has been at the whole expense, and has assisted in publishing as many more.

The Bible Society Manual, from which this brief statement is compiled, contains a Compendium of Bible Societies in the world, from which it appears that seventy Societies have issued considerably over forty millions of Bibles and Testaments since 1804; and yet, eight hundred millions, or four-fifths of our fellow men are living in utter ignorance of this blessed book. If all the Bibles in the world were equally distributed among its inhabitants, there would be but one Bible for every twenty souls.

A visit, on business. to the New York Bible House, Astor Place, will well repay the visitor, especially if he has been careful to furnish himself with keys to the other religious and benevolent societies that cluster around this noble centre.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

uring the past year this Society has sent to their respective fields of labor 13 ordained missionaries, 3 male and 27 female assistant missionaries; besides 10, who having spent some time in this country, have returned to their respective fields.

The receipts for the year ending July 31, from all sources, were \$314,922; the expenditures of the year, \$310,607. The receipts from mission churches and individuals in foreign lands, were \$12,905; of which sum \$6,458 were from the Sandwich Islands, and \$1,037 from the various Indian missions under the care of the Board.

Number of missions, 28; stations, 111; out-stations, 38. Number of ordained missionaries, (6 being physicians,) 157; physicians not ordained, 6; other male assistants, 20; female assistants, 205; whole number of laborers sent from this country, 389; native preachers, 39; native helpers, 192; whole

number of laborers connected with the missions, 620. Number of churches, 103; church members, 25,714; added during the year, 2,016. Number of seminaries, 9; other boarding schools, 23; free schools, (344 supported by Hawaiian government,) 712; pupils in seminaries, 487; boarding schools, 645; free schools, 21,993.

The average monthly publication of the Missionary Herald has been 17,500; Journal of Missions, 31,041; Youth's Dayspring, 33,796—making a total of 988,044 copies of the three publications, with an average monthly issue of 82,337 copies.

But what idea can such a brief summary as this impart of the vast work in which the Board is engaged? and yet it is all we can here attempt to give.

Every Christian, especially every Pastor, should take the Annual Report and traverse the wide field, not as we are now compelled to do it, but deliberately and repeatedly, until he has made himself acquainted with all the varied phases of the work, and knows the field, what has been accomplished and what needs to be done—its fruits and its wants—until joy and compassion, thankfulness and hope, spring up anew in the heart, exciting to renewed and more entire devotedness, and to more earnest and believing prayer, that the earth may be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord.

The Micronesian Mission, the first-born from mission churches, and the Sandwich Islands, now to be numbered among Christian nations, cannot but excite special interest in all who desire the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Mission House, Boston—Pemberton Square.

Mission Rooms, New-York—Bible House, Astor Place.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

During the past year, many of the churches, aided by this Society, have enjoyed seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, of great interest and power. The general aspect of the field is peculiarly encouraging, calling for

gratitude and praise, for stronger faith and more self-sacrificing efforts.

The number of ministers of the Gospel in the service of the Society the last year, is 1.087; 213 of whom have been appointed since the last report. They have been distributed in 27 States and Territories, viz:—Maine, 101; New Hampshire, 46; Vermont, 58; Massachusetts, 54; Rhode Island, 9; Connecticut, 45; New York, 158; New Jersey, 9; Pennsylvania, 45; Delaware, 3; District of Columbia, 1; Tennessee, 5; Kentucky, 6; Ohio, 96; Indiana, 58; Illinois, 118; Missouri, 30; Michigan, 80; Wisconsin, 83; Iowa, 55; Minnesota, 6; California, 6; Oregon, 4.

This distribution gives to the New England States, 313; Middle, 215; Southern, 12: and the Western States and Territories, 547.

Of these, 584 have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; 288 have ministered to two or three congregations each; and 215 have extended their labors over still wider fields.

The number of congregations and missionary stations which have been fully supplied, or where the Gospel has been preached at stated intervals, is 2,160, while many others have enjoyed the occasional labors of the missionaries.

Ten have been in commission as pastors or stated supplies of churches of colored people: 17 have preached to Welsh; 46 to German, and others to congregations of Norwegians, Swedes, Swiss, Hollanders, and Frenchmen.

The number of Sabbath School scholars connected with the missionary churches and stations, is about 72,500.

The contributions to benevolent objects, reported by 678 missionaries, is \$27,905.

The number of hopeful conversions, reported by 426 missionaries, is 2,888. Forty-seven churches have been organized, 39 no longer need the fostering care of the Society, 54 houses of worship have been completed, 50 repaired or improved, and sixty-six are in process of erection. Eightynine young men, in connection with the missionary churches

are reported as in different stages of preparation for the gospel ministry.

Resources of the year, including \$9,907 15, balance from last year's account, \$181,641 39. Total of liabilities, \$185,184 01.

The office of the Society is in the Bible House, New York. The office of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society—Dr. J. S. Clark, Secretary—is in the Tremont Temple, Boston.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The varied and extensive operations of this Society render it almost impossible to give even the faintest outline of its Annual Report in the space allotted to it in this volume. Its Home and its Foreign field, sub-divided into the Publishing, Tract Visitation and Colportage Departments, should be carefully explored under the guidance of its Twenty-eighth Annual Report, by all who desire to know what instrumentalities are employed for the proclamation of the great truths of salvation to the hundreds of thousands who are not reached by the stated ministry of the church.

The total gratuitous issues of the year amount to 72,224,841 pages, the pecuniary value of which exceeds \$48,000. During the year, 157 new publications have been stereotyped in English, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Hungarian of which 23 are volumes; besides which, 38 publications have been approved at foreign stations.

THE AMERICAN MESSENGER, and THE CHILD'S PAPER, small monthly newspaper sheets, the latter beautifully illustrated with engravings, may justly be regarded as among the most useful of the Society's publications. There is abundant evidence that these papers are exerting a highly salutary influence, and the amount of subscriptions received for them very nearly equals the total cost of their publication.

The number of colporteurs in commission during the year including those in the service of the American Tract Society.

Boston, and of the Maryland Branch, has been 516. Of this number, 117 were devoted chiefly to the German, French, Irish. Dutch, Welsh, Norwegian and Spanish population. The whole number of families visited was 530,758, the results of which have been truly gratifying. The number of books circulated by sale, through colportage, has been 487,700. The gratuitous circulation of books and tracts through the same channel, has also been very large. The colporteurs have also held or addressed 13,666 public and prayer meetings. It is believed that such labors, in humble co-operation with the ministry, are pleasing to the Head of the Church, and are productive of much good to souls. An increased number of competent men is greatly needed to meet the demands of the colporteur service.

The receipts for the year ending April 1, in donations, were \$147,374-64; receipts for sales, \$237,252-21; total resources for the year, including \$659-83 in the treasury April 1, 1852, \$385,286-68. Total expenditures, \$385,075-07.

Tract Society House, 150 Nassau street, New York.

Tract Depository, No. 28 Cornhill, Boston, and No. 11 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Twenty-ninth Report of this Society opens with congratulations upon its continued prosperity, while the report itself furnishes abundant proof of its growing strength and influence, its increased means of usefulness, and its enlarged sphere of beneficent action. It has broken up much fallow ground, penetrated into many dark and desolate neighborhoods, and opened thousands of avenues for the introduction of the light of the glorious gospel. Not less than between sixty and seventy thousand children can be counted in new Sunday Schools, among the known fruits of its missionary labor the past year. With this must be connected the addition of ten or twelve thousand persons to the teaching power of the country; the ad-

dition of half a million of volumes of unexceptional reading books, chiefly for the young, to the stock before accumulated, and the circulation of many millions of volumes of such books. And beyond all this, in order to measure the results of the Society's operations for the year, it would be necessary to estimate the diffusion of useful knowledge among the families represented in our Sunday Schools—the wide and deep moral and religious influences set in motion, or expanded and accelerated by its agents, and the silent but active power of a visible organized union of Christians, of various sects, for a purpose so closely connected with the propagation of the common faith. Yet all these are only spring-heads of influence which can be traced in their silent streams and eternal fruits, only by the eye of Omniscience.

The amount of contributions to the Society's means of sustaining merely its missionary service during the year, was \$60,434-25. Number of missionaries, for various periods of service, 157. New schools opened, 1,704; visited and revived, 2,398. Value of books disposed of by sale, \$32,740; and by donation, \$6,153-81.

Depositories of the Society, No. 316 Chestnut street, Philadelphia: No. 147 Nassau street, New-York; No. 9 Cornhill, Boston; No. 103 Fourth street, Louisville; No. 80 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Fourth Annual Report of this Society should be read by every pastor, and every christian throughout our land. It gives a bird's-eye view of the Protestant and Papal world—of the great contest which is fairly begun between Spiritualism and Formalism—the christianity of the Bible, and the christianity of Tradition;—of the aggressions of the latter, and the signs of hope for the former,—well calculated to arouse every lover of Truth, of our country, and of Man, to effort and to prayer. This

Society has a great work to accomplish, and both demands and deserves a far more general and liberal support than it has yet received.

Its receipts during the year ending April 1st, were \$67,597 11-being an advance on the preceding year of more than \$11,000. The expenditures were \$65,742. The number of missionaries, agents, and other laborers in the service of the Society, at home and abroad, was 118, being eight more than were employed in the year preceding.

"The Home Field" increases in extent and importance with each succeeding year. The missionaries employed have been lay and clerical, and chiefly of foreign birth. The languages in which they have preached the gospel are the English, Irish, German, French, Italian, and Spanish. Their stations are in different and widely-separated parts of the country.

Of the congregations collected by the Board, or under its patronage, five have become self-supporting, and others are attaining to such numbers and strength as will soon render the aid of this Society unnecessary.

The Report of the operations of the Society in the Foreign Field, is full of interest. It embraces Canada, Hayti, Chili, Brazil, and New Grenada, in the New World;—and in the Old World, Sweden, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Ireland. From any of these pages interesting extracts might be given, but our space forbids enlargement. Let the Monthly Magazine of the Society be read, which is published, not as a source of pecuniary profit, but to diffuse information upon all topics involved in the design and operations of the Society. It has already attained to a circulation of 13,000 but should be increased to 100,000 monthly. The special co-operation of all friends of the cause is earnestly solicited in extending its circulation.

Communications relating to the Foreign Department should be addressed to Rev. R. Baird, D. D.; those which relate to the Home Department, to Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D.; and orders for books, Magazine, &c., and remittances, to Edward Vernon, Esq., General Agent and Assistant Treasurer, Society's office, 17 Beekman Street, New York.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST,

Was organized in the City of New York, 1843,

"To afford assistance to Collegiate and Theological Institutions at the West, in such manner, and so long only as in the judgment of the Directors of the Society the exigencies of the Institutions may demand."

The Board of Directors, consisting of twenty-four individuals, is composed in equal numbers of Congregationalists and Presbyterians. Average annual receipts, including sums contributed to particular Institutions for the purpose of endowment, \$23,724; a much larger amount in addition is raised by the different Institutions at the West.

Institutions aided:—(1) Western Reserve College; (2) Lane Theological Seminary; (3) Marietta College; (4) Wabash College; (5) Illinois College; (6) Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; (7) Knox College, Ill.; (8) Beloit College, Wis.; (9) Iowa College, Davenport, Iowa; (10) Seminary of the German Evangelical Conference of the West, Missouri; (11) Collegiate Department of Tualatin Academy, Oregon; (12) a conditional pledge of aid given to Heidelberg College, Ohio.

Western Reserve College and Lane Theological Seminary, have ceased to need the aid of the Society. Some \$3,000 each, applied to Marietta and Wittenberg Colleges, in addition to what has already been done for them, would be sufficient to bring them to a similar point.

Western testimony to the usefulness of the Society.

"The relief furnished by the Society was of inestimable importance to this Institution. It has done, and is doing, a similar work for many of our Western Colleges. Its name will

go down to posterity as among the most important agencies which have given permanence and power to the Institutions of learning destined most richly to bless this Western World."—

Prof. Allen, of Lane Seminary.

"Our highest hopes are centered in Wabash College, as the fountain from whence streams shall flow that shall gladden the churches of our God. It has received essential aid every year, for the last seven years, from the Eastern Society for the aid of Western Colleges. Without this aid, the College would have been ruined."—Synod of Wabash, 1851.

Had it not been for the timely aid of the Society, this College must have been at this time HOPELESSLY INSOLVENT."—

Treasurer of Illinois College, 1848.

"The few thousand dollars bestowed during the last ten years upon Marietta College, through the instrumentality of the Society, has saved it to the Church."—Pres. SMITH, of Marietta College, 1853.

Revivals of religion in the Institutions aided, have been frequent and powerful. Hopeful conversions in collegiate and preparatory departments, probably not less than 700.

From one-fourth to one-half of all who enter the ministry from Western Institutions, are believed to be the subjects of College revivals.

President, Hon. J. C. Hornblower, LL. D., Newark, N. J.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Theron Baldwin; Treasurer, Moses H. Baldwin, Esq. Office of the Society 80 Wall Street, New York.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The peculiarities of this Society are thus given in Art. 3 and 9 of its Constitution:—" Any person of evangelical sentiments, who professes faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who is not a slave-holder, or in the practice of other immoralities, and who contributes to the funds, may become a member of the Society; and by the payment of thirty dollars at any one time, may become a life member."

"This Society, in collecting funds, in appointing officers, agents and missionaries, and in selecting fields of labor and conducting the missionary work, will endeavor particularly to discountenance slavery by refusing to receive the known fruits of unrequited labor, or to welcome to its employment those who hold their fellow beings as slaves."

The contributions to the Association have increased from \$30,726 last year, to \$42,496. The number of life members last year was 653; the number added since is 211. It has 6 foreign missions; 16 stations and out-stations; 18 ordained missionaries, of whom 3 are physicians; 17 male assistants, of whom 2 are physicians; 37 female assistants; 72 laborers, and 13 churches.

In its home operations, 52 are aided directly from the Society, 22 through the Western Home and Foreign Missionary Association,* 16 through the North-Western Home Miss. Society,† 4 in Canada, and 3 colporteurs in Kentucky. Whole number of missionary laborers under the care of the Association, 169; being an increase of 29 over last year.

The American Missionary, the monthly paper, has a circulation of sixteen thousand, and gives intelligence from the missions, and information concerning the principles of the Association.

Since the Annual Report has been issued, a mission to the Copts in Egypt has been decided upon, and one missionary is already appointed.

Recent intelligence from Home missionaries show that several revivals are in progress. The Temperance and the Anti-Slavery influence is increasing at the West, and in parts of the

^{*} This Society will devote its energies to the prosecution of the work of Home Missions in West. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Southern Illinois; and in those States will commission missionaries, employ agents, and collect funds, and will pay over to the treasury of the parent Society any surplus of funds it may receive beyond the supply of its own wants in the home field. Its receipts for the past year were \$2,863. Number of missionaries, 27.

[†] The N. W. H. M. Association, (Rev. E. Goodman, Chicago, Cor. Sec.) has also become auxiliary to the A. M. Association, and will prosecute its work in the N. W. States and Territories. Its receipts for the year were \$2,209. Number o Home Missionaries aided by it, 16.

South. The churches (Anti-Slavery) in Kentucky and North Carolina, excite much interest there, and among Christians at the North who read the reports from the Society's missionaries. A very general movement is making among the mission churches to build houses of public worship.

Corresponding See'y for For. Department—Rev. Geo. Whipple.
"Home" Rev. S. Jocelyn.

Treasurer—Lewis Tappan, Esq. Office, No. 48 Beekman street.

THE

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The last Annual Report contains, in addition to the doings of the Executive Committee, an outline of what has been done the past year in this country and abroad, with reference to Slavery and the Slave-trade, by their friends and enemies. This fact—that it is "an annual history," while it enhances its value to "lecturers, editors, ministers, legislators, missionaries and anti-slavery writers"—renders it impossible to present an abstract of it in the space allotted to these notices.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday evening, May 11—Arthur Tappan, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Frederick Douglas held the large audience in fixed and delighted attention by an address of great interest and eloquence, in the course of which he introduced the following estimate of the numbers and localities of the colored race from one of the reports of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society:—

United States, 3,650,000	
Brazil, 4,050,000	British Colonies, 750,000
Spanish Colonies, 1,470,000	Hayti, 850,000
French Colonies, - 270,000	
Dutch Colonies, 50,000	Canada, 35,000
Danish Colonies, - 45,000	,
	12,370,000

Thus there are already on this Continent, and in the adjacent islands, 12,370,000 negroes, who only wait for the life-giving and organizing power of intelligence to mould them into one body, and into a powerful nation. That so vast a people are tending to one point on this Continent, is not without significance. Let the colored man and the friends of the slave have faith, if not in the wisdom and justice of the country, in the wisdom and justice and benevolence of God. Slavery is against nature, against progress, against improvement, and against the government of God. It cannot stand.

Corresponding Secretary—Lewis Tappan. Recording Secretary—James McCune Smith. Treasurer—William E. Whiting. Office of the Society, No. 48 Beckman street.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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The Twenty-sixth Annual Report of this Society, at the close of 1852, enumerated seven expeditions, conveying 666 emigrants to Africa during the year. Of these, 403 were freeborn, 225 were emancipated for the purpose of emigration, and 38 were self-redeemed. They were destined, about 400 for the St. Paul's River. Mesurado county, and 100 each for Sinou county and Bassa county.

Since the Anniversary in May, 1852, six expeditions have been fitted out for Liberia by the present Society, aided by the New-York State Colonization Society, conveying 718 emigrants, a larger number than have been aided in any one year for twenty years.

The receipts of the National Society, from regular sources were over \$53,000.

The Treasurer's Report of the New-York State Society, exhibits a decided increase in the permanent sources of income over the previous year, viz:—

Receipts in office	٠,				-			-	-	-	-	\$3,044	00
Special receipts:	for	Da	nie	$1 \mathrm{T}$	ea:	ns.	-	-	-	-	-	1,651	00
Church collectio	ns,				-			-	-	-	-	4,235	67
Ageneies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,779	78
Total,	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ş	16,710	45

The monthly publications, viz:—The Colonist, by the Virginia Society; the African Repository, by the A. C. Society; the Maryland Colonization Journal; the Colonization Herald, of Philadelphia; and the New-York State Colonization Journal, have been regularly issued, spreading abroad much interesting information, dispelling prejudices, and securing many friends; the result of which is manifest in the growing favor of the cause throughout the land.

The increasing prosperity of the Republic of Liberia has given much pleasure and encouragement to the friends of Colonization. Its commerce, which, a few years ago yielded a revenue from customs of but \$1,500, now yields \$24,000, and is rapidly increasing, and the report exhibits other indications of growing prosperity, while its relations to the native tribes, and its influence on the extirpation of the slave trade and its foreign relations are such as to indicate blessings for America and Africa.

Secretary and Treasurer of Am. Colon. Society—Rev. W. McLain. Society's office—Washington.

Cor. Sec'y of New York State Colon. Society—Rev. John B. Pinney; Treasurer—Nathaniel Hayden, Esq. Society's office—Bible House, New-York.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

This Society was first established by the National Temperance Convention at Philadelphia, in 1833, and fully organized

by the Convention at Saratoga Springs, 1836. It was to be composed of the officers of all the State Temperance Societies, with a Central Executive Committee, who should, through a monthly journal, communicate with the public, and give aid to the temperance movement. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia, was the first President, and Rev. John Marsh Corresponding Secretary. Ex-Chancellor Walworth is now President, and Dr. Marsh Secretary and Editor. The great object of the Union has been the wide diffusion of intelligence and the discussion of important topics through their monthly journal, annual reports, tracts, and volumes. Its dependence for funds has been upon annual subscriptions, the sale of its publications, and donations. Its receipts and expenditures have been from 6 to 10,000 dollars per annum. Its publications have ever sustained a high literary and religious character. The Permanent Temperance Documents, now in three volumes, form the basis of a complete temperance history. Besides its Monthly Journal—a periodical of 16 large quarto pages, now in its eighteenth year—it publishes a Youth's Temperance Advocate, which is widely diffused in Sunday Schools. During the last year it has sent forth nearly a million Maine Law Tracts. Office of the Society, 149 Nassau Street.

AMERICAN SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is "to improve the social and moral condition of seamen, by promoting in every port, Boarding Houses of good character, Saving's Banks, Register Offices, Libraries, Museums, Reading Rooms, and Schools, and also the ministration of the gospel, and other religious blessings."

A glance at its Foreign operations, through the reflecting telescope of the Twenty-fifth Annual Report, will show how these important objects have been pursued, and in some valuable measure—or rather *invaluable* measure—secured. Our limited space will be most usefully employed in giving a list of its

Agents in different ports, to whom Pastors may introduce a christian sailor or friend.

Sandwich Islands: Honolulu, Rev. S. C. Damon; Hilo, Rev. Titus Coan, Miss. of Amer. Board.

Pacific Coast: San Francisco, Rev. Mr. Taylor; Panama, Rev. J. Rowell.

Callao: Port of Lima, the Capital of Peru, Valparaiso, Rev. David Trumbull.

Brazil: Rio De Janeiro, Rev. J. C. Fletcher.

West Indies: St. Thomas, vacant.

St. Helena, Rev. J. M. Bartram.

CHINA: Canton, Rev. E. H. Harlow.

FRANCE: Bordeaux, Rev. J. L. Schiep; Marseilles, Rev. M. J. Mayes; Havre, Rev. E. E. Adams.

Denmark: Copenhagen, Rev. F. O. Nelson.

Sweden: Gottland, J. Lindalius, Missionary; Stockholm, A. M. Ljungberg, Missionary; Gottenburg, E. Erickson, Missionary.

NEW BRUNSWICK: St. Johns, Rev. E. N. Harris.

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS.

Boston Seaman's Friend Society: Rev. S. W. Hanks, Sec., and Agent for Mass.; Rev. W. Bushnell, for Maine and New Hampshire.

NEW YORK—Sailors' Home, Cherry Street: Home for Colored Seamen, Oliver Street.

Philadelphia, Rev. Charles Rockwell, and Rev. R. S. Trapier. Baltimore, Rev. E. E. Allen.

Sailor's Home and Shipping Office, 65 Thomas Street.

Several other ports are necessarily omitted in this rapid sketch.

The Sailor's Magazine is issued monthly, 6,250 copies, and the demand increasing. Total receipts of the Society for the year ending May 1, \$25,283.

Secretaries: Rev. John Spaulding, Rev. Harmon Loomis; Treasurer, Charles N. Talbot, Esq., Office and Saving's Bank 80 Wall Street, New York.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS.

The Thirtieth Annual Report of this Society opens with expressions of gratitude, that every department of the work has been highly prospered. There has been a sympathetic response from the christian community, embracing all denominations, to applications for pecuniary assistance, more cordial and widely extended than ever before. The whole amount received by the Treasurer, with the balance on hand at the close of the last year, is \$13,269.

The gospel has been preached to the Jews in different parts of the United States more extensively than in former years. There have been in the field, during a greater part of the year, nine regular missionaries and from five to seven colporteurs, including four students, all of whom are converted Jews. Their labors have been gladly received, and have not been without visible and valuable results.

The London, the British, the Church of Scotland, and the Free Church Associations, have extended their operations and entered upon new fields. They every where meet with success in preaching the gospel and bringing Israelites to Christ.

An indication of the prosperity of the Jewish cause in connection with the operation of this Society, is the steady increase of the subscription list of the Jewish Chronicle, which has more than doubled in three years.

Society's office in the Bible House, New York. Treasurer, William Libbey, Esq.,; Rev. E. R. McGregor, Editor of Chroniele.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A BOOK OF PLANS

CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES,

Published under the direction of the Central Committee appointed by the General Congregational Convention, October, 1852, comprising designs by

Upjohn, Downing, Renwick, Wheeler, Wells, Austin, Stone, Cleveland, Backus, Reeve.

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'Publishers, 60 John Street, New-York.

We also publish the following

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GUERNSEY'S UNITED STATES, JUVENILE AND ADVANCED.

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Which we sell at the lowest market rates.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

A NEW COLLECTION OF

HYMNS TUNES, AND

PREPARED BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

ADAPTED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP IN ALL EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

A. S. BARNES & CO.

no. 51 join stribitt, nibw-york,

Will publish in the month of May a collection of about Eleven Hundred Hymns: including Standard Hymns hitherto used in Evangelical Churches, and Hymns for all the uses which the present enterprises of the Church require. Hymns of Christ have been sought for with special diligence—Hymns for Revivals—for personal private use—for Temperance, Liberty, Missions, &c.—have been collected to a greater extent than is usual in current collections.

THE WORK WILL BE ISSUED IN TWO FORMS.

1. As a Book of Hymns and Tunes.—About two hundred Tunes, comprising the best Revival Melodies, and the most treasured and favorite standard tunes, together with new music for unusual metres—will be selected, arranged and adapted by H. E. Matthews and John Zungel. By this arrangement it is hoped that Congregational Singing may be promoted, and that a manual may also be supplied for family use. The work in this form will be about the size of pulpit editions of the ordinary collections of Psalms and Hymns, a size which common use has proved to be the most convenient.

2. The work will be published in a smaller form without the Music for the convenience

The best Psalms of Dr. Watts will be found in of those who desire the Hymns simply.

the collection.

The Publishers propose to furnish a copy for examination to each Pastor who applies without charge. The work is now in rapid progress, and will be issued, it is believed, early in the month of May, 1854.

A. S. BARNES & Co., Publishers. No. 51 John Street New-York.

A. S. BARNES & CO. PUBLISH

CHRISTIAN MELODIES—A selection of 350 Hymns, and

75 Choice old Tenes, designed for social and private Worship—in the Conference Meeting—School Room and the Family, edited by Rev. Dr. Cheever, for the Hymns, and J. E. Sweetzer for the Tunes. Price 37 1-2 cents retail, \$25 per hundred.

Clergymen, Teachers, and Music Committees, who desire a copy for examination, will each be furnished with a copy upon application to the publishers.

A. S. B. & CO. ALSO PUBLISH

SABBATH SCHOOL GEMS OF MUSIC AND POETRY,

By J. & A. Cruikshank.

A selection of over 160 Sabbath School Hymns, adapted to the music of over 80 of the most delightful Tunes that could be selected for children to sing. This Book has already become a favorite with thousands of children, who sing from it not only in the Sunday School—but every time they raise their "tuneful voices" during the week. Price of the Book, 25 cents.

Superintendents, and Leaders of Music in Sabbath Schools, who wish to examine this work, will be furnished with a copy gratis, upon application to the Publishers,

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HORACE WATERS, 383 BROADWAY.

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GILBERT'S BOUDDIB GIARDS.

These Pianos are admirably adopted for small rooms, and are acknowledged by the public to be equal, if not superior, to Collard & Collard's Bondoirs (of London), which have bitherto carried the palm.

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S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons are tuned in the equal temperament, the harmony being as good in the remote keys as it is in the common—the only Melodeons so tuned, and unquestionably the best, (in corroboration of which statement please see N. V. Musical Review for October). HORACE WATERS, Sols Agent.

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NEW MUSIC FOR THE MONTH. Orders by Mail Carefully Attended to.

"The Katy-Did Song," by Thomas Baker. Didst ever ask the insect tattler what Katy really did to make such a stir in the world, and give occasion for its everlasting song of Katy-Did? No! Well, we have, and here is its answer. Price. 25 ets. .25 ets. J. R. Orton). 25 ets Joanna Snow, by L. V. H. Cro-by. 25 ets. NEW FLANO MUSIC. La Prima Donna, Valseas played by Jul-Do. With brilliant variations by Oscar Cometlant pronounced by Julliant of 50 ets. be a most sparkling arrangement of63 ets. Bleak-House Balkads (No. I.) Beginning the World. Words by Firz James O'Prien. Music by Themas Baker.....25 ets. Eva to her Papa, by G. C. Howard sung by little Cordelia Howard, in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Cabin. Captain Charlotte. Polka [with a beautiad Vignette).50 cts.

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THE POPULAR SONGS OF THE DAY.
Come while the Moonlight Beans, by J.

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R. Thomas 25 ets
Ingraham, a new National Song, by A
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The great Song of the Jay, "Little Kuty
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PROSPECTUS

OF

THE INDEPENDENT.

Volume Sixth.—1854.

This well-known and widely-circulated journal, conducted by Pastors of Congregational churches in New-York and vicinity, has nearly completed its fifth year.

In addition to the regular editorial corps, Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., (C.) Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, (*), Mrs. Harriet E. Beecher Stowe (H. E. B. S.), Rev. C. L. Brace (C. L.) and "Minnie Myrtle." (M. M.). are stated contributors, engaged to write weekly, and will be assisted by most able Correspondents at home and abroad, who will do all in their power to make this journal an interesting RELIGIOUS and FAMILY PAPER. The Editors are, in truth, "independent," having full and sole control of the columns of the paper.

TERMS-Two Dollars per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

Clergymen and Postmasters are authorized Agents, and are solicited to engage in the work of extending our circulation,—Fifty Cents commission on each new subscriber will be allowed them.

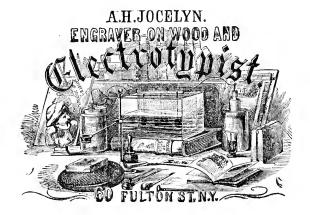
Any person wishing to subscribe, will please enclose in an envelope TWO DOL-LARS, and address,

Publisher of the Independent, No. 10 Spruce St., New-York,

prepaying postage, and money so sent will be considered at our risk. Subscriptions forwarded before the 1st of January next, will entitle subscribers to the remaining numbers of the present volume, free of charge.

The paper will be sent in exchange for one year to any newspaper or monthly periodical that will publish this Prospectus, including this notice.

New-York, Dec. 1st, 1853.



MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY,

C. C. DEAN, TREASURER, 13 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

CONGREGATIONAL

The whole number of bound volumes of the Society, designed for the Sabbath School Library, is 670, ranging in price from 7 ets. to \$1.00, the whole amounting to about \$120. The following are some of them:

THE CHARACTER OF CHRIST. A WORK OF thought and principle.

RELIGION AS IT SHOULD BE. Illustrated with remarkable experience and triumphant death of Ann Thane Peck.

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SLACK AND READY. A first rate book for boys. BEACON LIGHTS AND BECKONINGS. This is also just the book for boys.

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Scripture Questions, for Bible Classes, and for the Sabbath and Infant School Classes. SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS Vol. 1. On Roland Leviticus. Vol. 18. On Scripture Biogramans. Vol. 2. On First Corinthians. Vol. 3. phy. The Pastor's Bible Class Question Bool mans. On the Gospels in Harmony. Two parts. Pa t 1 for smaller children. Part 2 for older. Vol. 4. On Second Corinthians, Titus and Judo. Two parts, as above Vol 5. On Genesis. Two parts, as above Vol. 5. On Genesis. Two parts, Vol. 6. Continuation of Gospels in Harmony, Vol. 7. On the Parables of the New Testament. Two parts Vol. 8. Continuation of Gospels in Harmony. Two parts, Vol. 10. On the Amostles Vol. 10. uation of Gospels in Harmony. 1 no proceed Vol. 9. On the Acts of the Apostles. Vol. 10. On Job. Vol. 11. On the History of David. Vol. 12. On the Book of Psalms Vol. 13. On Vol. 9. On the Acts of the Apostus. Vol. 10. On Job. Vol. 11. On the History of David. Vol. 12. On the Book of Psalms Vol. 13. On the History of Christ. Vol. 14. On the Miracles of Christ. Vol. 15. Prophecies relating to Christ in the Old Testament. Vol. 16. On Scripture Biography. Vol. 17. On Exodus

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THE SOCIETY PUBLISH BUT ONE PERIODICAL, VIZ:

THE WELL SPRING.

PUBLISHED ONCE A WEEK.
THE NEW VOLUME.—The 11th Volume of the Well Spring commences Friday. January 6. 1854 This is the only paper published weekly, designed particularly for Sabbath Schools and Sabbath day reading.

Terms at the Depository in Boston. Single copy. 35 cents; three to one address, \$1; ten to one address. \$3; twenty or upwards, to one address, 25 cents a copy; or, including postage, when sent in packages of twenty copies or upwards, to any part of the United States, 36 cents a copy. From these terms there will be no variation, payable in all cases in advance.

Postage in this State, payable in advance, quarterly or yearly, at the office of delivery, I3 cts. To any part of the United States out of Massachusetts, 26 cents a year.

THE YEAR 1853

HAS BEEN A YEAR PROLIFIC IN GOOD BOOKS.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,

Among their numerous issues, have published the following, which have met with great favor from the public, and large sales, and which should be found in every library.

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A powerfully written Temperance Tale. Fourth Thousand.

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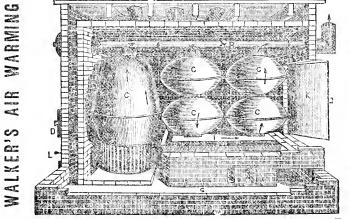
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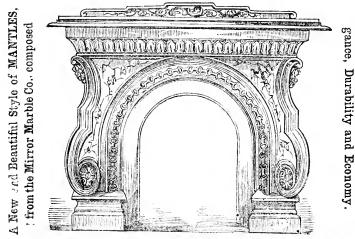
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